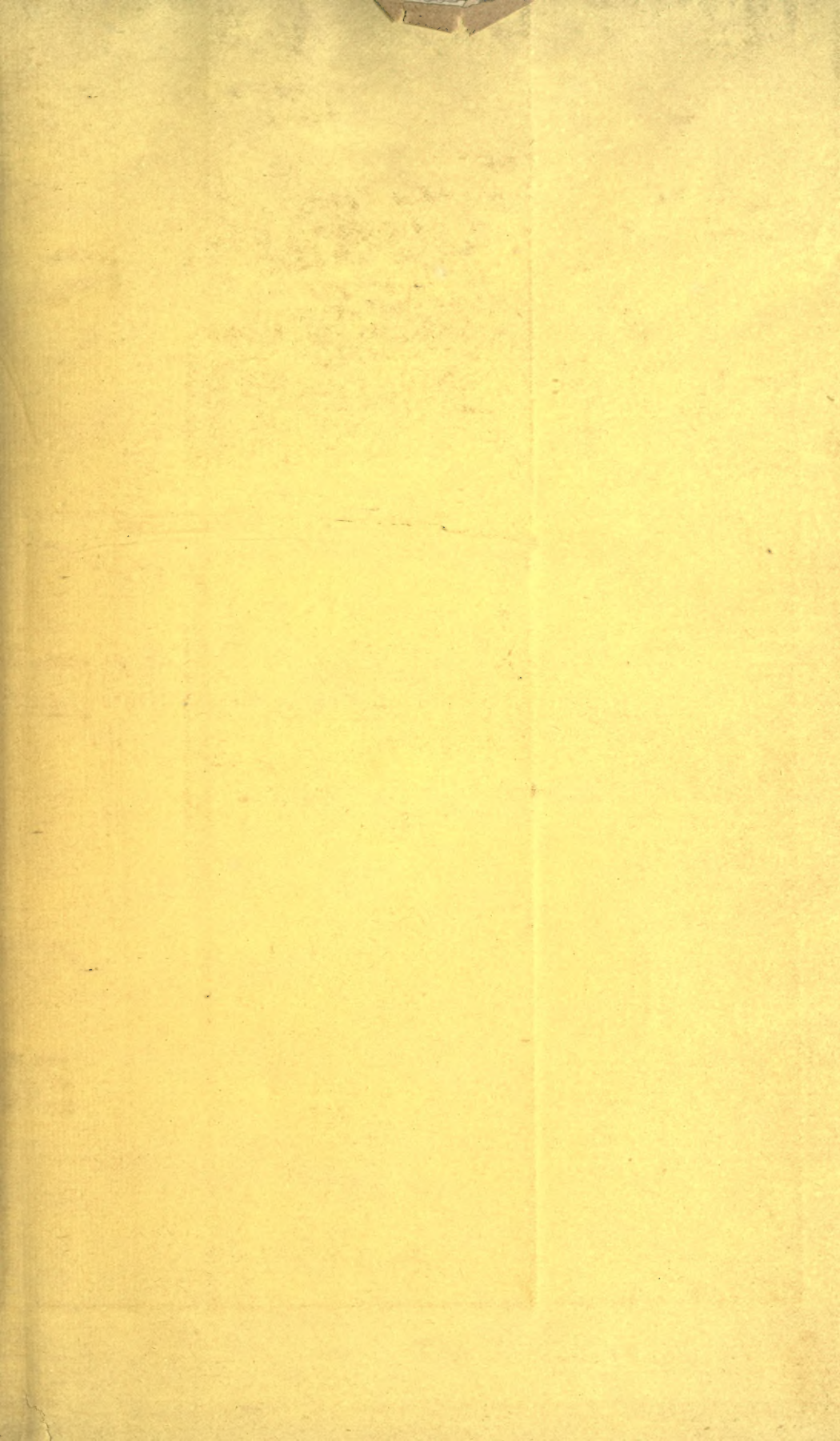




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CHRONICUM SCOTORUM.

A

CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS.

32241



CHRONICUM SCOTORUM.

Ireland.

H.

A

CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS,

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO A.D. 1135;

WITH

A SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING THE EVENTS FROM 1141 TO 1150;

EDITED, WITH A TRANSLATION,

BY

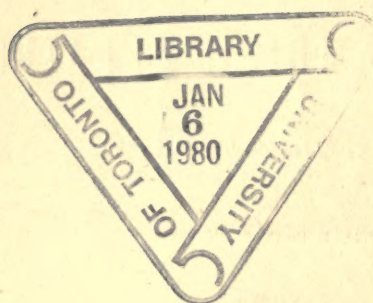
WILLIAM M. HENNESSY, M.R.I.A.



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INTRODUCTION.



INTRODUCTION.

THE text of the following chronicle has been taken from a manuscript preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Class H., Tab. 1, No. 18, collated with a good copy in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, classed P., 23, 5. The former, which is denoted by the letter A. in the Notes appended to the accompanying translation, is in the fine, bold, Irish handwriting of the celebrated Irish scholar and antiquary, Duald Mac Firbis. The latter, indicated in the Notes by the letter B., is in the handwriting of the Rev. John Conry, or Connery, and was transcribed in France, about the middle of the last century, apparently from the autograph of Mac Firbis. There are three other copies of the chronicle in the Royal Irish Academy, viz:—two in the “Betham” collection, and one amongst the MSS. recently purchased by the Academy from the representatives of the late John Windele. There is also a copy in the College of St. Patrick’s, Maynooth. But these are modern transcripts, full of gross inaccuracies, and so utterly valueless that it has not been considered necessary to collate them with the more correct text supplied by the MS. A.

Some observations on the historical value of the latter MS. will be found further on.

Of the history of its transcriber, Dubhaltach Mac Firbisigh, generally written Duald Mac Firbis (or Dudley Firbisse, as he has himself anglicized the name), but few particulars can now be ascertained. Enough is known, however, to show that he was a man of no ordinary talent and character. Although his name is not even once men-

tioned by Ware, who was indebted to him for much of the information which enabled him to acquire his distinguished reputation as an Irish antiquary, nor included in the catalogues of native authors published by Bishop Nicholson and Edward O'Reilly, his contributions to Irish history, genealogy, and literature, entitle him to a place in the foremost rank of Celtic scholars.

Neither in the contemporary writings of his friends and associates, nor in the voluminous mass of his own works hitherto discovered, is there any evidence to indicate the date or place of his birth; but he is believed to have been born about the year 1585, at a place called Lecan-mic-Firbisy, now Lackan, in the parish of Kilglass, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo, where his family, he states, "wrote books of history, annals, poetry, and kept a school of history."¹

According to the genealogy² of his tribe, as traced by himself from the ancient records of his ancestors, the family of Mac Firbis was descended from Dathi, or Nathi, the last pagan Monarch of Ireland, and progenitor of most of the principal families of Connaught, from whom the subject of the present notice was, as he alleges, the twenty-ninth in direct descent. But as the death of King Nathi is recorded under the year 428, *infra*, it is evident that some generations have been omitted in the pedigree, unless it be conceded that more than thirty years, the standard average laid down by Newton, should be allowed to each generation.³

In the Introduction to his large genealogical work, the original of which is in the possession of the Earl of Roden,

¹ *History*. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, ed. O'Donovan, (Dublin, 1844), p. 167.

² *Genealogy*. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 101, *sq.*

³ *Generation*. The late Dr. O'Don-

ovan was of opinion that it appeared "from all the authentic Irish pedigrees that more than thirty years, the average standard laid down by Newton, must be allowed to each generation." *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 107. n. 4.

Mac Firbis observes that his ancestors were historians, genealogists, and poets to the chief septs of Connaught, such as the families of Ui-Fiachrach¹ of the Moy, Ui-Amhalghaidh,² Ceara,³ Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne,⁴ and Eachtgha,⁵ and also to the Mac Donnells⁶ of Scotland. Their chief patrons, however, were the O'Dowdas, princes of Hy-Fiachrach, or Tireragh, whose patrimony in 1350, according to the contemporary Topographical poem of John O'Dugan,⁷ comprised the entire district

“From the Codhnach of the fairy flood
To the limit of the Rodhba,”

an extent of territory extending from the Cownagh to the Robe, and corresponding to the present baronies of Carra, Erris, and Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, together the barony of Tirawley, and a large portion of Carbury, in the county of Sligo.

At what time the Mac Firbis family began to follow the profession of historians it would now be useless to enquire. They appear to have been one of the many tribes in which the profession was hereditary, in accordance with the practice that seems to have existed since the introduction of

¹ *Ui-Fiachrach*, or *Tir-Fiachrach*, now Tireragh, co. Sligo.

² *Ui-Amhalghaidh*, otherwise *Tir-Amhalghaidh*, or Tirawley, co. Mayo.

³ *Ceara*. Now the barony of Carra, co. Mayo.

⁴ *Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne*. The territory of this tribe comprised the entire of the present diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the south of the county of Galway.

⁵ *Eachtgha*; a district in the S.E. of the co. Galway.

⁶ *Mac Donnells*. The connexion of Mac Firbis's family with this sept may afford some countenance to the following observation in the abridged copy of his large genealogical work: “It is said that the Clann Firbis of

Lecan-mic-Firbisigh in Hy-Fiachrach and Hy-Amhalghaidh have the surname with the two aristocratic families of Forbes of Drominoir, in Scotland, or wherever else they are to be found as Scotchmen, in the three kingdoms.” No other evidence to support the identity has been discovered. The ancestor, Firbis, from whom the name of Mac Firbis has been derived, is set down in the pedigree as the twelfth in descent from King Nathi, and must, therefore, have lived in the eighth century.

⁷ *O'Dugan*. See *Topographical Poems*, Dublin, printed for the Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society, 1862, p. 61.

letters into Ireland. But some individuals of the name are referred to by the annalists, at a very early period, as distinguished for learning and a knowledge of the national history; and their compilations, many of which are still in existence, have always been regarded as among the most authentic of the native Irish records.

The *Annals of the Four Masters*, under the year 1279, notice the death of Gilla-Isa, or Gelasius, Mac Firbis, "chief historian of Tir-Fiachrach," or Tireragh, *i.e.*, the O'Dowda's country. Harris, in his edition of the works of Sir James Ware,¹ alludes to another person of the same name, "a learned annalist," whose death is referred to the year 1301. The obits given by the Four Masters, at the year 1362, include Auliffe and John Mac Firbis, two "intended Ollamhs," or professors of history. Under the year 1376, also, the same annalists record the death of Donogh Mac Firbis, "a historian," and three years later, that of Firbis Mac Firbis, "a learned historian."

Of the numerous compilations made by the older members of the Mac Firbis family, only two are now known to be in existence, viz. :—I., the magnificent vellum MS., called the "Book of Lecan," written before 1416, by Gilla-Isa Mor Mac Firbis, the ancestor of Duald; and II., the hardly less important volume known as the "Leabhar Buidhe Lecain," or "Yellow Book of Lecan," written about the same period, and partly by the same hand. The former of these originally belonged to Trinity College, Dublin, but was carried to France in the reign of James II., and was restored to Ireland in the year 1790; it now enriches the extensive collection of Irish MSS. in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy. The latter, or—to speak more correctly—a large fragment of it, is preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

These manuscripts were written, as their names import,

¹ Ware. See Harris's edition of Ware's "Writers of Ireland," p. 77.

at Lecan-mic-Firbis, in the county of Sligo, the residence of the compilers at the time. The Mac Firbis family seems to have previously resided in the county of Mayo; for, in the genealogical tract on the tribes of Hy-Fiachrach, contained in the Book of Lecan,¹ the Clann Firbisigh, or sept of Mac Firbis, are stated to have resided at Ros-serc, a place still known by the same name, and situated in the barony of Tirawley, in that county. The extent of their possessions is not given; but it is certain that they were amply endowed, according to the usage of the period, by which members of the learned professions in Ireland were entitled to privileges and emoluments hardly inferior to those enjoyed by the rulers of territories. The following extract from the account of the ceremony² observed at the inauguration of the O'Dowda, as prince of Hy-Fiachrach, affords a curious illustration of the nature of some of these privileges:—

“And the privilege of first drinking [at the banquet] was given to O'Caemhain by O'Dowda, and O'Caemhain was not to drink until he first presented it [the drink] to the poet, that is, to Mac Firbis. Also the weapons, battle-dress, and steed of O'Dowda, after his nomination, were given to O'Caemhain, and the weapons and battle-dress of O'Caemhain to Mac Firbis. And it is not lawful ever to nominate the O'Dowda until O'Caemhain and Mac Firbis pronounce the name, and until Mac Firbis raises the body of the wand over the head of O'Dowda. And after O'Caemhain and Mac Firbis, every clergyman and comarb of a church, and every bishop, and every chief of a district, pronounces the name.”

We have no evidence to show when the family of Mac Firbis removed to Lecan, on the eastern bank of the river Moy, where they appear to have been settled before the year 1397, as some of their compositions are stated to have been written there in that year.

¹ *Book of Lecan*, folio 82, bb.

² *Ceremony*. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 440.

Duald, who was the eldest of four brothers, would seem to have been of a junior branch of the family, for he observes that the Castle of Lecan or Lackan, in which he was born, was erected in the year 1560 by his cousins, Clothruadh and James. Although there can be no doubt that the Mac Fimbis then held the land attached to the castle in right of their profession, their tenure would seem to have been altered at a subsequent period, for by an inquisition taken at Sligo on the 22nd of August, 1625, Donough O'Dowda, their chief and patron, was found to have been then "seized of the castle, town, and quarters of Lecan-mic-Fimbisigh, and other lands, which he had settled by deed, dated 28th of August, 1617, to the use of his wife Onora Ny-Connor, for their lives, and then to the use of his own right heirs"—a state of things incompatible with the possession of any permanent interest therein by the Mac Fimbis.

"It is quite clear," observes Dr. O'Donovan,¹ "that Donnoghe O'Dowde could not have settled Lacken in this manner, in 1617, if it had been then the freehold inheritance of the family of Mac Fimbis. The most that can be believed, therefore, is, that the Mac Fimbis may have farmed the townland of Lackan, or a part of it, from Donnoghe O'Dowde, or his successor, till the year 1641, at which period it was forfeited by O'Dowde, and granted to the family of Wood."

Respecting his education, Professor O'Curry writes:²—"Duald Mac Fimbis appears to have been intended for the hereditary profession of an antiquarian and historian, or for that of the *Fenechas*, or ancient laws of his native country (now improperly called the Brehon Laws). To qualify him for either of these ancient and honourable professions, and to improve and perfect his education, young Mac Fimbis appears, at an early age, to have passed into Munster, and to have taken up his residence in the

¹ O'Donovan. See *Hy-Fiachrach*, Introduction, p. vi.

² Writes. Lectures on the MS. materials of Irish History, p. 121.

school of law and history then kept by the Mac Egans¹ of Lecan, in Ormond, in the present county of Tipperary. He studied also for some time, either before or after this, but I believe after, in Burren, in the present county of Clare, at the not less distinguished literary and legal school of the O'Davorens, where we find him, with many other young Irish gentlemen, about the year 1595, under the presidency of Donnell O'Davoren."²

Duald Mac Firbis's studies were not confined to the ordinary branches of education attainable through the medium of his native language, but included also Greek and Latin. From his account of the Anglo-Norman and Welsh families settled in Ireland, he seems to have been familiar with the writings of Giraldus Cambrensis and Holingshed. He appears also to have read Verstegan's "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence," and the "Fasciculus Temporum" of Rolewinck. In his copy of Cormac's Glossary, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, (Class H. 2, 15), he explains many Latin and Greek words in the margin, always writing the Greek in the original character. Nevertheless, the rude Latinity of some of the entries in the following chronicle indicates that his knowledge of Latin was very imperfect.

We have no account of Mac Firbis's proceedings from the period when he had completed his education until the year 1645, two years after the death of his father, when he seems to have been settled in Galway, where he became acquainted with the learned Roderick O'Flaherty (then only seventeen years of age), and Dr. John Lynch, the author of "Cambrensis Eversus," to both of whom he

¹ *Mac Egans*. These were hereditary Brehons, or judges, and professors of the old Irish laws, and descendants of the men who compiled the splendid vellum MS. called the *Leabhar Breac*, or "Speckled Book," preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. This MS., which was compiled in the year 1397, is the most valuable re-

pertory now remaining of ancient Irish ecclesiastical affairs.

² *O'Davoren*. The author or transcriber of a curious and important Irish Glossary, written in 1569, and published by Mr. Whitley Stokes (London, 1863), from the original in the British Museum.

acted as Irish tutor, affording them, besides, much valuable assistance in the prosecution of their historical studies. O'Flaherty, who appears to have been much attached to him, and frequently acknowledges, with much feeling, the obligations he owed to Mac Firbis, in his chapter on the letters of the Irish, says of him, that he was "*rei antiquariæ Hibernorum unicum, dum vixit, columnen, et extinctus, detrimentum.*"¹ Again, referring to his enumeration of the kings of Ulidia, O'Flaherty observes: "*Horum nomenclaturam, et annorum numerum, quo illorum quisque Ultoniæ præfuit, penes me habeo ab intimo nostro amico Dualdo Firbisio è vetustis majorum suorum Monumentis excerptum, qui anno Domini 1670-1 cruenta morte sublatus antiquitatum, et Hiberniæ linguæ cognitioni altum vulnus inflixerat.*"² And in another place he calls him "hereditary professor of the antiquities of his country."³

Dr. Lynch, who wrote under the name of "Gratianus Lucius," also acknowledges⁴ having received assistance from Mac Firbis.

During the ensuing five years Mac Firbis was occupied in compiling his important work on Irish genealogies, which he finished in 1650, as he states,⁵ in the College of St. Nicholas, Galway. In the year 1652, he lost one of his steadfast friends, Dr. Lynch, who fled to France on the surrender of Galway to the Parliamentary Forces; but he still continued, although under adverse circumstances, to apply his honest zeal and active industry to the task of transferring to a more permanent shape the contents of MSS. falling into decay. A few years later, however, his prospects assumed a brighter aspect. Sir James Ware, impressed with the importance of

¹ *Detrimentum.* Ogygia, p. 283.

² *Inflixerat.* *Ib.*, Proloquium, p. [13].

³ *Country.* "Dualdus Firbissius, patriæ antiquitatum professor hæreditarius." *Ib.*, p. 219.

⁴ *Acknowledges.* See *Cambrensis Eversus*, cap. xx.

⁵ *States*; viz:—in the Preface to the work.

securing the services of one so thoroughly acquainted with the language, history, and antiquities of his country as Mac Firbis had the reputation of being, employed him, in the year 1655, to collect and translate, from the Irish Annals, materials for the composition of his learned works on the Antiquities and Ecclesiastical History of Ireland. His connection with Ware, who, as already remarked, makes no reference to the services rendered him by Mac Firbis, has been generally considered to have commenced only a short time before the death of that distinguished scholar in 1666; but there are two tracts compiled by Mac Firbis in 1655—one a catalogue of Irish bishops, preserved in the British Museum,¹ in each of which he states that it was drawn up for his friend and patron, Ware. At a subsequent period he seems to have been an inmate of Ware's house, in Dublin, as appears from the following remark of Harris, in his account of the Bishops of Tuam:—

“One John was consecrated about the close of the year 1441. [Sir James Ware declares he could not discover when he died; and adds that some called him John De Burgo, but that he could not answer for the truth of that name.] But both these particulars are cleared up, and his immediate successor named, by Dudley Firbisse, an amanuensis, whom Sir James Ware employed in his house to translate and collect for him from the Irish manuscripts; one of whose pieces begins thus, viz. :—‘This translation begannd was by Dudley Firbisse, in the house of Sir James Ware, in Castle-street, Dublin, 6th of November, 1666,’ which was 24 days before the death of the said knight.” “I suppose the death of his patron,” adds Harris, “put a stop to his further progress.”²

The small amount of patronage extended to him has also been made the subject of complaint by old Charles

¹ *British Museum*. Cod. Clarend. tom. 68; Ayscough, 4799; Plut. cxv. E.

² *Progress*. See Harris's edition of Ware; *Bishops of Tuam*, under John

[De Burgo]. The document here alluded to by Harris is a translation of some annals, which has been printed. *Irish Archaeological Society's Miscellany*, vol. i., p. 200.

O'Connor of Belanagare, the grandfather of Dr. O'Connor, editor of *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*. "Duald Mac Firbis," observes¹ this venerable antiquary and scholar, "the most eminent antiquarian of the latter times, was possessed of a considerable number of the *Brethe Nimhe*.² He alone could explain them, as he alone, without patronage or assistance, entered into the depths of this part of Scottish learning, so extremely obscure to us of the present. When we mention Mac Firbis, we are equally grieved and ashamed; his neglected abilities ignominious to his ungrateful country! his end tragical! his loss irreparable!"

The death of his enlightened patron, Sir James Ware, having put a stop to his labours in Dublin, Mac Firbis appears to have returned to his native place in the county of Sligo, where he lived in great poverty during the remaining few years of his life. He had outlived many of the friends who had encouraged and assisted him in former years; others, like Dr. Lynch, had sought safety in flight from the vengeance of their successful opponents in the civil war which then distracted the country; and of those who remained behind, the majority, including the learned Roderick O'Flaherty, heir to a handsome patrimony, were reduced by confiscation to a state of poverty³ hardly less intense than that in which Mac Firbis was plunged.

¹ *Observes. Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, Dublin, 2nd edit., 1766, pp. 124, 125. See also the first ed., Dublin, 1733, p. 155.

² *Brethe Nimhe*; pron. *Brehe Nivé*; a collection of ancient Irish Laws, for an account of which see *Cambrensis Eversus*, Dublin, 1848, vol. II., pp. 367-375.

³ *Poverty*. The condition of the Irish nobility at this period has been briefly described by Mac Firbis, in a note added by him in his genealogical work (Royal Irish Academy copy, folio 299). Referring to the ancient celebrity of the Irish, and to the alleged continental expedition of King Dathi, (vid. *infra*, ad an. 428),

he observes:—"It is no doubt a worldly lesson to consider how the Gaoidhel were at this time conquering the countries far and near, and that not one in a hundred of the Irish nobles, at this day, possesses as much of his land as he could be buried in, though they expect it in this year, 1664." On which Dr. O'Donovan remarks, "This, and many other strong passages to the same effect, show that the Irish in our author's time were in an awful state of destitution; and it is highly probable that he himself was begging from door to door at the time that he inserted this passage." *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 321.

The state of misery to which his friend O'Flaherty was brought after the confiscation of his ample inheritance, is incidentally told by Dr. Thomas Molyneux, in his account¹ of a journey made to Connaught in the year 1709.

"I went," he says, "to visit old Flaherty, who lives, very old, in a miserable condition at Park, some three hours west of Galway, in Hiar or West Connaught. I expected to have seen here some old Irish manuscripts; but his ill fortune has stripped him of these as well as other goods, so that he has nothing now left but some few of his own writing, and a few old rummish books of history printed." O'Flaherty was then in his 80th year.

The death of Mac Firbis was sudden and violent. In the year 1670, while travelling to Dublin, he was assassinated at Dunfin, in the county of Sligo. The circumstances attending the event, are thus narrated by Professor O'Curry.²

"Mac Firbis was at that time under the ban of the penal laws, and, consequently, a marked and almost a defenceless man, in the eye of the law, whilst the friends of his murderer enjoyed the full protection of the constitution. He must have been then past his 80th year, and he was, it is believed, on his way to Dublin, probably to visit Robert, the son of Sir James Ware. He took up his lodgings for the night at a small house in the little village of Dunfin, in his native county. While sitting and resting himself in a small room off the shop, a young gentleman, of the Crofton family, came in and began to take some liberties with a young woman who had the care of the shop. She, to check his freedom, told him that he would be seen by the old gentleman in the next room; upon which, in a sudden rage, he snatched up a knife from the counter, rushed furiously into the room, and plunged it into the heart of Mac Firbis."

¹ *Account*. Published in the *Miscellany* of the *Irish Arch. Soc.*, vol. i.

² *O'Curry*. *Lectures*, &c., p. 122.

"Thus it was that, at the hand of a wanton assassin, this great scholar closed his long career—the last of the regularly educated and most accomplished masters of the history, antiquities, and laws and language of ancient Erinn."

The venerable Charles O'Connor, to whom the circumstances attending the murder of MacFirbis were known, but who withheld them from publicity out of consideration for the descendants of the murderer, thus deploras the event¹:—

"Duald Mac Firbis closed the line of the hereditary antiquaries of Lecan, in Tirfiacra, on the Moy; a family whose law reports and historical collections, (many of which lie now dispersed in England and France), have derived great credit to their country. This last of the Firbises was unfortunately murdered at Dunflin, in the county of Sligo, A.D. 1670; and by his death our antiquities received an irreparable blow. The last years of his life were employed in drawing up a glossary for the explanation of our old law terms, the great desideratum of the present age. Of the fate of this last performance we know nothing, but we may well suppose it lost, as the author lived without a single patron, in days unfavourable to the arts of which he was master."

The compilations of Mac Firbis are numerous, and of the most varied nature, including works on Biography, Genealogy, Hagiology, History, Law, and Philology. He appears also to have transcribed many tracts compiled by others, and to have translated some. The following list comprises all his works that are at present known to exist, either in his own handwriting, or in authentic transcripts therefrom:—

1. The transcript from which the following chronicle has been printed.

¹ *The event.* See *Ogygia Vindicated*, Preface, pp. ix., x.

2. His large genealogical work, completed in the year 1650, and entitled "The Branches of Relationship, and the Genealogical Ramifications of every Colony that took possession of Ireland, &c.; together with a Sanctilogium, and a Catalogue of the Monarchs of Ireland, &c.; compiled by Dubhaltach Mac Fírbisigh, of Lecan, 1650."

The original of this important work is in the possession of the Earl of Roden, and an excellent copy of it, by the late Professor O'Curry, transcribed in the year 1836, is in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. This work has been described by Dr. O'Connor, in the *Stowe Catalogue*,¹ from a copy formerly in the Stowe Collection, and now the property of Lord Ashburnham. A detailed description of its contents, by Dr. Petrie, appears in the 18th vol. of the Royal Irish Academy's Transactions. Professor O'Curry has also published an abstract of its contents in his *Lectures*² on the MS. Materials of Irish History. Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, writing of this volume, observes³:—"As the work stands it is valuable, by preserving the descents, and pointing out the possessions of our Irish families of latter times very accurately; but it is particularly valuable as rescuing from oblivion the names of districts and tribes in Ireland, antecedently to the second century; since which the Scoti have gradually imposed new names of their own, as they were enabled, from time to time, to expel the Belgic inhabitants. It is a most curious chart of ancient topography, and vastly preferable to that given by the Alexandrian Geographer, Ptolemy, who must know [have known] but little of Ireland, wherein the Romans never made a descent."

3. An Abridgment of the foregoing work, with some

¹ *Stowe Catalogue*. Vol. i., p. 138.

² *Lectures*. See p. 215, *sq.*

³ *Observes*. *Ogygia Vindicated*, Preface, pp. ix., x.

additional Pedigrees, compiled in the year 1666. The original of this abridgment is not now known to exist; but there is a very accurate copy of it in the library of the Marquess of Drogheda, and several in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy.

4. A Treatise on Irish authors, drawn up in the year 1656. The original of this work, which formerly belonged to Sir James Ware, had been considered, for a long time, as altogether lost, but the Editor found it in the year 1864, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, bound up with the next tract (No. 5), in the volume Rawlinson, 480, to which his attention was directed by the Rev. Dr. Macray, of Oxford. Although in the Preface to his Genealogical Work Mac Firbis alludes to his having compiled such a treatise, it appears from various data furnished by the Bodleian copy, which is in his own handwriting, that it had not been completed. An accurate copy¹ of this fragment, made by the Editor, has been placed in the Royal Irish Academy.
5. A catalogue of extinct Irish Bishoprics, together with a list of dignitaries anciently accounted bishops, but not so regarded in the author's time. This very curious tract, written in 1665, is also preserved in the Rawlinson collection, in the same volume that contains the last mentioned treatise. It is in the autograph of Mac Firbis, and appears to have been the property of Sir James Ware, although the editor of his Works does not seem to have known of its existence. Neither was it known to any subsequent investigator, until the Editor

¹ Copy. For an account of its contents, see a paper by Denis Henry | Kelly, esq., in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. ix., p. 182.

found it under the circumstances referred to in connection with the last mentioned treatise (No. 4). A transcript¹ of this catalogue, also made by the Editor, has been added to the collection of the R. I. Academy.

6. A List of Bishops arranged by Mac Firbis for Sir James Ware, already referred to, which is probably a copy, or abstract of the foregoing catalogue.
7. A Collection of Glossaries, including original compositions and transcripts from more ancient ones. Of these there are several fragments preserved in the MS. volume classed H. 2, 15, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The same volume also contains transcripts, in Mac Firbis's handwriting, of O'Davoren's law glossary, and the curious glossary believed to have been compiled by Cormac, King and Bishop of Cashel, whose death is recorded *infra* under the year 907. These two important compilations have been published, from more ancient texts, by Mr. Whitley Stokes.²
8. A Martyrology, or Litany of the Saints, in verse, a copy of which, in his own autograph, is preserved in the British Museum.
9. A transcript, or collection, from a volume of Annals belonging to Nehemias Mac Egan, of Ormond, "chief professor of the old Irish or Brehon Laws," made in the year 1643, for the Rev. John Lynch, author of "Cambrensis Eversus." This collection has been published by the Irish Arch. and Celt. Society,³ from a copy made directly from Mac Firbis's MS.

¹ *Transcript.* Described by Denis H. Kelly, esq., in the Proceedings of the R. I. Academy, vol. ix., p. 182.

² *Stokes.* See *Three Irish Glossaries*; London, Williams and Norgate, 1862.

³ *Society.* *Three Fragments of Annals.* Dublin, 1860.

Mac Firbis's translations from the Irish are believed to have been numerous, but in consequence of the wide dispersion of the MS. collection of Sir James Ware, for whom they were chiefly made, their extent cannot now be ascertained. His principal effort in this line was the translation of the Annals of Ulster, now preserved in the British Museum, and of the original Annals of Inisfallen. An important fragment, consisting of a translation of Irish Annals from the year 1443 to 1468, has been published by the Irish Archæological Society;¹ and his English version of a curious tract called the "Registry of Clonmacnois"—believed to have been originally compiled before the year 1216—has been printed in the Transactions² of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, from the translator's autograph in the British Museum.

It is unnecessary to dwell further on Mac Firbis's profound knowledge of the history, language, and literature of his native country. The opinion entertained of his abilities, honest zeal, and industry, by Irish scholars of the present day, agrees with the judgment expressed of him by his learned contemporaries. Although educated with a special view to the profession which his ancestors for centuries had followed, his association with Roderick O'Flaherty, Dr. John Lynch, Francis Kirwan, Skerrett, and the other members of the learned brotherhood which obtained for the Collegiate Institution of Galway, in the seventeenth century, a distinguished reputation for literary eminence, naturally gave a wider range to his studies; and it was probably during his residence among these remarkable men that he acquired whatever knowledge he possessed of the classic languages.

In the art—for such it may be called—of correctly interpreting the very ancient phraseology of the Irish, or "Brehon" laws, he was without an equal. It was the

¹ *Society*. See *Miscellany of the Ir. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. I., Dublin, 1846.

² *Transactions*. See Vol. I., New Series, 1856-7.

opinion of Charles O'Connor that all chance of rightly translating them passed away with him. He observes nearly as much himself; for in his treatise on Irish authors,¹ he states that there were only "three or four persons" living in his time who understood a word of the subject, and they were "the sons of Ollamhs (professors) of the territory of Connaught," in which province the ancient Irish customs and system of jurisprudence continued longer than in the other divisions of Ireland. In proof of this Mac Firbis alleges, in the abridged copy of his large genealogical work, that he knew Irish chieftains who in his own time governed their septs "according to the 'words of Fithal' and the 'Royal Precepts;'"² the Fithal alluded to was Brehon, or judge, to Cormac Mac Airt, Monarch of Ireland in the third century, the reputed author of the "Royal Precepts," or *ṛíogħa*, of which various ancient copies are in existence.

The MS. A. from which the following text has been taken is contained, as has been already observed, in a volume in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, classed H. 1. 18, which comprises fragments of several tracts, all in the Irish language. The contents of the volume, which is a paper folio, lettered on the back "*Miscellanea Hibernica*," are thus specified in a leaf at the beginning, in a handwriting which Dr. O'Donovan believed to be that of an amanuensis employed by Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, to whom the volume appears to have been lent by Valancey, in 1774:—

"In hoc vetusto ac valde pretioso codice hæc antiquitatum Hiberniæ Monumenta continentur, viz. :—

¹ *Irish Authors*. See MS., R. I. Acad., Class 23, O, 43.

² *Royal Precepts*. See an account of the "*Royal Precepts*," or "*Cormac's*

Instructions," by the late Dr. O'Donovan, with extracts therefrom, in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, Vol. I., pp. 213, 231.

"1°. Tractatus Genealogicus ex libro authentico qui vocatur *Leabhar Irse clainn Ui Mael-Conaire* desumptus.

"2°. Tractatus Historicus de bellis familiæ O'Brienorum, tum secum invicem, tum contra Anglorum duces, a medio Sæculi xiii. usque ad annum Gratiae, 1318, a Joanne Magrath, familiarum de Dail-Gais historico, et scriptore fere coætaneo, stylo copioso, et juxta illorum temporum normam exaratus, atque ex autographo existente anno 1721, a viro in antiquitatibus nostris versatissimo, Andrea Mac Crutin nomine, fideliter et ad litteram descriptus.

"3°. Annales Tigernachi Clonmacnoicensis, qui ab Augustino Magrada Canonico de Insula Sanctorum, vulgo dicta *Oilean na Naomh*, et post mortem ejus, a quodam anonymo scriptore, continuantur ad annum 1407.

"4°. Antiquum Monumentum vulgo dictum Chronicon Scotorum. Videtur esse compendium prædictorum Annalium Tigernachi.

"Haec omnia Monumenta zelo ac industria illustrissimi ac Reverendissimi Joannis O'Brien, Episcopi Cloynensis et Rossensis in Hibernia, qui die xiii. mensis Marti, 1769, Lugduni in Galliâ obiit, comparata et in unum hunc codicem digesta fuerunt."

The Bishop O'Brien here referred to was the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, and the learned compiler of an Irish-English dictionary published in Paris, 1769, and republished, with additions, in Dublin in the year 1832. He was also the author of the tract on the Law of Tanistry, published by Vallancey under his own name (without the smallest allusion to the real author), in his "Collectanea de rebus Hibernicis," vol. I. Dr. O'Brien, in conjunction with the Rev. John Conry, a good Irish scholar, was likewise the compiler of the Dublin "Annals of Inisfallen." A paper in the *Journal des Scavans*, on the Macpherson poems of Ossian, is also attributed to Bishop O'Brien.

The contents of the MS. H. 1. 18 have been more fully described by Dr. Charles O'Connor,¹ who carefully examined it when he was preparing his edition of Tighernach, and also subsequently by Dr. John O'Donovan.²

The copy of the *Chronicum Scotorum* in this volume occupies 52½ folios, or 105 pages of two columns each. The handwriting is large and bold, and in Mac Firbis's best style; but the text is very much abbreviated, and some of the contractions are so complicated that it has been no easy task to decipher the words in many places. There is no evidence to fix the date at which the MS. was copied; but from a comparison of the handwriting with that in his larger genealogical work, compiled in 1650, it seems probable that the Chronicle was transcribed before that year.

It is evident from the foregoing summary of contents that the copy of the *Chronicum Scotorum* in H. 1. 18 had belonged to Bishop O'Brien; and it was probably during his residence in France, where he lived for several years prior to his death in 1769, that the transcript in the Royal Irish Academy (23, P. 3), was made by his friend and associate, the Rev. John Conry. The MS. H. 1. 18 had previously been the property of the learned Roderick O'Flaherty, who has frequently quoted it as a reliable authority in his "*Ogygia*," and has enhanced its value by many marginal notes and occasional emendations of the text. These annotations, which are all in O'Flaherty's autograph, have been included in the footnotes to the present edition, as it was considered desirable that every memorandum added by so eminent an authority on Irish history and chronology should be carefully preserved.

It does not appear at what date, or under what circumstances, the MS. passed from O'Flaherty. But it could not

¹ O'Connor. Dr. O'Connor's description is contained in a small quarto MS. tract accompanying H. 1. 18.

² O'Donovan. See his (unpublished)

Descriptive Catalogue of Irish MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, p. 100.

have been in his possession in 1709, when Dr. Molyneux found with him only "some few [tracts] of his own writing," his ill fortune having stripped him of his other Irish MSS. After the death of Dr. O'Brien, the MS. A. passed successively through the hands of Vallancey, and of old Charles O'Connor, whose grandson the learned editor of "*Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*," has published a description of it in the Stowe Catalogue.

A good deal of uncertainty has hitherto been felt respecting the original from which Mac Firbis made his copy of the *Chronicum Scotorum*. The late eminent Celtic scholar, Professor O'Curry, was uncertain whether to regard MS. A. as the original, or only a transcript. "Nothing of its history is known to me," he observes, "but what can be gathered from the book itself, and the hand in which the autograph (or Trinity College copy) is written." In his valuable lecture on the life and works of Duaid Mac Firbis, O'Curry speaks of him as the "compiler"¹ of the Chronicle, which he in another place calls the "compilation"² of Mac Firbis, and again a "compendium from some ancient book or books of annals belonging to his family," and a "utilitarian abstract."³ At the conclusion of his description, nevertheless, he gives expression to his doubt on the subject of its origin, in the following words, viz. :— "Such as it is, however, and as far as it goes, there can be no doubt of its being one of the most *authentic copies* of, or compilations from, more ancient annals."⁴

Professor O'Curry's first supposition, that the *Chronicum Scotorum* was a compilation, or abstract, made by Mac Firbis, seems to have been founded chiefly on the interpretation of the opening sentence of the work, in which Mac Firbis deprecates the censure of his readers for having

¹ *Compiler. Lectures, &c.*, pp. 126, 127, 129.

² *Compilation. Ib.*, p. 120.

³ *Abstract. Ib.*, p. 128.

⁴ *Annals. Ib.*, p. 129.

given only a summary of the ancient history of the Scotie or Milesian colonists, whose proceedings before their arrival in Ireland, as well as subsequent thereto, are generally detailed at much length by Irish writers. In this very passage, however, Mac Firbis calls his MS. a "copy,"¹ as he does again further on where he speaks of "the vellum from which it has been drawn."²

Regarding the reasons which induced Mac Firbis's unwillingness³ to copy the section of the work forming pp. 1 to 15 of the present edition, Professor O'Curry writes, "It is very probable that it was about this time [1650] that Sir James Ware conceived the idea of availing himself of Mac Firbis's extensive and profound antiquarian learning; and as that learned and well-intentioned writer, was then concerned only with what related to the ecclesiastical history of Ireland, this was probably the reason that Mac Firbis offers those warm apologies for having been compelled to pass over the 'long and tedious' account of the early colonizations of this country, and pass at one step to the Christian era. (We know that Ware quotes many of our old Annals as sterling authorities in his work. As these were all in the Irish language, and as Ware had no acquaintance with that language, it follows clearly enough, that he must have had some competent person to assist him to read those annals, and whose business it was doubtless to select and translate for him such parts of them as were deemed by him essential to his design.) Excepting for some such purpose as this, I can see no reason whatever why Mac Firbis should apply himself, and with

¹ *Copy*. The original has "ṛan corpe," "in this copy." Vide *infra*, p. 2. In Professor O'Curry's interpretation of this passage (*Lectures*, &c., p. 127), the word corpe, "copy," is translated "book," apparently through

inadvertence, as "corpe" simply signifies "copy."

² *Drawn*. See *infra*, p. 11.

³ *Unwillingness*. See the last paragraph, p. 9, *infra*.

such apparent reluctance, to make this compendium from some ancient book or books of Annals belonging to his family. It appears, indeed, from his own words," adds O'Curry, "that it was poverty or distress that caused him to pass over the record of what he deemed the ancient glory of his country, and to draw up a mere utilitarian abstract for some person to whose patronage he was compelled to look for support in his declining years."¹ But Mac Firbis, who asserts that in making the preliminary abstract he was actuated by a desire "to avoid tediousness," does not refer to "poverty or distress;" and it is certain that his copy of the *Chronicum Scotorum* was neither made for, nor at any time the property of, Sir James Ware.

It need scarcely be observed that no man was more competent than Professor O'Curry to pronounce, authoritatively, on any subject connected with Irish MSS.; and had he transcribed or translated the MS. A., or been able to devote the time necessary for a minute investigation of its contents, observed the occasional peculiarities of idiom and archaic phraseology, and the conjectural emendations here and there suggested by Mac Firbis, (which will be found referred to in the foot-notes to the present volume), he would doubtless have been led to the conclusion at which the Editor has arrived, viz. :—that it is, in all except the preliminary section, a trustworthy copy of an ancient chronicle compiled in the monastery of Clonmacnois.

The Editor would naturally regret very much to find himself at issue with any deliberate opinion put forward by Professor O'Curry on a question touching the age or history of an Irish MS. And had that distinguished scholar expressed it as his unqualified conviction, after a critical examination of the entire subject, that the *Chronicum Scotorum* was the actual compilation of

¹ *Years.* Lectures, &c., pp. 127, 128.

Duald Mac Firbis, the Editor would have bowed submissively to his superior judgment. But O'Curry had spoken in such undecided terms of the authorship of the Chronicle, that the Editor considered the question capable of further elucidation, and the result of his inquiries having been placed before the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls, His Lordship was pleased to coincide in the conclusion arrived at by the Editor, and to sanction the publication of the present work.

The internal evidence furnished by MS. A. would be sufficient, even if other evidence were wanting, to prove that it is not the original compilation of Mac Firbis. In more than one place, for instance, as has been already observed, he refers to his production as a "copy." In other places, where a difficulty apparently occurred in deciphering the original from which he copied, he ventures on conjectural emendations, without, however, affecting the integrity of his text. At the year 718 (*rectè* 722), where a large deficiency occurs, he speaks of "the old book"¹ out of which he wrote, as wanting a "front" of two leaves, as a provision for which he leaves a part of his MS. blank. The hiatus² left in his transcript of the entry at the year 1013 (*rectè* 1015) illustrates the fidelity with which he copied the original Chronicle. Both these deficiencies might have been easily supplied by Mac Firbis from other Annals, if his desire had been to frame a Chronicle; and his omission to supply them indicates conclusively that the text of the MS. A. has been transcribed from an original by a copyist, not reduced or put into form by a compiler, whose business it would have been not to copy, but to supply, as far as possible, all defects in his sources.

Dr. O'Donovan, who did not make as much use of the

¹ *The old book.* See note ², p. 124, *infra*.

² *Hiatus.* See note ³, p. 254.

Chronicum Scotorum as he might have done, although he considered it "very valuable as containing passages not to be found in any other Annals," hesitates, in his account¹ of its contents, to pronounce an opinion on the question of its age or history. But elsewhere² he calls it "a good abstract of some Annals which belonged to the Mac Firbises, made by the celebrated Duaid Mac Firbis;" and adds that it was "styled *Chronicum Scotorum* by the transcriber, who states that he shortened or abstracted it from a larger work of the Mac Firbises, omitting everything except what relates to the Scoti or Milesians." The statement here imputed to Mac Firbis does not correctly express the sense of the passage³ to which Dr. O'Donovan alludes.

The fact is that O'Donovan seems not to have carefully examined the *Chronicum Scotorum*.

This will appear evident from some notes⁴ in his edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, regarding entries in these Annals which are also contained in the present Chronicle, the original of which may have been among the authorities made use of by the Four Masters. Even the valuable entry at the year 964, *infra*, where the erection of the Round Tower of Tomgraney, in Clare, is ascribed to Cormac O'Cillin, escaped O'Donovan's notice, which could hardly have happened had he attentively read the *Chronicum*. His description of the MS. was written in 1836: but, three years afterwards, writing of this very passage, which Colgan (*Actt. SS.* p. 360) incorrectly quotes from the Four Masters, O'Donovan observes,

¹ *Account*. See his *Descriptive Catalogue* (unpublished) of the Irish MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, p. 103.

² *Elsewhere*. See *Four Mast.*, vol. I., p. lxx., note *.

³ *Passage*. See the opening sentence, p. 3, *infra*.

⁴ *Notes*. See *Four Mast.*, O'Donovan's ed., A.D. 806 (note *), 842 (note *), and 964 (note *), and cf. the entries there referred to, with the corresponding entries *infra* at the years 811, 844, and 964, respectively.

"It is to be lamented that we have not the original Irish of this passage, as it would show that a round tower (cloig čeač) was erected at Tuaim-greine in the third quarter of the tenth century."¹

That Duald Mac Firbis did make an abstract or compilation from some of the books of Annals belonging to his family is very certain. The collection of Irish MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin, includes a large fragment (classed H. 2, 11) of the Annals of the Four Masters, in the autograph of Michael O'Clery. This volume seems to have belonged to Roderick O'Flaherty, who has added numerous marginal notes down to the year 1422, and referred to several authorities, among which is a chronicle quoted as that of "D. F." or Dudley Firbisse. But it is hardly necessary to observe that this could not have been the *Chronicum Scotorum*, with which O'Flaherty was well acquainted, and which he has so frequently quoted in his "Ogygia," without, however, mentioning the name of Mac Firbis in connexion with it. There can be no question that, if the Chronicle had been compiled by Mac Firbis, O'Flaherty would not have concealed the fact, or spoken of it as "*Scotochronicon Tigernachi Cluanense*,"² and "*Tigernachi Cluanensis Scotorum Chronicon*,"³ thus intimating that it was originally written in the monastery of Clonmacnois, where the more ancient and important Chronicle of Tighernach was also compiled.

That the present chronicle was known to Irish scholars in the last century as the "*Chronicum Scotorum Cluanense*," or of Clonmacnois, appears from an article published in the *Journal des Savans* for 1764, seemingly from the pen of Bishop O'Brien, in whose possession MS. A. was at the time, and who was, of the Irish scholars of his day,

¹ *Century*. See Ordnance Survey Letters, R. I. Academy; Clare, vol. II., p. 245.

² *Scotorum*. See *Ogygia*, p. 436.

³ *Chronicon*. *Ib.*, p. 466.



the most competent, perhaps, to offer an opinion on the age or history of an Irish MS.

"Plusieurs scavans etrangeres," observes the learned writer, "reconnoissent que les Irlandois ont des Annales d'une antiquité tres respectable, et d'une authenticité a toute epreuve. C'est le jugement qu'en porte Mr. Stillingfleet dans le Preface de ses Antiquites, ou il paroît, au contraire, faire tres peu de cas de tous les Monumens de la nation Ecossoise. Mr. Innes, qui n'a jamais flatté les Irlandois, reconnoît l'antiquité, aussi bien que l'authenticité de leurs Annales, particulièrement de celles de Tigernach, d'Inisfallen, et de quelques autres. Il remarque que la copie des Annales de Tigernach qui appartenoit à Mr. O'Flaherty, Auteur de l'Ogygia, paroissoit plus parfaite que celle qui se trouvoit dans le Bibliotheque du Duc de Chandois. Je crois devoir declarer ici que je possède actuellement cette meme copie des Annales de Tigernach que possedait Mr. O'Flaherty, avec un ancienne apographe de la Chronique de Clonmacnois, qui est bien connu sous le titre de *Chronicon Scotorum Cluanense*, et qui appartenoit aussi au meme Monsieur O'Flaherty, qui le cite bien souvent dans son *Ogygia*."¹

In another place in the same journal Bishop O'Brien remarks, criticising Innes's *Critical Essay*, "Mr. Innes s'accorde parfaitement avec les anciennes Annales d'Irlande, particulièrement avec celles de Tigernachus et du *Chronicon Scotorum Cluanense*, ou on lit la note suivante à l'an 503; 'Fergus Mor Mac Eirc cum gente Dalriada partem Britanniae tenuit, et ibi mortuus est.'"²

The Rev. Dr. O'Connor, who carefully examined the *Chronicum*, and made a transcript of MS. A., which he collated with the Bodleian copy of Tigernach, was also of opinion that the *Chronicum* was originally written at

¹ *Ogygia*. Vide *Journal des Scavans*, 1764, tom. ix., p. 351.

² *Mortuus est*. *Journal des Scavans*, tom. iv., p. 64.

Clonmacnois. "Some have confounded this chronicle with Tighernach," he observes, "because it is frequently called 'Chronicon Cluanense,' and was written in Tighernach's Monastery of Clonmacnois." And among the number of persons so offending, O'Connor rightly includes Roderick O'Flaherty, who undoubtedly has so confounded¹ it, although the chronicle which the latter refers to throughout his "Ogygia" as the "Chron. Cluanense" is not the present Chronicle, but Mageoghegan's translation of the so-called Annals of Clonmacnois.

It is very much to be regretted that O'Flaherty has not put his readers in possession of the reasons which induced him to identify the present Chronicle with Tighernach. He probably regarded the *Chronicum* in the same light as Dr. O'Connor has regarded it, namely, as a reproduction of Tighernach, in a form slightly altered. In O'Connor's edition of Tighernach's Annals, commenting on the entry at the year 434, respecting the "first Saxon depredation in Erin" (which is supplied from the *Chronicum Scotorum*), he observes²—"Eadem habent ad eundem annum Annales Ultoniæ. Silet tamen Chron. Saxon. ; sed vetustiores sunt Annales Tigernachi, qui obiit anno 1088 ; et Chron. Scotorum nihil aliud est quam compendium Tigernachi, paucis adjectis, a quo vetere auctore ignoramus." Again, at the year 662, in his edition of the same Annals, referring to a corruption in the Bodleian text, which he has corrected from the *Chronicum Scotorum*, he says,³ "Textum in codice Bodleiano hic corruptum restituimus ex codice MS. Dublinii cui titulus *Chronicon Scotorum*, qui nihil aliud est quam Tigernachi

¹ *Confounded*. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 434, 436, and 466. The authority there referred to under the respective titles of "Tigernac. seu Chronicon Scotorum," "Scotchchronicon Tigernachi Cluanense," and "Tigernachi Cluanensis Scotorum

Chronicon," is unquestionably the MS. A.

² *Observes*. See *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. ii., p. 101, note (22).

³ *Says*. *Ib.* vol. ii., p. 202, note (†).

compendium propriis verbis ubique fere servatis." And in another place he describes¹ it as the "Chronicon Scotorum, MS. in Biblioth. Dublin. ex codice Tigernachi jam deperdito."

That this learned and painstaking writer was certainly wrong in supposing the *Chronicum Scotorum* to be no more than a compendium of Tigernach, "propriis verbis," and "paucis adjectis," will appear evident on a perusal of the present volume, although, as Professor O'Curry has remarked,² "the order and arrangement of the events recorded, and the events themselves, often, though not always, agree with the *Annals of Tigernach*." Even making due allowance for certain verbal differences attributable to Mac Firbis's practice³ of altering the orthography and grammatical construction of old texts transcribed by him to the standard in use in his time, the discrepancies between the phraseology of the two chronicles are too marked to justify the opinion that one was actually copied from the other. These discrepancies are rather of a nature to indicate that Tigernach and the original compiler of the *Chronicum Scotorum* had transcribed from a common original. It is impossible that Mac Firbis could have made his copy from any existing MS. of Tigernach.

It appears from the "Testimonium" prefixed to the *Annals of the Four Masters* that the laborious compilers of that invaluable collection made use of a chronicle called the "*Annals of Clonmacnois*," which came down to the year 1227. There is no Irish chronicle at present known answering to this description. It could not have been the volume of *Annals* translated by Conell Mageoghegan, which seems to have extended to the year 1407, inasmuch as several entries quoted from the "*Book of Clonmacnois*" by the Four Masters are not to be found in Mageoghegan's

¹ *Describes. Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. ii., p. 84, note (71).

² *Remarkd. Lectures, &c.*, p. 129.

³ *Practice.* See Dr. O'Donovan's observations on this subject, in his ed. of *Hy-Fiachrach*, notes to p. 176, sq.

translation, although some of these entries are such as Mageoghegan would certainly not have omitted had he found them in his original. At the year 1005, for instance, the Four Masters give an account of a great hosting made by Brian Borumha into the north of Ireland, which is stated to have been extracted from the "Book of Clonmacnois," and the "Book of the Island¹ of Saints, in Loch Ribh." There is no reference to this expedition in Mageoghegan's version of the former chronicle; and there is little doubt that, had Mageoghegan found such a record in the volume which he professed to translate, he would not have failed to make it the foundation of an encomium on Brian, by his extreme partiality for whom the authority of Mageoghegan's version is in many places injuriously affected.

This entry will be found *infra*, under the year 1004, in nearly the same terms used by the Four Masters. Again, the record of the victory gained by Comaltan Ua Clerigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, over Fergal Ua Ruairc, which the Four Masters have at the year 964, is stated in the MS. of that work, formerly in the Stowe Library, to have been taken from the same "Books of Clonmacnois" and of "the Island." There is no similar entry in any other known chronicle except the present, in which it appears under the same year. The number of the slain is, however, differently given in these authorities, owing apparently to some mistake in the transcription of either. In a note to his edition of the Four Masters, at the year 806 (*rectè* 811), respecting the curious entry there given of the arrival of a Céle-Dé in Ireland, Dr. O'Donovan

¹ *Book of the Island*. "This was a book of Annals, which were continued by Augustin Magraidin to his own time, A.D. 1405. Ware had a part of these Annals, with some additions, made after Magraidin's death. See Harris's edition of Ware's *Writers of*

Ireland, p. 87; Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5; and Archdall's *Monast. Hib.*, p. 442. These Annals have not been yet identified, if extant." Note by Dr. O'Donovan, *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1005, note *.

observes¹—"This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster or Clonmacnois [*i.e.*, Mageoghagan's version]. It has been also copied by the Four Masters into their *Leabhar-Gabhala* (or *Book of Invasions*), but where they found it the Editor has not been able to determine." This entry is given in the present chronicle, at the year 811, in almost precisely the same words as in the Four Masters. Referring to the death of Tolorg, chief of Fealla, which the Four Masters record under the year 842, O'Donovan also remarks²—"This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster, or in those of Clonmacnois. The Editor has not been able to find any other reference to this territory, and thinks that it is a mistake of the Four Masters." But the same record appears word for word, *infra*, under the year 844, which is the correct date.

Many other entries, also common to the Annals of the Four Masters and the present chronicle, are not found in any other volume of Irish Annals now known to be in existence.

The curious account in the present chronicle, under the year 1107 (*rectè* 1111), respecting the synod of Uisnech, and the partition of the ancient diocese of Feara-Midhe (Meath and Westmeath), between the Bishops of Clonmacnois and Clonard, furnishes some important evidence towards discovering the real compiler of the original from which Mac Firbis made his transcript. The account in question, which is more than usually specific as to matters of detail, does not appear in any other work now forthcoming, except in the MS. known as the "Dublin Annals of Inisfallen," compiled by Bishop O'Brien and the Rev. John Conry, who of course must have copied it from the MS. A. which, as we have seen, belonged to one of them. Dr. Lynch states that the same account was contained in

¹ *Observes.* See Ann. F. M., O'Donovan's ed., vol. i., p. 417, note ².

² *Remarks.* *Ib.*, vol. i., p. 464, note ².

"a copy of old Irish annals"¹ in his possession. It is to be regretted that Lynch did not more precisely mention his authority. It was probably no other than MS. A., which may have been lent to him by Mac Firbis, his instructor and guide in matters relating to Irish history and antiquities.

Amongst the persons who took a leading part in the synod referred to was an ecclesiastic named Gillachrist Ua-Maeileoin, or O'Malone, abbot of Clonmacnois, to whom the compilation of the *Chronicum Scotorum* is ascribed, probably with justice.

A copy of the work in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, classed 23, O, 8, has an Irish title prefixed, of which the following is a translation, viz. :—

"The *Chronicum Scotorum*, i.e. the Annals of the Scotie Race, written at first at Clonmacnois, sometime in the twelfth century, by Gilla-Christ O'Maeileoin, Abbot of Clonmacnois ; in which is contained an account of a great many valuable affairs, particularly the affairs of Ireland, from Adam to the Age of Christ, 1150."

It is a remarkable fact that the proceedings of the synod in which he acted a principal part are not described, as has been observed, in any other chronicle except this with which his name is connected.

There is no evidence to indicate the source from which this copy was made; but it could not have been transcribed from the MS. A., or any fair copy of it, for although the scribe might in many cases have failed to decipher the text of Mac Firbis's transcript correctly, the discrepancies between the latter MS. and his copy are too numerous to justify the supposition that the one was taken from the other. It is to be remarked that there is now no title-page to MS. A., although there appears to have once been one; and Mac Firbis seems to have always studiously observed the practice of prefixing titles to his works,

¹ *Old Irish Annals*. "
tum quod vetusti Annales Hibernici,
quorum apographum habeo, duas ab
Uanachensis concilii patribus in Media

dioceses institutas fuisse narrent."
Cambrensis Eversus, ed. Rev. Matt.
Kelly, vol. ii., p. 52.

whether original compilations or transcripts. Be this as it may, there is no reason to suppose that the copyist of 23, O, 8, invented the foregoing title.

The ecclesiastic to whom the composition of the present chronicle has thus been ascribed, and who is stated at the year 1120 = 1124, *infra*, to have contributed to the completion of the great belfry, or round tower, of Clonmacnois, seems to have enjoyed a very high reputation for learning. His death is recorded within under the year 1123 (= 1127), in the following words, viz.:—"Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, fountain of knowledge and charity, head of the prosperity and affluence of Erin, quievit." It is also mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, and by the Four Masters, under the year 1127, in somewhat similar terms.

In neither of these authorities is there any reference to Gillachrist as the author of the present chronicle; but any one acquainted with the subject of mediæval literature need not be told that no conclusive evidence against his authorship can be derived from this omission, or from the additional circumstance that the copy in MS. A. comes down to the year 1131 (*rectè* 1135), or 8 years after the death of Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin. The Annals of Boyle, those of Inisfallen, of Connacht, and of Loch-Cé contain no reference to the names of their original compilers, while the continuations added by Augustin Magraidin to the Chronicle of Tighernach, and by Roderick O'Cassidy to the Annals of Ulster, have been supplemented with additional entries by some persons whose names are not known.

Many other circumstances tend to connect the *Chronicum Scotorum* with the monastery of Clonmacnois. The affairs of that establishment, for instance, are more frequently noticed in it than those of any other place. Even the name of Cluain-muc-Nois is occasionally represented by the first syllable ("Cluain") only; and as there were several other celebrated ecclesiastical estab-

lishments in Ireland the names of which began with Cluain (i.e. a sheltered lawn or meadow), as Cluain-Dolcain, Cluain-eois, Cluain-eidhnech, Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, Cluain-Iraird, Cluain-Uamha, and many more collected in the index, each of which would be familiarly called "Cluain" by its inmates, it might reasonably be inferred that the writer who thus indicated Cluain-muc-Nois was in some way connected with the establishment. Many entries also, not found in any other authority, are of a nature to support this conjecture. Of this kind are the entries at the year 922, regarding Flann Fobhair (which, indeed, Mac Firbis seems to have been no more able to understand than the present writer); that under the year 1000, respecting the "deposing of Ua Begulain" from some office; the purchase of the "Eneclar" of the great altar, by King Maelsechlainn, noticed under the year 1005; and the curious entry at the year 1091, referring to the persecution directed against the monastery.

The original of the entries occupying pp. 338 to 349 of the present work is contained in what seems to be a small fragment of some other collection of annals, which follows Mac Firbis's autograph in A., but has not been copied into B. The fragment, which consists of two leaves only, is in a handwriting of the seventeenth century. The orthography is corrupt, and the phraseology occasionally loose and ungrammatical; but, like the *Chronicum Scotorum*, it contains some notices of events that are not found in any other accessible authority, and it is consequently much to be regretted that the remainder should have been lost. As it is impossible actually to decide whether the fragment may have been a portion of some original work, or only of some collection intended as a continuation of the *Chronicum Scotorum*, it has been considered advisable to print its contents by way of supplement to the *Chronicum*.

d



The chronology of the following chronicle is in a state of much confusion, notwithstanding the apparent regard for a regular system, indicated by the array of ferial numbers with which the Christian period of the work begins. The *feriæ*, however, do not run on in consecutive order, owing probably, in large measure, to mistakes committed in the course of successive transcriptions of the original. Much of the confusion created in this respect is traceable to the ease with which the numeral *u*, as written in old MSS., may be confounded with *11*. Nevertheless it is almost incredible that Mac Firbis, who had an extensive acquaintance with Books of Annals, could have committed such errors as the list of criteria exhibits.

The chronicler seems to have followed the Hebrew computation in that portion of the work preceding the Christian era, thus differing from the later annalists who have generally adopted the chronology of the Seventy Interpreters. But any attempt to fix the dates of events that may have taken place from 1000 to 2000 years before the present era, must be regarded with suspicion. This seems to have been the opinion of the transcriber of A., who dismisses the brief summary of the ancient historical accounts with the expression "I pass to another time," as if intending to convey the impression that he regarded the records of that "other time" as more reliable and authentic.

The first entry in the Christian period is the record of the birth of St. Patrick, which is preceded by the criteria "*1*Ct. Ena¹p, *11*," "Kal. of January 6," implying that the kalends, or first, of January occurred on the 6th day of the week, or Friday. The succession of years is then regularly indicated by the repetition of the characters *1*Ct., or *1*C. for "kalends," accompanied, with some exceptions, as far as the year 641, by the *feriæ*, or days of the week on which the first of January fell in each year. Subsequently to the date 641, the *feriæ* are no

¹ *Time.* Vid. *infra*, p. 15.

longer noted, every year being simply marked by the sign "†Ct." From the entry of the birth of St. Patrick to where the annalist has noted the year of the world 4481 (*rectè* 4381), corresponding to A.D. 429, according to the Irish antiquaries,¹ there are in all 77 "kals." or years. But as one "kal." has been manifestly omitted,² whilst the sign has been as plainly doubled³ in two instances, the actual number of "kals." to be taken into account is 76. The birth of St. Patrick should consequently be referred, according to this computation, to the year A.D. 353, in which the kalends of January coincided with the 6th day of the week, or Friday; although the date 357 has been added opposite to the entry in A., apparently by Charles O'Connor of Belanagare. The year 353 has therefore been added in the margin.

That the entry of St. Patrick's birth under the year 353 is a gross error,⁴ appears from the record of his death at the year 489, where he is stated to have died in the 122nd year of his age, although the number of intervening "kals." or years, amounts to 135, exclusive of two which have been omitted between the years 429 and 431. In the quatrain appended to his obit, the event is said to have taken place in the year 493; but an enumeration of the "kals." from where the annalist has noted the year 432 of the Incarnation, the era employed by the Irish chroniclers, (equal to 431 of the common era of the nativity), gives the year 489, which shows that four "kals." have been omitted in the intervening period. This subject is still further complicated by the entry under the year 660, respecting the mortality which appeared in Ireland in that year, where it is stated to have happened 203 years after

¹ *Irish Antiquaries*. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Prologue, p. [8.]

² *Omitted*. See note ³, p. 15, *infra*.

³ *Doubled*. See notes ¹⁰ and ¹¹, *ib.*, and note ⁶, p. 17.

⁴ *Error*. Several other errors of the same kind will be found pointed out in the notes. See notes ³, p. 16, ⁶, p. 17, ¹, p. 18, ⁴, p. 19.

the death of St. Patrick, which event should in this case be referred to A.D. 457. But the obit recorded under 457 is that of "Senex Patricius," who is called "Bishop of the Church of Glastonbury," and is referred to in Irish chronicles as a distinct individual from "Patrick, the Archbishop," the Apostle of Ireland, although Dr. Lanigan has laboured hard to identify the one with the other.¹

Starting from the year A.D. 433, which coincides with the First Indiction, as the annalist has rightly noted, the computation of this chronicle, reckoning the number of "kals.," representing as many years, is correct down to the year 634, with the exception of a "kal." or year, omitted between 592 and 594, which has been taken into account.² Many entries are, no doubt, out of their proper order, as if some "kals." had been left out in one place and super-added in another. In the margin opposite to the entry corresponding to the year 538, in A., the original hand has added the note, "Initium Indictionis," to signify, doubtless, that the Indiction answering to the year was 1; which would be correct. Opposite to the 27th "kal." from this date, however, the numerals ƿxxv (525) are written, also in Mac Firbis's hand; but these are manifestly a mistake for ƿlxxv (565), which was undoubtedly the date intended to be recorded by the person who originally added the note, although, strangely enough, the mistake of 40 years here committed has been repeated³ at several dates further on.

Between the years A.D. 634 and A.D. 718, four "kals." appear to have been omitted; and the latter year therefore really represents the year 722, as the criteria supplied by the annalist sufficiently indicate. One of these "kals." seems to have been left out at the year 634, under which

¹ *The other.* See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*. Vol. i., pp. 324-330.

² *Account.* See note ², p. 64, and the references there indicated.

³ *Repeated.* See note ², p. 56.

date the events of the two years¹ are apparently given, as in the "Annals of Tighernach." Another² "kal." appears to have been omitted at the year 639, where the entries for two years have been similarly combined under one date. The entire events of one year have been omitted after the year 645, and a like omission occurs after the year 651.

The reckoning of this chronicle is therefore correct from the year 353 to 634 inclusive. But from 634 to 639, it is one year behind the common reckoning; from 640 to 645 it is two years in arrear; from 646 to 651, the error is three years, and from 652 to 718, the computation is four years in arrear.

The defect which occurs at the year 718=722, and extends to the year 805, is very much to be regretted, involving, as it does, the loss of, perhaps, the most historically interesting part of the chronicle; for there is hardly any period in the history of his country to which an Irishman can look back with more unmixed satisfaction than the eighth century, when Ireland was, in the words of Dr. Johnson, "the school of the west, the quiet habitation of sanctity and literature," when Irish missionaries zealously laboured to make the savage Teuton a participant in the blessings of Christianity, before the civilization of their own country had sustained the rude shock administered by the Danish invasion. This deficiency is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as the Annals of Tighernach, with which the *Chronicum Scotorum* may be regarded as of equal authority, are defective about the same period. But the hiatus in Tighernach is much more extensive, all that portion embracing the transactions of 210 years—viz.: from A.D. 766 to 976—being unfortunately missing. This hiatus can be fairly supplied from the present chronicle to the extent of 171 years, *i.e.* from 805 to 976; but the entries for the 38 years intervening between 766 and 805 are altogether lost.

¹ *Two Years.* See note ¹, p. 84. | ² *Another.* See note ², p. 86.

The next entry, imperfect at the beginning, appears to belong to the year 805, which date O'Flaherty has prefixed in A., as there are 51 "kals." down to where the date "Anno Domini, 856," has been added in the margin by the original hand. Thenceforward the "kals." are correctly noted as far as the year 904, between which and the year 1131=1135, four "kals." would seem to have been omitted. Of these four, one has apparently been left out after the year 904, one at the year 968 (where the transactions of two years have been combined in the one entry), a third at the year 1061, and the fourth at the year 1076, where the entry embraces the events of two years.¹

The result of these omissions and irregularities may be summarily stated as follows :—

From A.D. 353 to 634, inclusive, the chronology is apparently correct.

From A.D. 635 to 639, inclusive, it is one year in arrear.

"	640	"	645,	"	"	two years	"
"	646	"	651,	"	"	three years	"
"	652	"	718,	"	"	four years	"
"	805	"	904,	"		the chronology is correct.	
"	905	"	968,	"		it is one year in arrear.	
"	969	"	1061,	"	"	two years	"
"	1062	"	1076,	"	"	three years	"
"	1077	"	1131,	"	"	four years	"
"	1141		to the end			the computation is correct.	

The loose method followed by the older annalists, of simply indicating the succession of years by the repetition of the sign "kct." or "k." for "kalends," to which they sometimes added the ferial or day of the week on which the 1st of January occurred, together with their habitual practice of omitting to paginate their MSS., has led to innumerable errors in the chronology of Irish history.

¹ Two years. See note 7, p. 292.

These errors might in some measure be corrected by the help of the *feriæ*, if we possessed the original MSS. But these criteria have been so corrupted in the course of successive transcriptions of the earlier chronicles, by ignorant scribes who did not understand their value, that they are comparatively useless in determining the correct chronology, unless when combined with other criteria. Even in the copies of Tighernach at present available, the order of the *feriæ* is so confused and irregular, that any attempt to bring it into harmony with the succession of "kals," or years, would prove a fruitless undertaking. O'Flaherty has endeavoured to accomplish the task as regards the present chronicle, the chronology of which he has altered and arranged according to his own corrected system. But although his authority on this subject is entitled to great respect, the Editor felt that the adoption of O'Flaherty's corrections would involve such an alteration of the order and arrangement of the entries, as would seriously affect the integrity of the text, to produce a reliable and accurate edition of which he has sedulously laboured. Bearing in mind, also, the example of Dr. O'Connor, who, in trying to settle the chronology of the *Annals of Tighernach*, *Inisfallen*, and *Boyle*, has committed errors which render his editions of these chronicles quite unreliable,¹ the Editor considered that it was his duty to adhere to the computation of his original text. This he has faithfully done, with the exception already pointed out, where he felt justified in allowing for a palpable omission; and the marginal dates represent the actual enumeration of the "kals." or years contained in the chronicle.

The reader will find much assistance towards fixing the

¹ *Unreliable*. The chronology of O'Connor's edition of the *Annals of Inisfallen* is in some places 13, in some 17, and in others 22 years in arrear; and an anachronism of 27 years occurs in his ed. of the *Annals of Boyle*.

correct chronology in the annotations of O'Flaherty, which have been added in the foot notes, sometimes over the full name, but more frequently over the initials "O'F."

The English reader will doubtless be surprised at the promiscuous application of the title of "king" to individuals who must have been petty princes, or chieftains. But this very practice is an evidence of the antiquity of the chronicle, as the later annalists, the Four Masters for instance, are more particular in applying the term.

Duald Mac Firbis, writing in 1666 of the chieftains of the O'Dubhdas, or O'Dowdas, states that the historical books gave them the title of kings, "and though strange it appears at this day," he observes,¹ "it was not so then [*i.e.*, anciently] among the Gaeidhel, according to their own laws at that time, and according to other nations also. Behold," he adds, "before the coming of the children of Israel to the Land of Promise, how there were thirty kings together in that country, and it not more than 200 miles in length, or breadth."

On this application of the word *ri*, or king, O'Flaherty also remarks²:—

"Sua omnibus linguis, et nationibus aliqua peculiaris insita est proprietas, cujus absurda foret in aliis imitatio. Quare in eorum sententiam ultrò eamus, qui falsò contendunt Regem Latine supremum tantum, et nulli subjectum dominum denotare; ac proinde nobis ineptè illud Martialis hemistichium exprobrant,

'Qui Rex est, Regem, Maxime, non habeat.'

Quid verò hoc nostrâ interest? *Scoti sumus, non Galli*; Scotice loquimur, non Latine; atque hoc idiomate trito adagio dicimus; ut hemistichio aliud opponam:

'Degener in tuguri Rex lare quisque sui.'

¹ *Observes.* See O'Donovan's ed. of *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 299.

² *Remarks.* *Ogygia*, p. 31.

And again:¹ "Veteres Regis nomen tribuebant ei, qui uno oppidulo præsesset: sic Ithacæ Rex Ulysses, cujus ditionem adeò exiguam nidum æstimat Cicero saxo affixum. Sic Nestor Pyli Rex. Josue 30 regibus in Palestinâ gulam fregit. Strabo testatur singulas Phœnissarum urbes regem habuisse; et Plinius strategiis et præfecturis omnibus olim reges præfuisse: unde usitato more Divinæ Scripturæ cujusque oppidi Dominus Rex appellatur. Atque ut propius ad vicinos accedam, in Cantii partibus (qui nunc in Angliâ Comitatus) quatuor reges Cæsaris ætate regnarunt. Denique nullum modò in Europâ, præter ipsam Hiberniam, regnum, quod non pluribus regibus sibi invicem minimè subjectis antiquitus paruerit: quos tamen nostræ memoriæ Scriptores, cum in eorum mentionem incidunt, Reges dicere non hæsitant."

There are numerous references in the present chronicle to the affairs of Scotland and Wales, and also to the Cruithne, or Picts. But the annalist frequently leaves it uncertain whether he refers to the Picts of Scotland or of Ireland. The allusions to the affairs of England are comparatively few, and the events sometimes misplaced by many years. The birth of Bede, for instance, is entered under the year 644, and the composition of his book "*De Natura Rerum*," is referred to the year 686; the former event being 28 years antedated, and the latter probably quite as much too early. The phraseology of the latter entry, which reads, "*In hoc anno Beda fecit librum De Natura Rerum et Temporibus, et in pagin et in figell*," seems very corrupt. At least the Editor confesses himself unable to understand the concluding words, "*in pagin et in figell*."

It would seem that the compiler consulted some ancient work on English history besides Bede, and the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, as some important events recorded

¹ *Again*. Ogygia, p. 32.

infra—the death, for instance, of Osirice, son of Albirt, “royal heir of the Saxons,” entered under the year A.D., 629—are not found in either of these authorities.

Many entries of curious interest to the Irish historian, which are not contained in any collection of Irish Annals at present available, will be found in the present volume. The reference (at A.D. 964=965) to the erection of the Cloigtech, or Round Tower, of Tomgraney, in the county of Clare, (of which not a vestige now remains), is the earliest allusion extant to the erection of such a structure. The curious entry at the year 1095=1099, regarding the persecution exercised against Clonmacnois, implies that there was at that date a nunnery in connection with the establishment. The notice which appears under the year 1005=1007, recording the purchase of the “Eneclar” of the great altar of Clonmacnois, by King Maelsechlainn, or Malachy II., who exacted “a hide from each fort in Meath on account thereof,” is of value, as proving that at this comparatively late period taxes were paid in such a commodity. The account of the synod of Uisnech, which is given under the year 1107=1111, is of especial value to the Irish ecclesiastical historian, as bearing on the much disputed question of the establishment of diocesan jurisdiction in Ireland. But probably one of the most historically interesting notices in the chronicle is the brief one at the year 888, referring to the adoption “by the virgins of Ireland,” of the practice, or “change,” of “cutting the hair.” The phraseology of the original being rather ambiguous, the Editor felt uncertain at first as to whether the adoption, or discontinuance, of the practice of cutting off the hair of females entering into the religious state was intended to be recorded. On further consideration of the subject, however, he has been led to the conclusion that the adoption of the practice was certainly meant.

The question is rather a curious one, both in a historical and antiquarian point of view.

It appears to have been the custom in the monasteries of Egypt and Syria, in the early ages of the Church, to cut off the hair of virgins and widows dedicated to God in religion, as appears from the passage of St. Jerome—"Moris est in Ægypti et Syriæ monasteriis, ut tam virgo quam vidua, quæ se Deo voverint, et sæculo renunciantes, omnes delicias sculi conculcaverint, crinem monasteriorum matribus offerant desecandum, non intecto postea contra Apostoli voluntatem incessuræ capite, sed ligato pariter et velato."¹ But St. Jerome adds that the custom was observed with a view to personal cleanliness.

This practice of cutting off the hair of virgins does not seem to have prevailed in other, or at least in many other, parts of the Christian Church, in the early ages. From the 6th century to the 9th it was imposed as a punishment for scandalous transgressions in the Western Church. It is not easy to determine the time when the ceremony of cutting off the hair of nuns, in token of voluntary subjection to a life of penance and mortification, was introduced generally into the West. But the entry at the year 888, which undoubtedly refers to the subject, shows that it was practised in Ireland at a very early date.²

The Irish text of the present volume is an accurate reproduction of the contents of MS. A., the extension of the abbreviations, and the correction of a few manifest errors on the part of the transcriber, being the only substantial liberties the Editor felt himself justified in taking with the text of the MS., which it appeared desirable to produce with literal exactness, as being the oldest, and far the most valuable copy of the old chronicle now known to exist. Some of the abbreviations are so ingeniously contrived, and difficult to be interpreted, that the

¹ *Velato.* Vid. *Ep. ad Sabinianum*; Ep. 147, in the Abbe Migne's ed. of the works of St. Jerome, Vol. I. It is No. xciii. in Martianay's ed., and No. 48 with others.

² *Date.* See a brief summary of the question in Menard's *Notes et Observations in Librum Sacramentorum S. Gregorii Magni Papæ I.*; Parisiis, M.DC.XLI., pp. 212, 213.

transcriber of the MS. B., a most accomplished Irish scholar, has frequently misunderstood them, as may be seen by the various readings at foot of the following pages. Whenever a word or two appeared to have been omitted by the scribe, through inadvertence, the liberty has been taken of supplying the words thus left out. The words so supplied have been introduced within brackets in the Irish text, and the corresponding words in the translation will also be found so distinguished.

The idiomatic brevity of many sentences in the Irish text rendered it necessary, in order to convey the actual meaning, to introduce words into the translation which are not represented by corresponding words in the original. In order, however, to make the translation as useful as possible to the Irish student, all words so added have been printed in italics. The transposition of a few expressions in the original has also been remedied in the present text.

The translation is also strictly literal, and consequently may appear rather rugged. But the Editor considered that the objects of the historian and the philologist would be more effectually served by a literal translation than by a free interpretation. The Latin phrases in the original, which are very numerous, and frequently mixed up with the Irish in a most curious fashion, have been rendered into English, where "the perverse ingenuity of successive scribes in disfiguring Latin words" had not made it impossible to do so. Many Latin words have, nevertheless, been left untranslated, as exhibiting characteristic meanings. The words "iugulatio," and "iugulatus est," for instance, are apparently used by the annalist to signify death by violence of whatever nature, not simply by "cutting the throat," as it has been understood by the Editor of the *Annales Cambriæ*,¹ while the expressions

¹ *Annales Cambriæ*. See the ed. by the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel; Preface, p. xviii.

"occisus est," and "interfectus est," are seemingly meant to convey that death was inflicted in battle. The death of an ecclesiastic is almost invariably signified by "quies," "quievit," "dormitatio," or "dormivit;" but the obit of a layman is nearly always represented by the expression "moritur," or "mortuus est." The words "in clericatu," seem to be used in the sense of "in pilgrimage." At least some individuals who are stated in the following chronicle to have died "in clericatu," are represented in the corresponding entries in other Irish Annals, as having died *a n-ailitre, i.e.* "in pilgrimage."¹

The Irish ecclesiastical titles *airchinnech* (airchinnech) and *comarba* (comarba) have not been translated, for, although they are generally understood as respectively signifying "superintendent" and "successor, or heir," they are occasionally used in a sense somewhat different. The word "airchinnech," for instance, which Dr. Reeves understands to mean the "hereditary warden of a church,"² is explained by Dr. O'Donovan as a "lay superintendent of church lands."³ In more recent times the office of "airchinnech" would seem to have been exercised by a layman, but anciently it was probably filled by an ecclesiastic. At the year 977 *infra* one Flann, lector of Clonmacnois, is stated to have been Bishop and "airchinnech" of Cluain-Deochra; and a similar combination of offices is occasionally noticed in the other Annals.

The word *comarba*, which appears for the first time in the present chronicle at the year 895, and respecting the meaning of which Ussher⁴ seems to have been entirely mistaken, is correctly defined by the Rev. Dr. Todd,⁵ as

¹ *In pilgrimage.* See note 7, p. 223, *infra*.

² *Church.* See Reeves's ed. of *Colton's Visitation* (Ir. Arch. Soc. pub.), p. 4; and also Reeves's *Columba*, p. 364, note m.

³ *Lands.* O'Donovan's *Suppl.* to *O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary*, in voce.

⁴ *Ussher.* See his tract, *Original of Corbes*, &c., Works, Elrington's ed., xi., p. 430.

⁵ *Todd.* *St. Patrick*, &c., p. 155.

properly signifying "co-heir, or inheritor; co-heir or inheritor of the same lands or territory which belonged to the original founder of a church or monastery; co-heir also of his ecclesiastical or spiritual dignity, as well as of his temporal rights." It is generally used in the sense of "heir" or "successor" to a person, in the present chronicle, but sometimes also in that of "inheritor of a place." Thus at the year 928, Cele, son of Scannal, is called "comarb of Bennchar," or Bangor, in Down; under the year 956 Flann, son of Aedhagan, is described as the "comarb of Glenn-da-locha;" and in the entry at the year 964, Cormac Ua Cillín is called "comarb of Tomgraney." The liberty has therefore been taken of preserving the word, in the anglicised form of "comarb," in the translation.

Proper names of persons and places have been printed in the translation as they appear in the original text. To readers of Irish history unacquainted with the Celtic languages they will therefore appear uncouth, seemingly unpronounceable, and embarrassing. But, as Dr. Todd has correctly observed,¹ "to change the spelling of such names, with a view to represent to English eyes their pronunciation, seemed a course which, besides being unscholarlike, would be very unlikely to effect its object. The name in its new form," he adds, "would be more barbarous in appearance, and perhaps quite as difficult of pronunciation as it was in its original and correct orthography. Any change in that orthography, made with this view, would destroy the etymology, and render it impossible for the philological student to trace, with any certainty, the real origin and meaning of the name. The reader of the history of Ireland, who is ignorant of the Irish language, must therefore make up his mind to encounter this difficulty, as the reader of the history of France, or Spain,

¹ *Observed. St. Patrick, Preface, p. vii.*

Arabia, Russia, or Poland, has to encounter the corresponding difficulty if he should happen to be ignorant of the languages of those countries." To assist him in overcoming this difficulty the English reader will find great assistance in the following concise rules, published by the same learned writer in the Preface to his Life of St. Patrick:—

VOWELS.

A is always sounded as *a* in *wall*, or *a* in *hat*; never as *a* in *fate*.

E is always as *e* in *grey*, or *e* in *set*; never as *ee* in *meet*.

I is always as *ee* in *meet*, or as *i* in *pin*; never as *i* in *fight*.

O is as *o* in *more*; or, when short, as *o* in *pot*, or *u* in *tub*.

U is like *u* in *rule*, or *oo* in *fool*; and, when short, like *u* in *full*.

DIPHTHONGS.

AI is pronounced as *oi* in *soil*; and, when short, like *ai* in the French *travailler*.

AE like *ay* in *mayor*; by natives of Connaught, like *uee* in *queen*.

AU like *u* long, or *oo*.

EA like *ea* in *bear*, *swear*; or, if short, like *ea* in *heart*.

EE, in old spelling, is the same as EA, and pronounced *ea* in *bear*, or *ai* in *nail*.

EI, when long, like *ei* in *reign*; when short, like *e* in *serve*.

EO long, like *o* in *pole*, or *oa* in *coal*; if short, like *u* in *cut*.

EU is the same as EA, and often written for it.

IA always long, like *ee* in *beer*.

IO, when long, is the same as IA; when short, like *io* in *action*.

IU, long, both vowels sounded, like *ew* in *few*; short, like *oo* in *good*.

OI. Whether long or short, the two vowels are separately sounded; the *o* predominating when long, and accented thus, *ôï*; when short, and the *i* accented as *oi*, the *i* or the *ee* sound predominates, and the combination is sounded like *uee* in *queen*.

OO, in old spelling, is pronounced like *o* in *pole*.

UA is always long, like *wa* in *war*.

UI is pronounced always so as to make each vowel distinctly heard; if accented *úi*, the *u* predominates, as *oð-ee*; if accented *uì*, the sound resembles *wee* in *weep*; if short, or unaccented, the sound is the same, but shortened as much as possible.

CONSONANTS.

B, as in English. BH as *v* or *w*.

C, always hard, as K; never as *c* in *ceiling*. CH as the Greek χ , or German *ch* in *reich*; never as *ch* in *cheer*.

D, as in English. DH nearly as *y*.

F, as in English. FH quiescent, or without sound.

G, as *g* in *gale*; never as *g* in *ginger*. GH final had best be pronounced like *h*, or *gh* in *high*. Its correct pronunciation can only be attained by a native.

L, as in English.

M, as in English. MH like *v*; in the middle of words, like *w*.

N, as in English. The combination NG can only be pronounced by a native.

P, as in English. PH like F, or *ph* in *Philip*.

R, as in English.

S, before or after *a*, *o*, and *u*, like *s* in *sun*, or *hiss*; before or after *e* and *i*, as *sh* in *shine*, *blush*. SH as *h* in *hill*.

T, before the broad vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, is to be pronounced like a slender *th*, as in *thought*; before the small vowels *e*, *i*, like *t* in *tune*. TH is pronounced like the English *h*; at the end of words or syllables, almost quiescent.

In conclusion, the Editor desires to express his grateful sense of the kindness evinced towards him by the Right Honorable Lord Romilly, who took the trouble of examining with critical care, the evidence submitted to his Lordship touching the genuineness of the present chronicle, and who, in his Lordship's communications on the subject, manifested the liveliest interest in the publication of the native Irish records. To Thomas Duffus

Hardy, esq., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in England, the Editor also feels indebted for many obliging services, and much useful advice and encouragement.

His thanks are likewise due to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, and to the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, for allowing him free access to their collections of Irish MSS.

The Rev. Dr. Reeves, ever ready to extend a generous hand to every fellow-labourer, and whose rich store of information is always at the service of every inquirer, placed the Editor under a lasting obligation, by reading the proof sheets, and correcting many errors which, if allowed to pass into print, would seriously affect the accuracy of the present publication.

The Editor's acknowledgments are due, in an especial manner, to his kind friend, the Rev. Dr. Todd, Senior Fellow of Trin. Coll., Dublin, from whose learned works on the history, language, and antiquities of Ireland, he has derived much advantage; who afforded him the benefit of an enlightened judgment on many points of difficulty encountered in the progress of the work; and to whose friendly aid and counsel the Editor owns himself largely indebted for whatever qualifications he may be considered to possess for the task of editing the present volume.

DUBLIN, *August*, 1866.

INCIPIT CRONICUM SCOTORUM

.1.

ṬṬṆṆSCCṆṬCCṆ CRONIC NCC SCOT CCṆṬSO.



INCIPIT CHRONICUM SCOTORUM,

i.e.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE SCOTI IS BEGUN HERE.

1NC1P1T CRON1CUM SCOTORUM

.1.

TIINNSCCNI TCCR CROINIC NOC SCOT CCNDSO.

Τις, α λécχτοίρ, ρα αóβαρ áιρθε, ocυρ zo pollυρ
το ρecna oimealtair, ζυραb εó αρ áιλ λinn τράcταo
ταξα ocυρ áccumair το δένυμ αρ αιυριν na scot
ανάιν ρan coipre, αs ραξóáιλ λιρταoτα na leapar.
αιυριν amuix. Conó αιpe ρin ιαppammair oipbιρ zan
αρ ninpreacháó τpυo, uair oφeσammair ζυραb αoθαλ
an τeapnañ hé.

Prima Mundi aetate continet annos iuxta Ebraeos
m. cclxi. iuxta uero .lxx. Interpretetur .ii. millia,
ccxlii, quae tota pepit in diluuiio pcut infantiam
mense perolet obliuio. x. generationes.

Ὁς πο μαρ αθεν αν ζαοιδεαλ νυμιρ να χαορα πο.

1τ γε βλασφά .λ. γε σοφ' ἐπ' αὐτὸ το πῖνιν,
 Μῆλε μόρ' ἀν' αἰρμῖν ὁ Ἄδωνις γοοῖσιν.

Mct. u. p. l. x m.lxxix. anno mundi.

In hoc anno uenit filia alicuius de Specir ad Hiberniam cui nomen erat hepiu, no berba, no cepar, et .i. filiae, et in uiri cum ea. Laḡra gubernator eorum fuit qui primus in Hibernia tumultatur est: hoc non narrant antiquari Scotum.

¹ *To swallow.* m̄ge, for mērgere
(mergere), A.

^a *Ten generations: i.e. reckoning from Adam to Noah, inclusive.*

³ *Age.* In the margin opposite to this couplet occurs the character “九,”

the abbreviation for "*rann*," i.e. a verse.

⁴ *Kal. v., f. l. x.:* i.e. the Kalends, or first, of January fell on the 5th feria, or day of the week (Thursday), which was the tenth day of the Moon's age.

INCIPIT CHRONICUM SCOTORUM,

i.e.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE SCOTI IS BEGUN HERE.

UNDERSTAND, Reader, that for a certain reason, and plainly to avoid tediousness, what we desire is to make a short Abstract and Compendium of the History of the Scoti only in this copy, leaving out the lengthened details of the Books of History; wherefore it is that we entreat of you not to reproach us therefor, as we know that it is an exceedingly great deficiency.

The First Age of the world contains 1656 years according to the Hebrews, but 2242 according to the Seventy Interpreters; all which perished in the Deluge, in the same manner that oblivion is wont to swallow¹ up infancy. Ten generations.²

Thus do the Gaedhel express the number of this age³:—

Six years, fifty, *and* six hundred, as I reckon,
A great thousand I count from Adam to the Flood.

Kal. v. f. l. 10.⁴ Anno Mundi 1599.⁵

In this year the daughter of one of the Greeks came A.M. 1599. to Hibernia, whose name was hEriu, or Berba, or Cesar, and fifty maidens, and three men, with her. Ladhra was their conductor, who was the first that was buried in Hibernia. This the antiquaries of the Scoti do not⁶ relate.

⁵ Anno Mundi 1599. i.lxcix. (m.lxcix.), A.; apparently a mistake for i.vcccix. (m.dxcix.) The Irish chroniclers differ as to the date of the alleged arrival in Ireland of Cesar (pron. Kesar); some referring it to

forty years, and others forty days, before the Flood; but in either case the figures 1599 are incorrect.

⁶ Not. ñ., A., for *non*; or possibly for *nunc*.

Secunda aetate Mundi incipit quae continet annos .cccxii. iuxta .ii. Ethnos, ut Poeta ait:—

O uilinn go hAbraam hi genair iar réuib
Da bliadain baile toaet, noaet ar oib céuib,

Iuxta uero interpretem, .cccc.xl.

[Et. Anno mundi m.cccclx. Deē mbliadna iarpin co uirgaioleō an tuir. ix. mbliadna iarpin go Fenius. Hoc anno Fenius comporruit bepla na ngaoideal a lxxii. linguis, et port deoit Gaioideal filio Agnomi, .i. x^o. anno port destructionem turris nemroth.

Tertia aetate incipit quae continet annos .cccc.xlii. et incipit a natiuitate Abraam, ut dixit poeta,

On gen, rin gen gabad go Dauid in plait reoil
Cethraa do bliadnaib naoi .c. go indemin,

Anno lx^o. aetate Abrahami Parpatalon in hiberniam uenit. Ar e an Parpatalon ro ced po Gab Epinn iar noilinn, a cethroman, xiiii. for mairt, oettar a lin, .i. ceḡrar fear ocuḡ cethra ban. Ro forbhurrit iarum go rapattar .l. ar cethre mile fear ocuḡ mile ban.

Ceḡre maige an epinn po reioḡtea la Parpatalon .i. maḡ tuirḡo, no neḡara, la Connachtaiḡ, et maḡ sepe la Connachtaiḡ, ocuḡ maḡ nḡta la Laighnaiḡ, ocuḡ maḡ Latrainn la Dal Aráíḡe, ocuḡ Lecmaḡ la h. mic Uair, etir ḡir ocuḡ Camur.

Seḡt mbliadna iar ngabail Epenn do Parpatalon

¹ *Tower*: i.e. The Tower of Babel.

² *Agnom*. The Gaedhel, or Gaedhel, to whom Fenius is alleged to have committed the Gaedhlic language, is called Gaedhel, son of Etheor, in some authorities, and Gaedhel Glas, son of Agnon, or Angen (who was Fenius's nephew), in others. See a

tract on the Gaedhlic language in the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 152, a; and Todd's *Nennius*, p. 234.

³ *After the destruction*. Port uir-
truction-, A.

⁴ *The 14th of May*. a c. xiiii., A.
The letter c. appears to stand for

The Second Age of the world begins, which contains 292 years, that is according to the Hebrews, as the poet says:—

From the Flood to Abraham, who was happily born,
Two full, prosperous years, ninety and two hundred;

but according to the [lxx.] Interpreters, 940 years.

Kal. Anno Mundi 1859. Ten years after that to the A.M. 1859. demolition of the Tower.¹ Nine years after that to Fenius. In this year Fenius composed the language of the Gaeidhel from seventy-two languages, and subsequently committed it to Gaeidhel, son of Agnoman,² viz., in the tenth year after the destruction³ of Nimrod's Tower.

The Third Age commences, which contains 942 years, and it begins with the birth of Abraham, as the poet said:—

From that birth, without peril, to David, the faithful prince,
Forty-two years and nine hundred, certainly.

In the sixtieth year of the age of Abraham, Parrthalon arrived in Hibernia. This Parrthalon was the first who occupied Erinn after the Flood. On a Tuesday, the 14th of May,⁴ *he arrived*, his companions being eight in number, viz.:—four men and four women. They multiplied afterwards until they were *in number* 4,050 men and 1,000 women.

There were four⁵ plains cleared in Erinn by Parrthalon, viz.:—Magh Tuiredh, or nEdara, in Connacht; and Magh Sere in Connacht; and Magh Ita in Laighen; and Magh Latrainn in Dál Araidhe; and Leemagh in Ui Mac Uais, between Bir and Camus.

Seven years after the occupation of Erinn by Parrthalon,

certain, or cetromann—May. See Cormac's Glossary, voce cetromann.

⁵ Four. Cētre, A. The text enumerates five.

condearbáilte an ceo fep da muintir .i. fep a annm. ar ann po haðnac̃t a muig̃ fep, conib̃ uair̃ po haímmnic̃eod̃.

Sect loč maðmanña po ẽir̃ a fflaithiur Papp̃talón .i. loc mercu, ocur loč decet, loč laigline, loč Ruðraiothe, loč Ec̃tra, ocur murtola ðrena. Tri bliatna iar̃ ceõna caē po b̃ur̃ Papp̃talon fop̃ fomorchaib̃ .i. ðemna iar̃ f̃f̃ir̃ a nðealðaið̃ ðaoiñaið̃, a f̃leamñaið̃ maig̃e l̃ẽa .i. f̃ir̃ co náon lamaið̃ ocur go náon coraið̃.

Ɔn bliat̃ain ðo tanart̃ar̃ aob̃aē Slang̃a an cetr̃amhað̃ aipeð̃ Epeann, go po aðnach̃t la Papp̃talón a f̃leb̃ Slang̃a, conib̃ uair̃ aínm̃niž̃ter̃ an f̃liað̃. Ɔn bliat̃ain iar̃ ñéž̃ Slang̃a tomairom̃ loč̃a laig̃linne et moir̃ eiuir̃, unde p̃riur̃ nominatur̃. Ɔr̃ eirið̃e an cetr̃am̃að̃ aipe Epeann. Ož̃ claið̃e a f̃er̃ta po meab̃aið̃ an loč̃; et tomairom̃ loč̃a Ec̃tra etir̃ f̃liab̃ Moðar̃n ocur f̃liað̃ f̃uar̃o. Fið̃e bliat̃na iarum̃ tomairom̃ loč̃a Ruðraioð̃e la h̃ill̃taib̃, ir̃in bliat̃ain ceõna murtola m̃ð̃reña tar̃tir̃, conib̃ é an rect̃mað̃ loch. Ɔr̃ ní tair̃nic̃ Papp̃talón an Ɔp̃inn ar̃ a cenñ aē̃t̃ tr̃i loč̃a et̃ .x. naib̃ne .i. loc Luim̃niž̃, ocur loč̃ fop̃ð̃rem̃uiñ ož̃ f̃liað̃ m̃ir̃ la mum̃ain, ocur f̃innloc̃ Ir̃p̃air̃ .h. f̃riac̃rað̃. l̃te, imor̃po, na .x. naib̃ne .i. ðuar̃, eirið̃ Dál̃ naraioð̃e et̃ d̃ál̃ f̃iá̃ra, ocur Ruir̃teð̃ að̃ l̃ir̃pe, et̃ ðer̃ba laig̃en, et̃ laoi la mum̃ain, ocur Sam̃aioir̃ etir̃ .h. f̃riac̃rað̃, Moðar̃n etir̃ Cinel

¹ *Seven.* Six only are mentioned in the following list. See next note.

² *Loch Con.* Omitted in A. The eruption of Loch Con is stated in the ancient Irish Records generally to have occurred during Parrthalon's reign. See *Keating's Ireland*, Halliday's ed., p. 169.

³ *Slémains:* i.e. smooth places, or plains.

⁴ *The Fourth:* i.e. one of the four chieftains, sons of Parrthalon.

⁵ *Named:* i.e. from whom it received its first name, being afterwards called *Sliað̃ Doim̃angair̃o*, now *Sliabh Donard*.

⁶ *His:* i.e. Laighline's. The clause which follows, though clearly parenthetical, is not marked so in the MS.

⁷ *Prius.* Pup, A., the *i* being omitted over the first letter, the word being frequently written in the abbrevi-

ated form pup.

⁸ *Brena.* murtola ðrena, A.: i.e. the sea flood of Brena, now Strangford Lough, the "Fretum Brene" mentioned in St. Patrick's life in the Book of Armagh. See *St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland*, by Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., p. 406, n. 4.

⁹ *Fordremuin.* In the margin of A.

the first man of his people died, viz. :—Fea was his name. In Magh Fea he was buried ; from him, therefore, it has been named.

There were seven¹ lake eruptions through the land in the reign of Parrthalon, viz. :—Loch Mesca, and Loch Decet, Loch Laighline, Loch Rudhraidhe, Loch Echtra, and the sea inundation of Brena, [and Loch Con²]. Three years afterwards *occurred* the first battle which Parrthalon gained, in the Slemains³ of Magh Itha, over the Fomorians, viz. :—*they were* Demons, truly, in the guise of men, *i.e.* men with one hand and one leg *each*.

In the succeeding year died Slanga, the fourth⁴ chieftain of Erinn, who was interred by Parrthalon in Sliabh Slanga; hence from him the mountain has been named.⁵ The year after Slanga's death, occurred the eruption of Loch Laighline, and his⁶ death; unde prius⁷ nominatur; (he was the fourth⁴ chieftain of Erinn; in digging his grave the lake burst forth); and the eruption of Loch Echtra, between Sliabh Modharn and Sliabh Fuaid. Twenty years afterwards occurred the eruption of Loch Rudraidhe, in Uladh. In the same year the sea inundation of Brena⁸ broke over the land, so that it is the seventh lake; for Parrthalon found in Erinn before him but three lakes and ten rivers, viz. :—Loch Luimnigh, Loch Fordremuin⁹ at Sliabh Mis, in Mumhan, and Finn Loch of Irrus Ui Fiachrach. The ten¹⁰ rivers, moreover, were, the Buas, between Dál Araidhe¹¹ and Dál Riada, and the Ruirtech or River Liffe; and the Berbha of Laighen; and the Laoi in Mumhan; and the Samaoir, between Ui Fiachrach and

occurs a memorandum in the handwriting of Roderick O'Flaherty, partially destroyed, enumerating the names of the ancient lakes:—

“Fordremanus [Finnloch, Loch Lurgan stagna vetusta],

Quos, quam culta prius, fudit Ierna lacus.”

See *Ogygia*, p. 164.

¹⁰ The names of the ten rivers are written in the margin in O'Flaherty's handwriting, thus:—

“Banna, Sligo, Bosius, Finn, Liffeus, Erna, Mogornus, Berva, Lius, Muadus, flumina prisca decem.”

See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 164.

¹¹ Dál nAraidhe. Ḍl naḡe, A.

Conaill ocuſ Cinel nEogain, ocuſ Finn et Danna an Ulltaib, Muaid ocuſ Slicceð la Connachtoib.

Ceðra bliaðna iar ptomairom ðrena bar Papptalóin. A ren Maið Ealta po haðnoēt. Ar aipe, umorpo, arperar ðen mað ðeriom, ar nír ðenar pioð ann riam. Da bliaðain ar ccccc. no cccc. ut Eochaidh c. po baai muinter Papptaloin an Epinn. Ceona tuinibað tánið an Epinn iar noilinn .i. tañ muintipe Pappēalóin, ðor forbairt dia luain i Kt. mai, ocuſ porcennrat ður an domnað ðo tánaptar. Ar ðon tuinibað rin muintipe Papptalóin aðberar tamleðða per nEpeann.

xxx. bliaðna iar bar Papptalóin ðEpinn að rár, ðo tánið Níneð mac Adnomain .uu. an Inber ðgene. Gabair Epinn iarpin amail inoirter a ngapaloib Epenn.

Kt. Anno mundi n.m. ccclv. Hoc tempore rogarrat Pirbolð Epinn. Sed non hoc probandum est.

Kt. Anno mundi n.m. cccxc. xliii. Ir an aimir ri rogarrat Tuata ðe Danann por Pparaib ðolz .i. Dealbað ocuſ ðperp, an Daðða, Nuaða, oðarr Oðna, et reliqui.

Kt. Anno mundi n.m. ccccc. xliiii. Néll mac Peniop in Aegiptum uenit, peritur multarum linguarum.

Adóir uáim ðuib, a legnicð, nað po lím raotar an trlecta po ðo ðrairrneð opum, conað airi rin ailim

¹ *Eochaidh*: i.e. Eochaidh O'Floinn, a celebrated Irish poet and historian, who died about the year 984.

² *Sang.* c. for "Cecinit," A. There is a copy of a poem attributed to Eochaidh O'Floinn, in the *Leabhar Gabhala* of O'Clery (R. Ir. Acad.), p. 18, which gives 300 years as the duration of the Parrthalonian occupation of Ireland; but a copy of the same poem in the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 274, has 500.

³ *Happened.* Tánið, A.; lit. "came."

⁴ *Succeeding.* ðo ðnapr, for ðo tánaptar, A.; lit. "that succeeded."

⁵ *Tamhleachda*: i.e. Plague graves.

⁶ *Death.* b., A.; abbrev. for báir.

⁷ *Adnoman.* The meaning of the characters "uu," which follow the name of Adnoman, is not clear, unless they represent the words "ða cois," for "ða cois," "who went."

⁸ *In the Invasions*: i.e. in the "Books of Invasions."

Cinel Conaill; the Modharn, between Cinel Conaill and Cinel Eoghain; and the Finn and Banna in Uladh; the Muaidh and Sligech in Connacht.

Four years after the eruption of Brena, the death of Parrthalon took place. In Sen Magh Ealta he was buried. The reason, moreover, why that is called Sen Magh is because no tree ever grew there. Five hundred and two, or 402 years, as Eochaidh¹ sang,² Parrthalon's people were in Erinn. The first plague that happened³ in Erinn after the Flood was the pestilence of Parrthalon's people. It commenced on Monday, the 1st of May, and prevailed until the succeeding⁴ Sunday. From that plague of Parrthalon's people the Tamhleachda⁵ of the men of Erinn are called.

Erinn was waste for thirty years after the death⁶ of Parrthalon, until Nimhedh, son of Adhnomán⁷ .uu. came to Inbher Sgene. He occupied Erinn afterwards, as it is related in the Invasions⁸ of Erinn.

Kal. Anno Mundi 2355. At this time the Fir Bolg A.M. 2355. occupied Erinn. But this has not been proved.⁹

Kal. Anno Mundi 2390.¹⁰ In this time the Tuatha De A.M. 2390. Danann, viz., Dealbaeth, and Bress, the Daghdha, Nuadha, and¹¹ Ogmha, and the rest,¹² overcame the Fir Bolg.

Kal. Anno Mundi 2544.¹³ Nel, son of Fenius, learned A.M. 2544. in many languages, went to Egypt.

You have heard from me, O, Readers, that I like not to have the labour of writing this section imposed on me, wherefore it is that I beseech of you, for the sake of true

⁹ But this has not been proved. ῑ. ἡ. ᾤοντο (for "sed non hoc probatum") εἶπε, A. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 73, where the date of the arrival of the Fir Bolg in Ireland is fixed at A.M. 2657; and Todd's *Nennius*, p. 44, n. 7.

¹⁰ 2390. The MS. A. reads 11.m. cccc. xlvi, the last six characters

(xlvi) being surrounded, as shown in the text, by a circle of dots, in token of deletion.

¹¹ And. οἱ ἄλλοι, A.; for οἱ ἄλλοι or ἄλλοι.

¹² And the rest. ἡ ἑλίκαι, for εἰ ἡ ἑλίκαι (et reliqui), A.

¹³ 2544. 11.m. cccc. xlvi. A., manifestly a mistake for 11.m. cccc. xlvi.

oirbri tpe fir ñigle gan ñingrim tpio (mað tuigter lip cpeo poðepa inn amlaib) op ar ðemin nað iáto cláinn firbirig ar cirtað.

Ict. Tocomla ðno Milið mac ðile a hEarbáin ðon Scíthia ocur ar an Scíthia an Egipt iar nguín Refloir mic Nemaín (amaíl gaptur a ngabalaib Epeann); et na tuig gurub go gar iar Nell an Aegipt, aét il bliaðna na ðiaig ðena, paining Milið ar in Scíthia iar nguín Refloir oc corpaín plaitir na Scíthia. Céð mbarc a móp cablað amaíl aétuiperr an cairt ar ar tairpungeð an ðoirpi. Cóig lanamna .x. gacha baipce ocur amur gan mnaoi inte. Anrat tpi mupa a ninnpi Tappobana; tpi mup aile ðno for paitge mapu p go pancuttar go Forann, go puz aegipte. Ro poðlamrit raoipri anduipin. Anrat ocht mbliaðna la Forann an Aegipt arpo pilat a nil ðana ocur a nil gnoma, Luro Scota ingen Forann go Milið mac ðile. Iarpin ðo ðoið Milið cona pluaið for muip moip, ocur Scota ingen Forann leip, tar innpi Tappobanae, ocur anrat mup inte. Impato iarpin timcioll na Scíthia ðo inber mapu Cairp. Anrat tope teopa nomato for muip Cairp pua ðópo na mupduðann conoateparce Caicep ðpaoi. Rairpit iarum peað pinto Sleðe Ripe atuaið gur gabrat

¹ *Fault.* The meaning of this is, that the uncertainty of the events narrated is not to be attributed to negligence, or ignorance of their profession as hereditary antiquaries, on the part of the Clann Firisigh.

² *The death of Nel.* In all the tracts relating to this subject, Nel is said to have died in Egypt. The words in italics have, therefore, been supplied, to make the sense of the passage clear.

³ *Taprobane:* i.e. Ceylon.

⁴ *Red Sea.* Paitge mapu p, A., i.e. Paitge mapu poðpua, lit. "the Sea of the Red Sea"; muip poðmuip,

gen. mapu poðpua, being a corruption of "mare rubrum." See Todd's *Nennius*, p. 231, n. °.

⁵ *Pharaoh.* Forann, A.

⁶ *Married.* Luro go, A., lit. "went unto."

⁷ *"Inber;"* i.e. estuary or mouth. During the Middle Ages the Caspian Sea appears to have been considered an arm of the Northern Ocean, although it had been pronounced to be a lake by Herodotus and Ptolemy. Strabo, following Eratosthenes, calls it a gulph (lib. xi., cap. vi., sect. 1; C. 507); and the cosmographer Aethicus, who is supposed to have lived in the

friendship, not to reproach me for it (if the reason thereof is understood by you), for it is certain that it is not the Clann Firisigh who are in fault.¹

Kal. Milidh, son of Bile, proceeded then from Spain to Scythia, and from Scythia to Egypt, after the slaying of Reflor, son of Neman (as it is found in the Invasions of Erinn); and understand not that it was soon after *the death of Nel*² in Egypt, but many years, indeed, after it, that Milidh departed from Scythia, after the slaying of Reflor, contending for the sovereignty of Scythia. His great fleet consisted of 100 ships, as the vellum relates from which this copy has been drawn; fifteen families in each ship, and soldiers without wives in it *besides*. They remained three months in the island of Taprobane.³ Three months more, also, *they were* on the Red Sea,⁴ until they came to Pharaoh,⁵ the king of Egypt. They learned the arts of that country. They remained eight years with Pharaoh in Egypt, where they propagated their various arts and their various actions. Scota, Pharaoh's daughter, married⁶ Milidh, son of Bile. After that, Milidh went with his host on the great sea, (and Scota, Pharaoh's daughter, along with him), past the island of Taprobane, in which they stayed a month. They rowed afterwards round Scythia to the "Inbher"⁷ of the Caspian Sea. They remained three *nomada*⁸ motionless on the Caspian Sea, through the chaunting of mermaids, until Caicher, the druid, rescued them. They voyaged afterwards past the point of Sliabh Rife, from the north, until they landed in Dacia. They stayed a month there.

fourth century, describes it as flowing from the Northern Ocean. (See *Aethici Cosmographia*, ed. Gronovii; Lugd. Batav. 1722). Cosmas Indicopleustes, who flourished in the sixth century, says that it flowed from the Northern Sea to the East. (*Collect. Nova Patrum et Scriptorum Græcorum*, ed. Montfaucon; Parisiis, 1706; tom. ii.,

p. 132). Marco Polo seems to have been the first who really exploded the mediæval notion. (*Travels*, Bohn's ed., p. 33).

⁸ *Nomada*: pl. of nomaid, a period of time, the duration of which has not been defined, but apparently signifying some ennea of time, probably either nine days, or nights.

antaciac. Anpat mīr ant. Arbert Caicep dracoi
 ppiu, ni anpūm zo pūpūm hēpūnn. Rairpīot rec ḡoḡiam,
 rec ḡepmain do ḡregainn, con gabrat Earbáin, ba
 polaíh í ar a ccionn. Anpat annpīn xxx. bliadna, ocur
 po pīgrīc ceḡre caḡa ar l^a. ppi pīepenu ocur Longbarḡu
 ocur ḡachpu, ocur po meparo uile pe Mīlīḡ mac ḡile.
 Um ceḡt nēppáine po pēḡa na caḡa pīn, ocur ar ḡepīn
 po hainmnicḡeo ḡepīum Mīlīḡ Eppainne; ocur ar inte
 po ḡenpat ḡa mac Mīlīḡ .i. Epemon ocur hēpennan,
 iḡhé an ḡa ḡorap; an ḡá ḡīnḡor .i. ḡonn ocur Eḡīr; ar
 īr tair po ḡenar ḡonn īpīn Scīḡia, ocur Eḡīr an
 aegīpt.

ḡur táinīḡ tam aonlaḡe in Earpáin .xii. lanamna
 īm a tḡpī pīḡu .i. Mīlīḡ mac ḡile, uīḡe ocur Ōīḡe. To-
 cumluīdo .xlvi. lanamna ocur ceḡre amuiḡ la maccoib
 Mīlīḡ ocur la scoit īngen Pōrainn, pōr pīḡḡe ḡocum
 Epūnn. ḡo chuattur īarūm do ḡabáil Epenn īḡ īnper
 Slaini. Tīmeillpat Epūnn po tḡpī ḡur gabrat padeoīḡ
 an īnber ḡgene. ḡo chuaro Epennán pōrap mīc Mīlīḡ
 īpīn pēpna pīuīl do ḡepḡīn ca epūt uāḡa ḡo tīp. Aḡbaḡ
 ann ḡur pḡaoilpēt a baīl um caīpccīḡ, ocur do bepḡ
 a cenn an ucht a mathar aḡ hēḡ, ocur pōceḡo oḡnuḡ ar.
 ḡetber, ar a mathar, pōīdo hēpenain eoīp ḡa īnber
 pēḡ nī pānīcc īnber ḡur táinīcc, pōḡḡar pḡpī īnper ó
 tḡáinīc. īp īn loḡpīn tainīc aīnḡtīne uāḡmar ocur
 pḡarup an bapc apāib ḡonn mac Mīlīḡ .i. pēap ocur
 .xii. mnaoi, ocur ceḡra hamar, ḡur baīḡeo aḡ na ḡum-
 acharḡ īpīn pāipḡḡī ḡīar ḡa napar tēḡ nḡuīnn. ḡía

¹ *Gothia*. Gaethluighe, or Getulia, according to O'Flaherty. See *Ogygia*, p. 67. Rather the country of the Goths.

² *Bregann*. Brigantia, the Flaviium Brigantium of antiquity; the port of Betanzos, in Spanish Galicia. See Todd's *Nennius*, p. 238, n. 2.

³ *Died*. ḡur táinīḡ tam aon-
 laḡe, A.; lit. "there came a plague

of one day"; but used to express
 "there died of a plague in one day."

⁴ *Sons*. ^c moiu., for maccoib, A.

⁵ *Was drowned*. Aḡbaḡ, A.; lit.
 "he was drowned"; but sometimes
 idiomatically used to signify immer-
 sion.

⁶ *Said his mother*. The meaning
 of the above expression is rather ob-

Caicher, the druid, said to them, "we shall not stay until we reach Erinn." They subsequently passed by Gothia,¹ by Germany, to Bregann,² until they occupied Spain. It was uninhabited on their arrival. They remained there thirty years, and fought fifty-four battles against Frisians, and Longobards, and Bachru; and they were all gained by Milidh, son of Bile. For the right of Spain these battles were fought; and hence he was called "Milidh of Spain." And it was in it Milidh's two sons, Eremon and hErennan, were born. These were the two youngest. The two oldest were Donn and Ebhir; for in the east, in Scythia, Donn was born, and Ebhir in Egypt.

Twelve families died³ of a plague in one day in Spain, together with their three kings, viz.:—Milidh, son of Bile, Uige, and Oige. Forty-seven families and four soldiers went with the sons⁴ of Milidh, and with Scota, Pharaoh's daughter, on the sea to Erinn. They subsequently proceeded to land in Erinn at Inbher Slaini. They sailed round Erinn thrice, until finally they came to Inbher Sgene. Erenan, the youngest of Milidh's sons, went up into the mast to see how far they were from the land. He was drowned⁵ there, so that his limbs were severed by rocks, and, in dying, his head was placed on his mother's breast and gave forth a sigh. "No wonder," said his mother,⁶ "Erenan's going between two Inbher's, but he reached not the Inbher to which he came; he separated from the Inbher from which he came." In that day there came a terrible storm, and the ship in which was Donn, son of Milidh, with fifty men, twelve women, and four soldiers,⁷ was cast away, so that they were drowned at the Dumacha in the western sea, called Tech nDuinn.

scure. It seems to be in the nature of a proverb, founded on Erenan's death at Inbher Sgene, after having left Inbher Slaini. A play upon the word "Inbher" seems also intended.

⁷ Four soldiers. $\overset{n}{c7}$ ἀμαρ, A.
 $\overset{n}{c7}$ for τετρα, four. ἀμαρ, pl. of
 ἀμαρ, a soldier.

ḡárbaoim pop. } Ct. maói gabair tarḡsur mic Mílíð
 Érin in Inber ḡḡéne, pop. .xiii. Lunae, ocuḡ aḡbaḡ ann
 bean Áimerḡín ḡláingil .i. ḡḡene Ḍauiḡir, ocuḡ poc-
 per a pearḡ ann, unḡe Inber ḡḡene. Áḡur pocnear
 perḡ Ápanaioḡ don leḡ ele. Tḡear laite iar ḡgabail
 nÉrenn do maccoib Mílíð ra cuipḡit caḡ ḡleḡe mīḡ
 pḡu demnaíḡ ocuḡ pḡu Pomoḡchaiḡ, ocuḡ po meabaiḡ
 ría maccoib Míleḡ, ocuḡ po ḡabrat cennuḡ Érenn ḡo
 haḡḡair iarum, ocuḡ araile.

Scuipum ḡo aimir oile, ocuḡ cuipḡḡ an tíḡḡar leḡ.

} Ct. Enair ui. Páḡḡuḡuḡ natuḡ eḡt in hoc año.

} Ct. Enair ui.

} Ct. iii.

} Ct. iii.

} Ct. ii.

} Ct. ui.

} Ct. i.

} Ct. ii.

} Ct. iii.

} Ct. iii.

} Ct. u. Muipḡḡach Tḡeḡ do maḡbaḡ la Caolbaḡ
 mac Cuiḡio, la Ríḡ nUlaḡ, oc Popt moḡ uar Ḍaball.

} Ct. u. Eochairḡ muḡḡmeḡon mac Muipḡḡaiḡ Tḡuḡ
 p. annuḡ octo. Páḡḡuḡuḡ capḡuḡuḡ eḡt in hiberḡniam
 ḡuctuḡ.

¹ *Thursday*. In the margin of MS. A. there is a note in O'Flaherty's handwriting, "Kl. Maii die 24, 25"

² *Erennan's*. árno., A., for Ápannaioḡ, gen. of Ápannan, as the name is frequently written.

³ *They fought*. ra qḡḡuḡ, A., for ra cuipḡuḡ, lit. "they put."

⁴ *Very soon*. ḡo hḡ^ḡ, A., for ḡo haḡḡair.

⁵ *I pass*. ḡcuipum, A.; lit. "I desist."

⁶ *He Who Is will, bless it*. qḡḡ^ḡ antíḡ^ḡ leḡ, A. The translation is

but a conjectural interpretation of this curious form of abbreviation, which would read cuipḡḡ an tíḡḡar leḡ, and mean "He Who Is will bless it." The words an tí ḡá, "He Who Is," are at present used in many parts of Ireland to signify the Divinity.

⁷ *Kal. January vi.* : i.e. the kalends, or first, of January fell on the sixth day of the week; which answers to the year A.D. 353. From this down to where the year of the World 4481—rectè 4381—(corresponding to A.D. 429), is given, there are seventy-six "Kal," each of which represents a

On Thursday,¹ the Kalends of May, on the 17th of the Moon, the fleet of the sons of Milidh occupied Erinn at Inbher Sgene, and the wife of Aimerigin Gluingil, *i.e.* Sgene Davilsir, died there, and her grave was made there; hence it was called Inbher Sgene. Erennan's² grave was placed on the other side. The third day after the occupation of Erinn by the sons of Miledh, they fought³ the battle of Sliabh Mis against demons and Fomorian, and the sons of Milidh gained it, and they assumed the sovereignty of Erinn very soon⁴ afterwards; and so forth.

I pass⁵ to another time, and He Who Is will bless it.⁶

Kal. January⁷ vi. In this year Patrick was born. [A.D.353.]

Kal. January⁸ vii.

Kal.⁹ iii.

Kal. iv.

Kal. v.

Kal. vi.

Kal. i.

Kal. ii.

Kal. iii.

Kal. iv.

Kal.¹⁰ v. Muiredhach Tirech slain by Caelbadh, son of Crund, King of Uladh, at Port Riogh, over the Dabhall. [364.]

Kal. v.¹¹ Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, son of Muiredhach Tirech, reigned¹² eight years. Patrick is carried a captive into Hibernia. [364.]

year. This is the first entry in B., the three first leaves of which are wanting.

⁸ *Kal. January vii.* This means that the 1st of January fell on the seventh day of the week, and indicates the year 354, in which the 1st of January fell on a Saturday.

⁹ *Kal. iii.* The year 354 (Dom. let. B) having begun on a Saturday, the 1st of January in the year 355 (Dom. let. A) fell on Sunday. A year seems, therefore, to have been here omitted.

¹⁰ *Kal. v.* The date 357 appears in the margin in the handwriting of the

late Charles O'Connor, of Belanagar; but the kalends of January fell on a Wednesday in that year. The entry is, however, probably misplaced, and should appear under the year 358.

¹¹ *Kal. v.* These characters, being seemingly but a repetition of the criteria for 364, have not been reckoned as a year. See note ².

¹² *Reigned.* "p," A., for "regnat," or "regnavit;" or probably for *pīg* (king), in which sense it has been interpreted by the transcriber of B.



}Ct. ui.
 }Ct. u.
 }Ct. ui.
 }Ct.
 }Ct. πατριου α captiuitate solutus est per an-
 gelum.
 }Ct. i.
 }Ct. Eochaidh muirgmedon mortuus est. Criomthand
 mac Riadaicē p. in hibernia annis .u.
 }Ct. ii.
 }Ct. iii.
 }Ct. iii.
 }Ct. u.
 }Ct. ui. Criomthand mac Riadaicē mortuus est.
 πατριου ad Germanum.
 }Ct. iii.
 }Ct. ii.
 }Ct. iii.
 }Ct. iii.
 }Ct. u.
 }Ct. ui.
 }Ct. i.
 }Ct.
 }Ct. Niall .ix. Gallach p. annis .xxiii.
 }Ct. iii.

¹ *Kal. v.* The ferial numbers for this year and the following (366, 367) are manifestly incorrect, and should be, respectively, i. and ii.

² *Five years.* In most authorities the duration of Criomthand's reign is extended to thirteen years. See next note.

³ *Died.* mortuus est (mortuus est), A and B. Either the number of years allotted to Criomthand's reign, at the year 371, is too little, and his obit misplaced here, or the accession of his

successor, Niall, which appears under the year 384, should be entered under this year. See last note, and also notes ⁶, p. 17, and ⁴, p. 19.

⁴ *Kal. iv.* The 1st of January in the year 376 having fallen on a Friday, (and the Dominical Letters being C B), the ferial number for this year should be i.

⁵ *Kal.* The ferial number ii. and the year "378" are added in the handwriting of Roderick O'Flaherty, who has corrected the feriae for the suc-

Kal. vi.	A.D.
Kal. ¹ v.	—
Kal. vi.	
Kal.	
Kal. Patrick was released from captivity by an angel.	[369.]
Kal. i.	
Kal. Eochaidh Muighmedhoin died. Criomthand, son of Fiodhach, reigned five years ² in Hibernia.	[371.]
Kal. ii.	
Kal. iii.	
Kal. iv.	
Kal. v.	
Kal. vi. Criomthand, son of Fiodhach, died. ³ Patrick [went] to Germanus.	[376.]
Kal. iv. ⁴	
Kal. ii.	
Kal. iii.	
Kal. iv.	
Kal. v.	
Kal. vii.	
Kal. i.	
Kal. ⁵	
Kal. Niall ⁶ of the Nine Hostages reigned twenty-seven years.	[384.]
Kal. ⁷ iii.	

ceeding twenty-seven years in accordance with his view of the chronology. But, as there are forty-six "Kal." from this date to the year 429, it is plain that O'Flaherty's calculation does not here agree with the chronology of this Chronicle.

⁶ *Niall*. See note ², p. 16. If the period ascribed to Criomthand's reign at the year 371 be correct, this entry is, very likely, misplaced, and should appear above under the year 376, or 377. It being evident that one of the "Kal. Kal." which appear in the text between "Kal. i." and "Kal. iii."

is redundant, they are only reckoned as one year. The ferial numbers for the succeeding twenty-five years are correct, with few exceptions, which it has not been considered necessary specially to point out, as the criteria are in general so irregularly noted, that any attempt to bring them into harmony with the series of "Kal." or years, would occupy too much space.

⁷ *Kal. iii.* Should be "Kal. iv.," the year 385 having commenced on a Wednesday, and E being the Dominical Letter.

} Ct. u.
 } Ct. uu.
 } Ct. i.
 } Ct. uu.
 } Ct. ii.
 } Ct. iii.
 } Ct. u.
 } Ct. uu.
 } Ct. i.
 } Ct. ii.
 } Ct. iii.
 } Ct. u.
 } Ct. uu.
 } Ct. uu.
 } Ct. i.
 } Ct. iii.
 } Ct. iii.
 } Ct. u.
 } Ct. uu.
 } Ct. uu.
 } Ct. i.
 } Ct. iii.
 } Ct. iii.
 } Ct. u.
 } Ct. ii.
 } Ct. iii.

} Ct. iii. Níall naoigiallae morpuur ept iap na suin
 oeoðarð mac Enna Cínrocalaiğ is muir nleð.

} Ct. i. Naði mac Piaðrach p. annir .xxiii.

¹ Kal. iv. Corrected to i., by O'Flaherty, who has added the Sunday sign, ☉. But this is the year 405 according to his calculation; and although the ferial numbers for the fourteen years which follow, while not entirely in accord with the ferie for the years 412 to 426, agree perfectly with the criteria for 406 to 420—thus

probably indicating 405 as the correct year—it has not been thought desirable to depart from the reckoning of the original. Other criteria written in the margin by the same hand cannot now be read, a part of the margin having been cut off, and the fragment "A°. 405, Kl. Ja. . . ." only being legible.

A.D.
—

Kal. v.

Kal. vi.

Kal. i.

Kal. vii.

Kal. ii.

Kal. iv.

Kal. v.

Kal. vii.

Kal. i.

Kal. ii.

Kal. iii.

Kal. v.

Kal. vi.

Kal. vii.

Kal. i.

Kal. iii.

Kal. iv.

Kal. v.

Kal. vi.

Kal. vii.

Kal. i.

Kal. iii.

Kal. iv.

Kal. v.

Kal. vi.

Kal.¹ iv. Niall of the Nine Hostages died, after being [411.]
wounded by Eochaidh, son of Enna Cennsealach, at the
Ictian Sea.

Kal.² i. Nathi,³ son of Fiachra, reigned twenty-three⁴ [412.]
years.

² Kal. i. This ferial should be ii.,
the Dominical letters for the year 412
being G F.

³ Nathi. Otherwise Dathi. The
note ṽi Ḙṽ., for "Ri Erenn" (King
of Erinn), appears in the margin.

⁴ Twenty-three. As there are only

sixteen "Kal." from this to the record
of Nathi's death, this entry seems to
be misplaced, and should appear under
the year 405. The anachronisms
pointed out in note ³, p. 16, and
note ⁶, p. 17, would seem to have led
to this error also.

1ct. iii.

1ct. iii.

1ct. ui.

1ct. ui.

1ct. i.

1ct. ii.

1ct. iii.

1ct. u.

1ct. ui.

1ct. ui.

1ct. ii.

1ct. iii.

1ct. iii.

1ct. u.

1ct. ui.

1ct. i. Naði mac Fiaðpað interit ice Sleð Ealpa pulmine, ar ngabáil Ricche Eipeann et an domain conuige sein.

1ct. ii. Ab initio mundi secundum Ebreor .iiii.m.cccc.lxxxii. Laoðaire mac Nell Regnum Hiberniae tenuit .xxx. annis.

1ct. iii. Ab incarnatione Domini cccc.lxxxii°.

1ct. ui. Ab morte Conculaind herois usque ad hunc annum cccc.lxxxii.; a morte Concupair mic Neppa cccc.xii. anni sunt.

Patruiciur .i. archiepiscopur in Hiberniam uenit atque Scotor baptizare inchoat, nono anno Teodori

¹ Kal. iv. Kal. iii., B., which is incorrect. It should be v.

² Naði. See note ², p. 19.

³ *Sliabh Ealpa*, i.e. the Alps.

⁴ Kal. ii. The year 428 having been leap year, and A G the Dominical letters, the year 434 (Dom. Let. G) was the next on which the Kalends of January fell on the second feria (Monday). The correct ferial should be iii.

⁵ 4481. The MS. reads .iiii. m. cccc. lxxxii. a mistake for .iiii. m. ccc.lxxxii. (4381), the latter being the year of the world, according to the Hebrew computation, corresponding to A.D. 432, as estimated by the Irish Annalists. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia, Proloquium*, p. [8].

⁶ Kal. iii. This ferial has been altered to vi. (*rectè* v.) by O'Flaherty,

Kal. iii.

A.D.

Kal.¹ iv.

[414.]

Kal. vi.

Kal. vii.

Kal. i.

Kal. ii.

Kal. iv.

Kal. v.

Kal. vi.

Kal. vii.

Kal. ii.

Kal. iii.

Kal. iv.

Kal. v.

Kal. vii.

Kal. i. Nathí,² son of Fiachra, perished by lightning at Sliabh Ealpa,³ after possessing the sovereignty of Erin, and of the world, so far. [428.]

Kal.⁴ ii. From the beginning of the world, according to the Hebrews, 4481⁵ years. Laeghaire, son of Niall, held the kingdom of Hibernia thirty years. [429.]

Kal.⁶ iii. From the Incarnation of the Lord, 432 years. [431.]

Kal. vi. From the death of the hero, Cucullainn,⁷ to this year, there are 431 years; from the death of Conchobhar Mac Nessa,⁸ 412 years. [432.]

Patrick, *i.e.* the Archbishop, comes to Hibernia, and begins to baptize the Scoti, in the ninth year of Theo-

who has also added a marginal note, of which only the characters "A°. 43. . . Kl. Ja. . . " are left, the rest having been cut off.

⁷ *Cucullainn*. A marginal note, in O'Flaherty's handwriting, partly mutilated, reads thus:—"431 ann. a Morte Cuculann. . 2°. A°. æræ xpi. obiit . O'D. . . fol. 13. . . "

⁸ *Conchobhar Mac Nessa*. At foot

of this entry, in A., the figures 432 48 394

appear in O'Flaherty's hand. The 394 should, of course, be 384, signifying the number of years that elapsed between the death of Conchobhar and the advent of St. Patrick, according to O'Flaherty's opinion. See *Ogygia*, p. 282.

minorur, primo anno Episcopatur Sixti .xlv. Episcopi
Romanae Ecclesiae, in iii^o. anno regni Laegairie mic
Nell.

{Ct. iii. Prima indictio.

{Ct. i. Ceona brat Saxan an Epinn.

{Ct.

{Ct. iii. Dnepal pí Lagen mortuur ert.

{Ct. ii.

{Ct. ii. Secundinur et Aluailur et Erperminur
mittuntur ad Hibernenres, aet ní po gabrat arpeur
na uðarpar 1 pé þarpar nama Sencur Mór do
reioðað ínn bliðainri.

{Ct. i. Natiuitar Sanctae Brigidae oia céðaoín an
ochtmað uathat epca þeðra. Oia céðaoín po gað
calle go noðd noðaið an .xxiii.; oia céðaoín an .xxiiii.
quieuit.

{Ct. ii. Maine mac Nell mortuur ert. Sixtur
episcopur Romae, quieuit. Alhalgarð mac Þiacerð pí
Connacht mortuur ert .i. céð pí Connacht iar
cperioðm.

{Ct. iii.

¹ 45th. xlv. A., corrected by O'Flaherty to 45, which is followed in B.; xlv being very likely a misreading for xlv. A marginal note by O'F. has been mutilated, the following only remaining:—" . . . 1st Indictio 6. per Jul. . . . a Dominica [Theo]dosii. A^o. 423."

² Kal. vii. The first of the Indiction corresponds to the year 433, in which the 1st of January fell on a Sunday. O'Flaherty adds the note "A. Litera Dominica" in the margin.

³ Kal. iii. The "Kal." for this and the following year are written in one line in A., and a mutilated note, ". . . . F. . . . Ja. fer. 3"

(meaning that the Dominical letter was F, and the 1st of January fell on Tuesday), appears in the margin in O'Flaherty's handwriting. It doubtless represented the criteria for the year 435.

⁴ Kal. vi. Rectè vii.

⁵ Kal. i. After "Kal. i.," the year and Dominical letter (A^o. 439, A.) have been added by O'F.

⁶ Birth. There is a note of O'Flaherty's in the margin, "Natus A^o. 449, . . . i.e. 16 Feby.," and a mutilated memorandum, of which the following is all that can be read:—" . . . 8^a. feria 4 8 Febr., S. Brigida (47/5, 2^o. Mar.) eic;

24
quarta;"

dosius the younger, the first year of the episcopate of Sixtus, 45th¹ Bishop of the Roman Church, and the fourth year of the reign of Laeghaire, son of Niall. A.D. —

Kal.² vii. First Indiction. [433.]

Kal. i. First Saxon depredation in Erin. [434.]

Kal.

Kal.³ iii. Bresal, King of Laighen, died. [436.]

Kal. v.

Kal.⁴ vi. Secundinus, and Auxilius, and Esserninus [438.] are sent to the Irish; but they obtained not pre-eminence or authority in the time of Patrick alone. The Senchus Mór was written in this year.

Kal. i.⁵ Birth⁶ of St. Brigid, on a Wednesday, the 8th [439.] of the February moon; on a Wednesday, the 18th, she received⁷ the veil, with eight virgins; on a Wednesday, the 28th, she rested.⁸

Kal.⁹ ii. Maine, son of Niall, died.¹⁰ Sixtus, Bishop of [440.] Rome, quievit.¹¹ Amhalgadh, son of Fiachra, King of Connacht, died, *i.e.* the first King of Connacht after the faith.¹²

Kal.¹³ iii.

but, in consequence of its fragmentary condition, it is not easy to decide whether it refers to her birth or reception of the veil.

⁷ *Received.* ṛo ḡap, for ṛo ḡab, she received.

⁸ *Rested.* A marg. note in O'Flaherty's handwriting reads, "A°. 523 . . . Feb. fer. 4 ae 28" (*i.e.* A°. 533 . . . February, fourth day of the week, 28th of the moon).

⁹ *Kal. ii.* The year 440 is added in the margin in O'Flaherty's hand.

¹⁰ *Died.* morctur, for mortuus est, A. B.

¹¹ *Quievit.* q., A., for quievit, the

expression generally used in recording the death of ecclesiastics throughout this Chronicle; *mortuus est*, or *moritur*, being the form used in the case of laics. A marginal note in O'F.'s hand, partly destroyed, reads:—" . . [4]40 . . . Mar. [Six]tus obiit. litera Dominica . . . Ja. fer. 2."

¹² *After the faith*, *i.e.* after the introduction of the faith. This obit is written in the lower margin of A., p. 6, with a mark of reference pointing out its proper place in the text.

¹³ *Kal. iii.* The ferial numbers for this and the three following years should be, respectively, iv., v., vi., and vii.

1Ct. iii.

1Ct. iiii.

1Ct. i.

1Ct. iiii. bellum Pemin in quo cecidit mac Cairtino,
mic Colboṡ, mic Nell. Clíi dicunt ar do cruithnṡ
ḃo.

1Ct. iiii. Quier Secundoim rilií Reptituti, lxxv°.
anno aetatis ruae, cuius mater Culmana Patricii
ropor.

1Ct. ii.

1Ct. iii.

1Ct. i.

1Ct. ii.

1Ct. iiii.

1Ct. iiii. Catrainioḃ mór ría Laogaire mac Nell por
Laighneṡ.

1Ct. ii. Peir Teimra la Laogaire mac Neill.

1Ct. iiii.

1Ct. i. Mopṡ Enna mic Caḃbaḃa.

1Ct. ii.

1Ct. iiii. Dormitatio Sancti Senir Patricii episcopi
i. Floromienṡ Ecclesiae.

1Ct. ii. Caḃ Clá Tara ría Laighnṡ por Laoḃaire in
quo ipse captus est, sed tunc dimissus est iurans
per solem et uentum ré boues eir Dimirrupum.

¹ Kal. iv. The criteria, " . . E. . . . Ja. fer. 4" (E the Dominical letter; kalends of January on the 4th feria, or Wednesday), answering to the year 447, have been noted in the margin by O'Flaherty. The criteria for the six following years should be iv., v., vii., i., ii., and iii., respectively.

² Kal. vi. Corrected to vii. by O'Flaherty, to correspond with the year 449.

³ Kal. iv. This is the year 453 according to O'Flaherty, who has

noted that year in the margin, adding D as the Dominical letter. He has also altered the ferial number to 5.

⁴ Temhair, i.e. Tara. O'Flaherty adds the marginal note, "454, C. Kal. Ja. on Friday."

⁵ Kal. i. O'Flaherty adds the year 456, and the Dom. Letters A G in the marg.

⁶ Church. aeclíae, A. The criteria for the year 458 have been noted in margin by O'F., who adds,

Kal. vi.	A.D.
Kal. vii.	—
Kal. i.	
Kal. iii. Battle of Feimin, in which fell the son of Cairthind, son of Colboth, son of Niall. Some say that he was of the Picts.	[445.]
Kal. ¹ iv. Death of Secundinus, son of Restitutus, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, whose mother, Culmana, was Patrick's sister.	[446.]
Kal. v.	
Kal. ² vi.	
Kal. i.	
Kal. ii.	
Kal. iii.	
Kal. ³ iv. A great battle-breach by Laeghaire, son of Niall, over the Lagenians.	[452.]
Kal. vi. The Feast of Temhair ⁴ celebrated by Laeghaire, son of Niall.	[453.]
Kal. vii.	
Kal. ⁵ i. Death of Enna, son of Cathbadh.	[455.]
Kal. ii.	
Kal. iv. Repose of Old Saint Patrick, Bishop, <i>i.e.</i> of the church ⁶ of Glastonbury.	[457.]
Kal. v. The battle of Ath Dara gained by the Lagenians over Laeghaire, in which he was taken prisoner; but he was straightway set at liberty, upon swearing by the sun and wind that he would forgive them the Borumha. ⁷	[458.]

"Drust mac Erb. Rex Pictorum obiit, Cod. Cl.;" "Cod. Cl." meaning "Codex Cluanensis," or "Annals of Clonmacnois," in which the death of Drust is recorded under the year 445.

⁷ *Forgive them the Borumha.* ῥε βοϋεϋ ειρ τιμιττιϋϋϋϋ (se boves eis dimissurum), A. B. This means that Laeghaire undertook to remit the Borumha, or Boromean Tribute.

A. has a marginal note in O'Flaherty's hand, "cat ατα Ταρα, Αο. 458, War. Antiq. p. 32" ("Battle of Ath Dara, Anno 458, Ware's Antiquities, p. 32"); and a further note, ματα να βοϋηα, "remission of the Borumha," in the hand of the late Charles O'Connor, of Belanagar—both of which are omitted in B.

[Ct. ii. Caṯ Altha Dapa pua Laighnaib̃ for Laoḡaire,
quibur Crēmṭano tunc p̃p̃aeerat.

[C. Mopp Laegaire mic Nell iḡ Speallaiḡ Dair̃il
for taeḡ Cairi i Mair̃i Lipe, eoir na dá énoc .i. Oire
ocur Alba [an] anmair̃. Al̃ r̃aṯa p̃e Laighnib̃ .i. ḡruan
ocur ḡaoṯ p̃o mar̃p̃rat̃ e anṯ, p̃icut Poeta dicit:—

Al̃bat̃ Laegaire mac Nell
For̃ taeḡ Cairi ḡlairi iṯir̃
Duile De aṯp̃egair̃ r̃aṯ̃
Tugrat̃ d̃ail̃ mbair̃ for̃ran r̃uḡ.

[Ct. ii. Initium Regni Oilealla muir̃t mic Nathi.

[Ct. iii.

[Ct. i.

[Ct. ii. Domangart̃ mac Niri quiescit.

[Ct. iii. Quies Benigni p̃uccer̃p̃or̃ p̃at̃p̃an.

[Ct. ii.

[Ct. iii. P̃eir̃ T̃em̃pa la hOilell̃ Molt̃.

[Ct. iii.

[Ct. i.

[Ct. iii.

[Ct. iii. Dor̃ñogal̃ D̃r̃i éle for̃ Laighniu pua Oilell̃
Molt̃.

[Ct.] Caṯ Dumanḡe Al̃c̃ir̃ pua Laighniu for̃ Oilell̃
Molt̃.

[Ct. ii.

[Ct. i.

¹ *Kal. vi.* The criteria for the year 460 have been noted in the margin by O'Flaherty, who also adds the mem., "Crimthann Rex Lageniæ." This record seems a repetition of the previous entry.

² *Erinn.* Cr̃p̃e, A. B.

³ *Kal. v.* O'Flaherty has altered this to iv., and added the criteria for the year 464 in the margin. At the end of the entry, however, he has noted the year 463.

⁴ *Domangart.* The note "462, Kal. J. 2" (462, Kalends of January on 2nd feria), has been added in the margin by O'F.

⁵ *Kal. iii.* O'Flaherty has altered this to iv., and added the marginal note, "469, S. Benign, obi. E. Kl. Ja. 4."

⁶ *Benignus.* D̃igñ, A.; D̃igñ, B.

⁷ *Feast.* This is the year 471 according to O'Flaherty, who adds the criteria, "C. Kl. Ja. Friday," and

Kal.¹ vi. The battle of Ath Dara *gained* against Laeghaire by the Lagenians, over whom Crimthand was then commander. A.D.
[459.]

K. Death of Laeghaire, son of Niall, at Greallach Daiphil, on the side of Cais in Magh Lífé, between the two hills, viz., Erinn² and Alba *are* their names. His guarantees to the Lagenians, *i.e.* the sun and wind, that killed him there, as the Poet said:— [460.]

Laeghaire, son of Niall, died

On the side of Cais, green its land;

The elements of God, which he had pledged as guarantee,

Inflicted the doom of death on the King.

Kal.³ v. Commencement of the reign of Oilill Molt, son of Nathi. [461.]

Kal. vii.

Kal. i.

Kal. ii. Domangart⁴ Mac Nisi quievit. [464.]

Kal.⁵ iii. Quies of Benignus,⁶ successor of Patrick. [465.]

Kal. v.

Kal. vi. The Feast⁷ of Temhair celebrated by Oilill Molt. [467.]

Kal. vii.

Kal. i.

Kal. iii.

Kal.⁸ iv. The conflict of Brí Ele *gained* over the Lagenians by Oilill Molt. [471.]

[Kal.⁹] Battle of Dumagh Aicher *gained* by the Lagenians over Oilill Molt. [472.]

Kal.¹⁰ vi.

Kal. i.

also the note, "468, War. Ant., p. 17," signifying that the event is referred to the latter year in Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 17.

⁸ Kal. iv. O'Flaherty has noted the criteria for the year 475 in the margin.

⁹ [Kal.] This Kal., together with ferial for the year 476, has been inserted by O'Flaherty. It is apparent, from the order of the ferial numbers, that a "Kal." was omitted by the scribe.

¹⁰ Kal. vi. Corrected to vii. by O'F., who makes this the year 477.

†Ct. ii.

†Ct. iii. Mór Mac Conaill Creimhainn mic Néill.

†Ct. iii.

†Ct. iii.

†C.

†C.

†Ct.

†Ct. i. Oilill Molt do tuitim la Muirceptac mac Earca (.i. pí Epeann) a caat Ocha, et la Lucchar mac Laegaire, et la Fergur Cippbel mac Conaill Creimhainne, et la Fiachac Lonn mac Coelboe pið Dál Araide, unde Dec mac Dé diait:—

Mór caat Ocha ferpa itir,
Immortalta cata ilí,
Fór Oilill Molt mac Daí,
Meaburth ría Dál Araidhí,
La Lucchar la Fiachac Lonn
Ir la Muirceptac mór oll,
La Fergur mac Conaill caoin,
Leó do cep Oilill raep pið;
Et la Fergur go locht,
Leo itrochar Oilill raep Molt.

¶ tempore Concubair mic Nerra urque ad Cormac mac Airt, ecc.iii. anni sunt. ¶ Cormac urque ad hoc bellum cc.iii.

†Ct. ii. initium regni Lugdach mic Laogaire.

¹ *Kal. iii.* The year 480, the Dominical letters (F E), and the corresponding ferial number (iii.), have been added in the marg. by O'F.

² *Kal. i.* O'Flaherty has added the year 484 in the margin, together with the Dom. Letters A G, and the proper ferial. He also adds the further note, "483, B. Kal. J. Sat. quo Oililli necem Annal. Ult. ha-

bent. Unde ad Dalriedinos in Scotia, 20. an." The Annals of Ulster record the battle of Ocha under the year 482, and again under 483, adding "secundum alios."

³ *Of the blemish.* go locht, A. B.; lit. with stain. He is called Fergus "gan locht," "without stain," in other authorities.

Kal. ii.

A.D.

Kal.¹ iii. Death of Conall Crimthann, son of Niall.

[476.]

Kal. vi.

Kal. vii.

K.

K.

Kal.

Kal.² i. Oilill Molt fell in the battle of Ocha by Muircertach Mac Erca (*i.e.* King of Erin); and by Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire; and by Fergus Cirrbel, son of Conall Crimthainn; and by Fiachra Lonn, son of Caelboth, King of Dál Aráidhe, of which Bec Mac De said:— [482.]

The great battle of Ocha was fought,
Through which many fights were contested;
Over Oilill Molt, son of Dathí,
It was gained by the Dál Aráidhe,
By Lughaidh, by Fiachra Lonn,
And by the great, puissant Muircertach,
By Fergus, son of mild Conall—
By them fell the noble King Ailill;
And by Fergus of the blemish^a—
By them fell the noble Ailill Molt.

From the time of Conchobhar Mac Nessa to Cormac Mac Art there are 307⁴ years; from Cormac to this battle, 207.⁵

Kal.⁶ ii. Commencement of the reign of Lughaidh,⁷ [483.]
son of Laeghaire.

⁴ 307 years. cccvii., A. B., probably a mistake for cclvii. (257), the era of Conchobhar being referred to A.D. 20 in a previous entry, (vide *supra*, ad an. 482); and that of Cormac being usually fixed at 277. For 307 O'Flaherty writes 207.

⁵ 207. O'Flaherty writes 206.

⁶ Kal. ii. The ferial number ii. has been corrected to 3 by O'Flaherty, who has added the year 485, and some criteria not now decipherable.

⁷ Lughaidh. The letters "p. e.," for *píḡ Epenn*, "King of Erin," are written in the marg. in the orig. hand.

†ct. iii. Guin Ciuomtainn mic Enna Ciuopealaig, Rí
Láigen, la Eochuib Guineib Diib bairpce, ocuſ la haraða
Cliaib.

Céu caib Graine in quo Muirceptach mac Earca
uictor fuit. Caib ele i ngraine itir Láigen itir
Laigneib baibin, in quo Finnchaib Rí ua Cinnpealaig
cecuir, ocuſ [Eochaid mac] Coirpce uictor fuit.

†ct. u. Quier Eprcoir Maol an Aſo Cupaib.

†ct. u. Quier Sancti Cuanan Damliaig cui Patruir
Euangelium ruum laſitur eſt.

†ct. iii. Quier Eppoig mic Caille.

Caib Ceall Ornaig a Muigh Pea ubi ceciderunt
Congur mac Naſſraib, Rí Muman, ocuſ uxor eiuſ .i.
Eirne uataib ingen Ciuomtainn, mic Enna Ciuopealaig.
Iollann mac Dunlaing et Oilill a bratair, ocuſ
Eochaidh Guineib, et Muirceptaib mac Earca, Rí Cliaig,
uictoreſ epant, ut dicitur:—

Abbat craob doſ bile móir
Congur molbaib mac Naſſraib
Paſbaib la Iollann a cenn
A caib ceall Ornaig claoín.

†ct. ii.

c

¹ *Guinech.* Guin. A.; Guin. B.

² *Graine.* The date 485 appears in the margin, in the handwriting of O'F., and also the mutilated note, "Kal. . . . Lagenia . . . Grane . . . [prae]lium 2º. hoc Aº. . . ."

³ *Another.* See under the year 492, where a third battle of Graine is called the second; or probably it is the battle here referred to.

⁴ *In the land.* itir, A.; itir (between), B.

⁵ *Lagenians.* Laignaib (Laignechab), A.; Laignib, B.

⁶ *Eochaidh Mac Coirpre.* The words "Eochaidh Mac" have been interlined by O'Flaherty, who adds at the end of the entry, "de quo post 493 infra." See under the year 492.

⁷ *Kal. v.* O'Flaherty adds in the margin, "S. Mel. Eps. obi. 488, Ult. Annal." The Annals of Ulster record Bishop Mel's death at the year 487, which is equal to 488 of the Common Era.

⁸ *Ard Curadh.* Possibly a mistake for Ard Achadh, i.e. "the high field," now Ardagh, of which Mael, or Mel, was Bishop.

Kal. iii. Criomthann, son of Enna Cennsealach, King of Laighen, [mortally] wounded by Eochaidh Guinech¹ of the Ibh Bairrche, and by the *men* of Aradh Cliach. A.D.
[484.]

First battle of Graine,² in which Muircertach Mac Erca was the victor. Another³ battle *was fought* at Graine, in the land⁴ of Laighen, between the Lagenians⁵ themselves, in which Finnochadh, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, fell, and [Eochaidh Mac⁶] Coirpre was the victor.

Kal.⁷ v. Quies of Bishop Mael at Ard Curadh.⁸ [485.]

Kal.⁹ v. Quies of Saint Cianan of Damhliag, on whom Patrick bestowed his Gospel. [486.]

Kal. vii. Quies of Bishop¹⁰ Mac Caille. [487.]

The battle of Cill Osnaigh in Magh Fea, in which fell Aengus Mac Nathfraeich, King of Mumhan, and his wife, *i.e.* Eithne the hateful, daughter of Criomthann, son of Enna Cennsealach. Iollann, son of Dunlaing, and Oilill, his brother, and Eochaidh Guinech,¹¹ and Muircertach Mac Erca, King of Ailech, were victors, as was said¹²:—

A branch of the great¹³ spreading tree died—
Aengus the praiseworthy, son of Nathfraeich;
His head was left with Iollann,
In the battle of foul Cill-Osnaigh.

Kal. ii.

⁹ Kal. v. O'Flaherty has altered this ferial to 6, and added the marg. note, "S. Kien 489, Ult. Ann.;" but the Annals of Ulster have St. Cianan's obit under the year 488 of their reckoning.

¹⁰ Bishop. *Ep.* A.; *Episcop.* B. O'Flaherty has noted the year 490 in the margin, altering the ferial number vii to i.

¹¹ *Guinech*; or "the wounding." Glúnech, A. and B.; but called

Guinech in all authorities, and at the year 484, *supra*.

¹² *As was said.* *ut dicitur*, A., for *ut videtur*; *ut videtur*, B. The abbrev. *p.* is written in the margin, signifying that a *paran* (*rann*), or verse, follows.

¹³ *Of the great.* *móir*, A. B., gen. of *móir* (*mór*), great. Tigernach and the Four Mast. read *an óir*, "of the gold."

†Ct. iii. Patricius Archiepiscopus et Asportolus
Hibernensium, anno aetatis suae centesimo .xxii°, xxi.
†Ct. Asporus quiescit, ut dicitur:—

O genair Ciuort, aitem aic
Ceṛre céo for caom nóait
Teora bliathna beaṛt iarrin
Do búr Paorais, Príomh Asparl.

†Ct. iii.

†Ct. ii. Caṛ Tairten for Laighiu nua Coirppe mac
Néll.

†Ct. i. Caṛ tanairi Ḥraime in quo cecidit Praeḥ
mac Pionnachda Rí Laighen Dergaḥair. Eochair mac
Coirppe uictor fuit.

†Ct. ii. Quier Cuinḡeḡa mic Caṛḡoḡa .i. mac Cuilind,
episcopus Lupca Defectur solis apparuit. Expugnatio
Dáinletglairi. Gelairus quiescit.

†Ct. Anartairus papa ordinatur ep̄s, uixit annis ii.
Caṛ Slemna Míde for Laighiu nua Coirppe mac Néll.
Mochaoe náontopoma quiescit. Ep̄scop Cormac [in]
depinde comarba Paorais paupauit.

¹ Kal. iii. Of the criteria, which had been noted in the margin, all that now remains is 6. O'Flaherty, however, understood this to be the year 493, in accordance with the authority of the stanza quoted in the text. But there are only fifty-seven "Kal." from the year 432 to the present entry, which would indicate this to be the year 489; and although it seems likely that the year 493 was intended by the original Annalist, the Editor has not felt himself at liberty to depart from the actual data which the Chronicle furnishes.

² Four hundred. cccc., A. B.

³ Ezact. beṛ, for beaṛt, A., ṛ being an abbreviation for aṛt (acht). B. reads beṛ, omitting the sign of abbrev. over the ṛ. The following

stanza, apparently in the hand of the orig. scribe, occurs at the bottom of page 8 in A.:—

"Nonagessimus et quadringentesimus atque

Tertius a partu virginis annus erat,

Ætatisque suae centesimus atque secundus

Anni bisque decem præterière quidem:

Patricius sanctus fidei monstrator Hibernis

Mortuus in Duno quando sepultus erat."

⁴ Kal. v. Corrected to 7 by O'Flaherty, who observes, "ut folia 9, b," referring to the copy of Tigernach bound up with MS. A., which has the ferial number vii.

Kal.¹ iii. Patrick, Archbishop and Apostle of the Irish, in the 122nd year of his age, on the 16th of the Kalends of April, quievit, ut dicitur :— A.D. [489.]

Since Christ was born, a joyful reckoning,
Four hundred⁹ and fair ninety;
Three exact⁹ years after that
To the death of Patrick, Chief Apostle.

Kal. iv.

Kal.⁴ v. The battle of Taillten *was gained* over the Lagenians by Coirpre, son of Niall. [491.]

Kal. i. The second⁵ battle of Graine, in which fell Fraech, son of Finnchadh, King of Southern Leinster. Eochaidh, son of Coirpre, was the victor. [492.]

Kal. ii. Rest of Cuindidh, son of Cathmogha,⁶ *i.e.* Mac Cuilind, Bishop of Lusca. An eclipse of the sun appeared. Battle of Dunlethglaise. Gelasius quievit. [493.]

Kal. Anastasius was ordained Pope, *and* lived *afterwards* two years. The battle of Slemhain of Meath *gained* over the Lagenians by Coirpre, son of Niall. Mochae of Naendruim quievit. Bishop Cormac⁷ [in]dermidhe, comharb of Patrick, pausavit. [494.]

⁵ *Second*. Two battles of Graine are referred to under the year 484. This would make a third, unless it be the record of one of the two battles in question. See p. 30, notes ² and ³.

⁶ *Son of Cathmogha*. *m̃c C̃at̃moġa .i. mac Cuilind* (Mac Cathmhogha, *i.e.* Mac Cuilind), A.; which O'Flaherty alters to "MacCathbadha Mogh Cuilind (son of Cathbadh of Magh Cuilinn), ut fol. 9, b." The reference "ut fol. 9, b." is to the copy of Tigernach in H. 1, 18, T.C.D., which reads, "quies Cuindidh m̃c C̃at̃badh in mac Cuilinn" ("Quies of Cuindidh, son of Cathbadh, the Mac Cuilinn"). B. reads, "mac C̃at̃moġa m̃aġ Cuilind" (son of Cathmogha of Magh Cuilinn). The

obit of Gelasius proves this to be the year 496.

⁷ *Cormac [in]dermidhe*. The letters in ("the," or "of the") have been supplied by O'Flaherty. In the Annals of the Four Masters he is called "Cormac C̃uic̃ in Ċernaidhe" (*i.e.* Cormac of the territory of the Ernaidhe). See Dr. O'Donovan's note to F.M. under the year A.D. 496. In a list of St. Patrick's successors in the *Book of Leinster*, Cormac is said to have been "*de Chlainn Chernaigh*," *i.e.* of the Clann Cernaigh, or Kearney. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 180. O'Flaherty adds in the margin, "497, Mochaius Antrim, (*recte* Naendrum), et Corm. Ard-machae, obierunt."

¶ Ct. u. In geny terraemotus Ponticam concussit
prouinciam. Anasartarius paupauit.

¶ Ct. iii. Romanæ Ecclesiæ .xli. Symachus Papa,
uixit annis .xv. Cat Cíno Cilbe pop laighe re Coirpre
mac Néill.

¶ Ct. iii. Cat Seğra riá Muirceptač mac Earca pop
Duach Tenguma Rí Connačt, ubi Duach cecidit, unde
Cenopaolač dicit:—

Cat Seğra,

ben do mnab potruair;
Ro baol crú var cruirigh
la Duirig ingien Duacč.

Cat Dealga et cat Macneme,
Ocur cat Tuama trubá;
la cat Seğra atproair
Duac Tenguma.

¶ Ct. i.

¶ Ct. iii. Cath Opoma ločmağe riá laigim ap uib
Néill. Pergus Mór mac Earca cum gente Dáil
Riada partem Britanniæ tenuit et ibi mortuus est.

¶ Ct. u. bellum inde Moire a cepiē .h. nğabla pop
laigim, ocur pop Iollann, mac Dunlann, in quo Muir-
ceptač mac Earca uictor erat.

Morv Erpois Ihuir in .ix. ¶ Ct. mai, cuius ætatis
ccc.iii. annis.

¶ C.

¶ C.

¹ Shook. "Conclusit," A., altered
to "concussit" by O'Flaherty.

² Anastasius. "498, 13, Kal. Dec.
obit." Note by O'F. in marg. The
ferial number (v) answers to the year
498. The ferias from this down to
the year 513 are rather confusedly
noted.

³ Symmachus. Symachus, A. and
B. "498, 23 Nov. creatus." Note
by O'F. in marg.

⁴ A certain woman. ben do
mnab, A., lit. "a woman of women."

The words do mnab are erroneously
repeated in A.

⁵ Red blood was. ro baol crú.
These words occur twice by mistake
in A., viz., at the end of one page and
beginning of another.

⁶ By Duisech. Duirig, ablative of
Duirrech, A. For ingien Duacč,
B. incorrectly reads ingien t Duacč,
being a misreading of the words t
Duacč (i.e. "or of Duach"), which
are written over the word puaroh,
put erroneously for Duacč in A.,

Kal. v. A great earthquake shook¹ the Pontic Province. Anastasius² pausavit. A.D. [495.]

Kal. vi. Symmachus,³ 49th Pope of the Roman Church; lived fifteen years. The battle of Cenn Ailbhe *gained* [496.]

over the Lagenians by Coirpre, son of Niall.

Kal. vii. The battle of Seghais *gained* by Muircertach [497.]
Mac Earca over Duach Tengumha, King of Connacht, in
which Duach was slain; of which Cennfaeladh said:—

The battle of Seghais—

A certain woman⁴ caused it;

Red blood⁵ was *brought* over lances

By Duisech,⁶ daughter of Duach.

The battle of Delg, and battle of Mueremhe,

And the battle of Tuaim Drubha,

With the battle of Seghais, wherein fell

Duach Tengumha.

Kal.⁷ i.

Kal. iii. Battle of Druim Lochmaighe *gained* by the [499.]
Lagenians over the Ui Neill. Fergus Mor Mac Erca,
with the tribe of Dál Riada, held a part of Britain and
died there.

Kal. v. The battle of Inde Mór,⁸ in Crich Ui Gabhla, [500.]
gained over the Lagenians, and over Illann,⁹ son of
Dunlaing, in which Muircertach Mac Erca was victorious.

Death of Bishop¹⁰ Ibar on the 9th of the Kalends of
May, whose age was 303 years.

Kal.

Kal.

but marked with dots in token of deletion. This is the year 500 according to O'F., who adds the marg. note, "500, Kal. 7."

⁷ Kal. i. Corrected to 2 by O'Flaherty, who has added the criteria "501, Kl. Ja. 2," in the margin.

⁸ *Inde Mór*. A marginal note by O'Flaherty reads "499, Cod: Cl:"

implying that this battle is recorded in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 499.

⁹ *Illann*. "R. L.," i.e. Rex Lageniae. Marg. note in O'F.'s handwriting.

¹⁰ *Bishop*. Ἐπί, A.; Ἐπισκοπ, B. O'F. adds the note "501, Dung. Annal. S. Ibarus: 500, Ussher."

|c.

|c.

|c. bellum Ffremhainne Mide pop Ffachaio mac
Neill pua foilge deppaioe, unde dictum est:—

An Rí aile arpeiró,
Ffachaio mac Néll ní cealaró,
Ar fair tar cneamna cile
Cat Stemna Mide meabairó.

|ct. iii.

|ct. iii. Dar Luioaí mic Laoisairé Ríí Tempaí an
Acharaí Ffacha. Ro benaio do nim co fachaí tenaíoe
ina cenó ar noiuilaío fachaí.

|ct. iii. Muirceptaí mac Earca Regnaíe incipit.
Mac Cniri .i. Congur, Eppcop Conaíe, quieuit, cuius
pater [Fobraioí] dictus est, cuiusque mater Cneí
ingen Comaíe do Dáil Ceííe, a qua nominatur est
mac Cneiri.

|ct.

|ct. i. Quier bponi, Eppcopi Cairil lppe. Depectur
folir contigit.

|ct. ii. Quier Epp Eppcopi Slaíne, xc°. anno aetatis
puae, de quo Patricius ait:—

Eppos Eppca,
Íaí ní conceptaí ba cept;
Íaí áon beíer concogep cept
Foptraíí bennaíet Eppois Eppc.

|ct. Natiuitas Sancti Ciapani filii arpiricir. bellum

¹ *Battle of Slemhain.* Cat Stemna, A. B.; evidently a mistake for cat Ffremhainn or Ffremhna (battle of Fremhainn), as in Tigernach, the Ann. Ult., and the Four Mast.; and also in the prose entry in the text. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note, "502, D. Ann.;" but the Donegal Annals (or Four Mast.) have the entry at the year 501 of their reckoning.

² *Was struck.* po báio, for po benaio, A.; po báio, B.; the transcriber of which appears not to have noticed the sign of abbreviation.

³ *Muircertach.* The letters "p. e.," for Ríí Eppenn (King of Erinna), appear in the marg. O'Flaherty has added a note, of which only "Murchert . . 513, Kl. . . ." can be read.

K.

A.D.

K.

K. The battle of Fremhain, in Midhe, *gained* over [505.]
 Fiachaidh, son of Niall, by Foilge Berraidhe; of which
 was said:—

The other king they mention,
 Fiachaidh, son of Niall, they deny not;
 Over him, against a false prophecy,
 The battle of Slemhain¹ of Midhe, was won.

Kal. iii.

Kal. iv. Death of Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire, King of [507.]
 Temhair, in Achadh Farcha. He was struck² on the head
 with lightning from heaven, for denying Patrick.

Kal. iii. Muircertach³ Mac Earca begins to reign. [508.]
 Mac Cnissi, *i.e.* Aengus, Bishop of Condere, quievit;
 whose father was called [Fobraech];⁴ and whose mother
was Cnes, daughter of Comaide, of the Dál Ceithire, from
 whom he was named Mac Cnisi.

Kal.

Kal. i. Quies of Bron, Bishop of Caisel Irre. An [510.]
 eclipse of the sun occurred.⁵

Kal. ii. Quies of Erc,⁶ Bishop of Slane, in the 90th [511.]
 year of his age, of whom Patrick said:—

Bishop Erc—
 Everything which he adjudged was right;
 Everyone that passes a just judgment
 Shall receive the blessing of Bishop Erc.

Kal. Birth of Saint Ciaran, son of the artificer.⁷ [512.]

⁴ *Fobraech*. Interpolated by O'Flaherty. See Reeves' *Antiquities of Down and Connor*, pp. 238, 239.

⁵ *Occurred*. *contigit*, A. B. After this word B. has "xc^o. anno ætæ-
 τῆς," which is a clause belonging to
 the next sentence. A mutilated note
 by O'F. in the margin, reads "512,
 Kal. . . . Bronius . . . Eclipsis solis."

⁶ *Erc*. O'F. adds a marg. note, of
 which only "513, Kal. . . . Ercus
 . . . S. . . ." can be read.

⁷ *Son of the artificer*. Ciaran is
 called "mac an t-ḡaoir" (son of the
 carpenter) in the Irish Calendars and
 Martyrologies, and *infra*, under the
 year 544. "516, Natus." Marg.
 note by O'F.

Druma Dergaige for Foilsi mDerrairde ría Riacaig
mac Nell, unde campur Míde a lagenir publatur ert,
ut Cénopaolað cecinir:—

Díogal Dia reat mbliaona
Darríogde a críde,
Cat a nDrumaib Dergaige
Da de do cep Mað Míde.

Ict. ii. Dubtað Ab Airíomacha quieunt.

Ict. iii. Quier Darerca Cille Slebe Cuilinn, quae
Moninne, Aninne panaðo portea nominata ert.

Ict. iiii. Comgall dénncair natúr ert.

Ict. v. Caimneð Acharð bó natúr ert.

Ict. vi. Conlaeð Erpog Cille Dara quieunt.

Ict. vii. Bellum Derna a nDrumaib breð in quo
cecinir Ardogal mac Conaill Cpeñtáinne mic Nell.
Muirceptað mac Earca, et Colga mac Clóide, mic
Cruinn, mic Feðlimið, Rí Airgiall, uictorep epant.
Duti mac Drónaig obit. Colam Cille natúr ert, de
quibur dictum ert:—

Sein caom Cholaim an ccleirigh
Anú ór Eirind ólacch;
For aon lú ní rað nuabaír
Óar ban buaðaig mic Drónaig.

¹ *Droma Dergaige*. "Drumaib Dergaige" (Dromaibh Dergaighe), abl. pl. of "Drum Dergaige," recte Drum Dergaige, as it occurs six lines before. O'Flaherty adds in the margin, "508, Fia. . . . filius Nielli." The note refers to the battle recorded above under the year 505. The battle here alluded to is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 507=508; but the Annals of Ulster state that it was fought in 515 "vel 516."

² *Kal. v.* Over the ferial in the text O'Flaherty has written the number 3, the latter being the ferial number answering to the year 513 of the Common Era, or 512 of the An-

nals of Ulster, which have Dubtach's obit at the latter date.

³ *Kal. vi.* Corrected to 2 by O'Flaherty, who considers 518 to be the proper year. The ferial for 514 is iv.

⁴ *Sanathó*. This word is probably corrupt. Its meaning is obscure. For the various names applied to Darerca, or Moninne, see Duffus Hardy's *Cat. of Brit. Hist.*, Vol. I., Pt. I., p. 94, sq.

⁵ *Comgall*. "Natus, Kal. Ja. 1." Marg. note by O'F.; indicating that Comgall was born in the year 517, according to his opinion.

⁶ *Kal. ii.* O'Flaherty corrects this to "Kal. 3," answering to the year 519, which he considers the year of Caimnech's birth.

Battle of Druim Dergaighe *gained* over Foilge Berraidhe by Fiachaidh, son of Niall, on account of which the plain of Midhe was taken from the Lagenians, as Cendfaeladh sang:—

A.D.

[512.]

The seven years' vengeance of God
It was that tamed his heart;
The battle in the Droma Dergaighe¹—
By it the plain of Midhe was lost.

Kal.² v. Dubtach, Abbot of Ardmacha, quievit. [513.]

Kal.³ vi. Quies of Darerca, of Cill-Slebbe-Cuilinn, who was afterwards called Moninne, Aninne Sanathó.⁴ [514.]

Kal. vii. Comgall,⁵ of Bennchair, born. [515.]

Kal.⁶ ii. Cainnech, of Achadh Bó, born. [516.]

Kal.⁷ iii. Conlaedh, Bishop of Cill Dara, quievit.⁸ [517.]

Kal. iv. Battle of Detna, in Droma-Bregh,⁹ in which fell Ardgál, son of Conall Crimhthann, son of Niall. Muircertach Mac Earca, and Colga, son of Cloith,¹⁰ son of Crunn, son of Fedhlimidh, King of Airghiall, were the victors. Buti, son of Bronach, died,¹¹ and Colum Cille was born, of whom was said¹²:—

The gentle birth of Colum, our cleric,
To-day over noble Erinn;
On the same day *occurred*—no arrogant saying—
The bright, victorious death of the son of Bronach.

⁷ Kal. iii. The same annotator adds "Kal. 4," which answers to the year 520. The death of Conlaedh is recorded in the Annals of Ulster under the year 519, equal to 520 of the Common Era. The ferial for 517 is i, and for 518, ii.

⁸ Quievit. q, A.; ṛéḡ ("died"), B.

⁹ In Droma-Bregh. α n Ṽromatḃ Ṽreḡ, A.; an Ṽreḡ, B., in which the word Ṽromatḃ has been transferred to a preceding line, by mistake.

¹⁰ Son of Cloith. Mocloithe (Mocloithe), A., which O'Flaherty has

altered to mac Cloithe (Mac Cloithe, or son of Cloith). The Four Masters have mac Loit (son of Loit).

¹¹ Died. O'Flaherty adds, "522, sc[ilicet] die quo S. Col. natus est." For the year of St. Colum Cille's birth, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. lxix., n.

¹² Said. The character Ṽ, for ṛann, a verse, is written in the margin in A. The stanza which follows is from the Féilire, or Festology, of Angus Céle Dé, a very ancient copy of which is preserved in the MS. Laud, 610, Bodleian Library; and another in the *Leabhar Breac*, in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy.

Անկէ ԱՅ Արծ Մաճա յօրմուտ. ծօնօ Երբօ Արծ
Եարնա զուեստ.

† Ct. ii.

† Ct. Իօրմութա Բաբա զուեստ, զւի ըստքերիտ Իօհաննէր
Բաբա .iii. անոյր.

† Ct. ii.

† Ct. iii.

† Ct. Ծօրմութատիօ Տանկտա՛ Ծրնցիօնա՛, lxxx.iii. աճատի
րա՛, uel lxxxi^o. ut alii dicunt.

Իօհաննէր Բաբա զուեստ.

† Ct. iii. Մօրք Իլլանօ միւ Ծունլանց Ռի Լալցեն.
Եա՛ Լաւաբա ըա Եօրք քօր Սի՛ Ուլլ, յօ զուօ յիշտ
երտ :—

Եա՛ Լոնն Լաւաբա յար անհար,
Աճօք Ծրնցիօ ո՛ր քիտ ի՛նք;
Քլաննիա՛ Քլոննաբրա՛ ծա իւհար
Սմ Եօրք Խոլլանո յար մնար.

† Ct. ii.

† Ct. iii. Զօն Եաւան Ծրնք.

† Ct. iii.

† Ct. ii. Եա՛ Ելնօւի՛ք et Եա՛ Աճա Տից քօր Լալցմու.
Մարքերթա՛ք մաք Եարբա յուշտօր Երաք.

† Ct. iii.

† Ct. iii. Եա՛ Ելննօ ըա Մարքերթա՛ք մաք Եարբա,
et Եա՛ Մարցօ Ալլե քօր Լալցնա՛ն, օքր Եա՛ Ալցնօ քօր

¹ *Slept*, i.e. died. The note "526, Ussr. (Ussher)," appears in the margin in O'F.'s handwriting. The *feriæ* for the five following years are very irregular.

² *Bishop*. Երք., A.; Եարքօր, B.

³ *Quieuit*. ¹ q. for *quieuit*, A.; յօճ (died), B.

⁴ *Hormisdas*. Իօրմութա, A. B. "523, obiit, 6 Augt.; 12 Augt. creatus S. Joannes;" marg. note in O'F.'s handwriting.

⁵ *John*. Իօհաննէր, A. B.

⁶ *Dormitatio*; i.e. death. A mar-

ginal note by O'Flaherty reads, "523, Kal. Febr. fer. 4" (i.e. 523, the first of February on a Wednesday), which would accord with the criteria for the year of Brigid's death given at the year 439, *ante*.

⁷ *The 87th*. lxxxiii., A.; corrected to 84 by O'Flaherty. B. reads lxxxiiii. (84).

⁸ *Illann*. O'Flaherty writes in the marg., "R. L. (Rex Lageniae), 507, Dungall An.; 523, Tigr. (Tigernach)." The entry is found in the Annals of Donegal, or the Four Masters, at the year 506 of their reckoning. The *feriæ* from this down to

Ailill, Abbot of Ardmacha, slept.¹ Beoid, Bishop² of Ardcarna, rested.³ A.D. [518.]

Kal. v.

Kal. Pope Hormisdas⁴ quievit, to whom succeeded Pope John,⁵ *who ruled three years.* [520.]

Kal. ii.

Kal. iii.

Kal. Dormitatio⁶ of Saint Brigid, in the 87th⁷ year of her age, or 77th, as some assert. [523.]

Pope John quievit.

Kal. iv. Death of Illann,⁸ son of Dunlaing, King of Laignen. The battle of Luachair *gained* by Coirpre⁹ over the Uibh Neill, of which was said :— [524.]

The fierce battle of Luachair, over head, downwards,

Brigid saw ; no fruitless miracle ;

The bloody battle of Finnabhair was noble,

About the body of Illann after death.

Kal. v.

Kal. vi. Birth of Caeman Brec.¹⁰ [526.]

Kal. vii.

Kal. ii. The battle of Cenn-eich¹¹ and the battle of Ath-Sighe *gained* over the Lagenians. Muircertach Mac Earca was the victor. [528.]

Kal. iii.

Kal.¹² iv. The battle of Ebhlinn *gained* by Muircertach Mac Earca, and the battle of Magh Ailbhe, over the Lagenians ; and the battle of Aidhne over the men of [530.]

the year 535 run on in regular sequence, but they are one year in advance of the series of years represented by the number of "Kal." in this Chronicle.

⁹ *Coirpre.* Copp, A. and B., the sign of abbreviation over the word being, doubtless, omitted. The name in Tigernach is Cairpre ; but the Four Masters have Cucorb.

¹⁰ *Caeman Brec.* "529, Ussr. (Ussher), Kal. Ja. 2 ;" marg. note by O'F.

¹¹ *Cenn-eich.* A marginal note by O'Flaherty reads, "530, Cod. Cl. (Codex Cluanensis) ; 532 ; Diocle. ære 248, Lampadii et Orestis Pro Consulatu, Cinneich et Athsighe prælia, supra, fol. 10, b." The reference is to the copy of Tigernach bound up with MS. A., in which the annotator had made a similar entry, now partly destroyed.

¹² *Kal. iv.* The date "533, Kal. Ja. 7," has been noted in the margin by O'F.

Connachta, ocyr cat̃ Almaine, ocyr cat̃ Cinneið for
Laignaib, ocyr orcaim na Cliað, in uno anno, de quibus
Cénopolað cecinit:—

Cat̃ Cíño eic, cat̃ Almaine,
Da amfirir airtiric amfir,
Orzaim na celiac, cat̃ Alróne,
Et cat̃ Maige Alíbe.

Ict. u. Baðað Muircertaið mic Earca a tteicuma
fíona, et a loiceað, et a suin, aithe Samna a mullað
Cleitið uar bóinn, ut dictum est a Sancto Cairnecho:—

Ir am oíhan ar in benn
Ima luairpea ilar Sín;
Alran per loirgriðer
For taeb Cleitið baioirð fíon.

Sín an ben ro marb thu,
Al mic Earca mar atochiú;
Dro iomda a hanmanna aður,
Cuirirð neð for aineolur.

Ní hiomaim an ben
Dianad comaimm Sion;
Mothaig an Rí loirgper ten,
Al tið Cleitið baioirð fín.

Pállir an Rí mac Earca
Alleit Ua Néll;
Sirt fuit pernu i maig,
Drogaif crica i cén.

¹ *Immersed.* Baðað Muircertaið; lit. "the drowning of Muircertach." The passage lit. translated would read, "the drowning of Muircertach Mac Earca in a vat of wine, and his burning, and his [mortal] wounding." O'Flaherty has

noted the date "534, prid. Kal. Nov." (the day before the Kalends of November), i.e. November eve (in Irish, aithe Samna, as in the text). He also adds, "532, Kal. J. 5; 533, K. Ja. 7; 534, Kl. 1."

² *Sín*; pron. Sheen. A fairy wo-

Connacht; and the battle of Almhain and battle of Cenn-eich over the Lagenians; and the plunder of the Cliachs—all in one year, of which Cendfaeladh sang:—

A.D.
[530.]

The battle of Cenn-eich; the battle of Almhain;—
It was an illustrious, famous period;—
The devastation of the Cliachs; the battle of Aidhne;
And the battle of Magh Ailbhe.

Kal. v. Muircertach Mac Earca immersed¹ in a vat of wine, and burnt and [mortally] wounded, on the night of Samhain, on the summit of Cleitech, over the Boyne, as was said by Saint Cairnech:—

[531.]

I am fearful of the woman
Round whom many storms shall move;
For the man who shall be burned
On the side of Cleitech, wine shall drown.

Sin² is the woman that killed thee,
O, Mac Earca, as I perceive;
Numerous will her names be here—
She will set one astray.

Not beloved is the woman
Whose name is Sin;
As for the King, fire shall burn *him*,
In the house of Cleitech wine shall drown *him*.

The King, Mac Erca, returns³
To the side of the Ui Néill;
Blood reaches girdles in the plain;
Territories increase afar.

man; for an account of whom see O'Donovan's ed. of the Annals of the Four Masters, p. 173, n. ^b.

³ Returns. This stanza and the

next are attributed to Cendfaeladh, in a valuable tract on the exploits of Muircertach Mac Erca, contained in the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 67, b 2.

Po reét pepar naoi ccarpte,
 1r brò cian bur cumán;
 Do bept gilla leir Uá Néll
 La gillaib maíge Muman.

Síon diait ag inoiri a hanmann:—

Oíraò, Eíraò, Síu gan aíl,
 Gaet garb, et Gemadhaig,
 Oépaò lachtaò, náò gan gaói
 Ite manmanra ap aén caoi.

Alíbe imleá luáir quieuit.

¶ Ct. un. Tuatál Maelgarb, pegnauit annir .xi.

Dormitatio sancti Mochtaí, discipuli Patricii, .xii.
 ¶ Ct. Septembrii, pcut ipse pcurpuit in epistola sua.
 Mocteur peccator pperpiter sancti Patricii disci-
 pulur in domino salutem.

¶ Ct. i. bellum Luacra Moire Eioir da Inber na
 Tuatál Maelgarb for Ciannaét.

¶ Ct. ii. Alíll Ab Ára Macha, quieuit.

¶ Ct. iii. Natuitar baioíne dalta Colaim Cille.

¶ Ct.

¶ Ct.

¶ Ct. u. bellum Claenlocha in quo cecidit Maine
 mac Cerpball oc corraíu gellíne Ua Maine Connachto.

¹ *Seven times.* po reét, A.; B. incorrectly reads for eac.

² *Nine battles.* naoi ccarpte, A. and B. Over the word ccarpte in A. the orig. scribe writes "l ccaá" (no ccaá, or battles), which is, doubtless, the correct reading; the words naoi ccarpte meaning "nine chariots;" although in the *Book of Lecan* (fol. 67, b.) they are represented as signifying nine men; the line as in the text being glossed, .i. nae carbaro po .un. po mapb, i.e. "seven times nine Carbadh he killed."

³ *Names.* These names are all

figurative: Osnadh meaning a *sigh*; Esnadh, *music*; Síu, *storm*; Gaeth garb, *rough wind*; Gemadhaigh, *wintry*; Ochsadh, a *groan*; lachtadh, *lamentation*. See O'Donovan's note on the subject, *Annals of the Four Masters*, A.D. 527, n. ¹. This stanza is apparently quoted from a very ancient and romantic Irish tale, called "Áiseo Muirceitair mic Éirca" ("Death of Muir. mic Éirca"); a copy of which is contained in a fourteenth century MS. in the Library of Trin. Coll., Dublin; class H. 2, 16.

⁴ *Quieuit.* O'Flaherty adds in the marg., "527, Ussr.;" but Ailbhe's

Seven times¹ he fights nine battles,²
 And long shall it be remembered ;
 He carried off the hostages of the Ui Neill,
 With the hostages of the plain of Mumhan.

A.D.

[531.]

Sín said, recounting her names³ :—

Osnadh, Esnadh, Sín without blemish,
 Gaeth garbh, and Gemadhaigh,
 Ochsadh, Iachtadh—a saying without falsehood—
 These are my names in every way.

Ailbhe, of Imlech Ibhair, quievit.⁴

Kal. vii. Tuathal Maelgarbh⁵ reigned eleven years.

[532.]

Dormitatio of Saint Mochta, disciple of Patrick, on the 16th of the Kalends of September, as⁶ he wrote in his epistle,⁷ “Mochta, a sinner, Presbyter, disciple of Saint Patrick, *sends* greeting in the Lord.”

Kal. i. The battle of Luachair-mór edir-da-Inbher⁸ gained by Tuathal Maelgarbh over the Ciannachta.

[533.]

Kal. ii. Ailill, Abbot of Ardmacha, quievit.⁹

[534.]

Kal. iii. Birth of Baeithin, foster son of Colum Cille.

[535.]

Kal.

Kal.

Kal. v. The battle of Claenloch, in which Maine, son of Cerbhall, was slain, defending the hostages of the Ui

[538.]

obit is entered in Ussher's *Index Chron.* at the year 526.

⁵ *Tuathal Maelgarbh.* The note “*ṛí Ḑṛ*,” for *ṛí Ḑṛenn* (King of Erin), appears in the marg. in the orig. hand. A mutilated note by O’Flaherty reads, “533, K. . . . B. Litera” The ferial number “vii.” answers to the year 533.

⁶ *Az.* *ṛí*, for *sicut, A.*; *ṛí*, B.

⁷ *In his epistle.* *επιστολα* ^α *ṛ*, A.; *επιστολα* *ṛα*, B.

⁸ *Luachair-mór edir-da-Inbher*; i.e. “the great rushy plain between two streams, or estuaries.” See Index. The dates, “535, Cod. Cl.” (Codex Cluanensis), and “534, Kal. J[an. 1],” have been added in the margin by O’F.

⁹ *Quievit.* A note in the marg. by O’F., partially destroyed, reads “ obiit, Usser., Kal. 2.” Ussher (*Index Chron.*) refers Ailill’s death to the year 536, in which the first of January fell on a Tuesday.

Ḑoibnenn [mac Conaill] pí o ffríacræc Æðne uictor
epat.

[Ct. ui.

[Ct. uiu. Natiuitat̃ Gregoríi Papæ.

[Ct. i. Mortalit̃at̃ magna quæ deſepeſt̃ dicitur, in
qua Moði Clairinec cui nomen ert Berchan proſpectano
poetæ períit.

[Ct. Ælbe Senčua hua nÆlilla quieuit.

[Ct. Cath Torſtan p̃ia laignat̃ in quo cecidit mac
Erc̃a (a quo p̃ir Cep̃a), mic Ælilla Muil̃t, mic Ðač̃i.
bellum ſligiſe in quo cecidit Eoghan b̃el Rí Connač̃t.
Perſgur ocuſ Ðomnáll, Ða mac mic Erc̃a, ocuſ Ænniſe
mac Senna, ocuſ Nínioſ mac Ðuač̃ uictoreſ [epant]:—

Pícter cat̃ ua ffríacræc
la f̃éir̃ſ f̃áobair̃ tar̃ in bel;
ſeir̃ſ buár̃ namat̃ ffr̃i f̃leg̃a,
ſp̃et̃a an cat̃ i Crinſer̃.

Ær̃ cel̃t̃ ſlig̃eč̃ Ðo muir̃ m̃ár̃
f̃uile ſer̃ la f̃eól̃;
Ðer̃tar̃ iol̃aſ̃ tar̃ eba
in ceño Eog̃ain Ðeóil̃.

Lugeſur, Epircopur Conſere, quieuit.

¹ *Son of Conall.* The words "mac Conaill" have been interpolated by O'Flaherty, who adds "fol. 10, b.," referring to the copy of Tigernach in the same volume, where the interpolated words occur. The original writer notes the year of the Indiction, "iñitium iñdic̃is," for "Initium Indictionis." The year 588 was the first of the Indiction, so that the Chronology seems to be correct, although the ferial number (v) would indicate this to be the year 587. But the feriæ are very confusedly

noted here, and do not at all follow the sequence of "Kal.," or years. Some other criteria traced in the margin are illegible.

² *In which.* in aq, A.; a mistake for in qua.

³ "Proſpectano poetæ;" obviously a corruption. In a tract on the Genealogies of the Irish Saints, preserved in the *Book of Lecan*, Mobhi Clairinech, or Berchan, is described (fol. 52 a, col. 5) as "Profana, Eps. (Episcopus) et poeta;" the word "pro-

Maine of Connacht. Goibhnenn [son of Conall],¹ King of
Ui Fiachrach Aidhne, was the victor. A.D.
[538.]

Kal. vi.

Kal. vii. Birth of Pope Gregory. [540.]

Kal. i. A great mortality which is called Belefeth, in
which² Mobhi Clairinech, whose name is Bercan, "pro-
rectano poetæ,"³ perished. [541.]

Kal. Ailbhe, of Senchua Ua nAililla, quievit.⁴ [542.]

Kal. The battle of Tortan *gained* by the Lagenians,
in which fell Mac Erca (from whom are the Fir Cera),⁵
son of Ailill Molt, son of Dathi. The battle of Sligeach,⁶
in which Eoghan Bel, King of Connacht, was slain.
Fergus and Domhnall, two sons of Mac Erca; and
Ainmire, son of Senna; and Nindigh, son of Duach, *were*
the victors:— [543.]

The battle of Ui Fiachrach is fought,
With the fury of edged weapons, against Bel;
The enemy's kine roar at lances;
The battle is spread out at Crinder;

The Sligeach bears to the great sea
The blood of men, with their flesh;⁷
Trophies are carried across Ebha,
With the head of Eoghan Bel.

Lughaidh, Bishop of Condere, quievit.

fans" being probably intended as an abbrev. for "Profetans," or "Prophetans;" and in the copy of the same tract in the *Book of Ballymote*, the expression is "Propheta, Eps. (Episcopus) et poeta." Tigernach reads "Bepcan Bpecano."

⁴ *Quievit*. O'Flaherty adds the date, "[54]6, A.D.," in the margin. The "Dungallenses Annales" (Annals of the Four Masters) contain the obit of Ailbhe at the year 545.

⁵ *From whom are the Fir Cera.* α quo Fir Cera, A. Interlineation in original hand. Omitted in B.

⁶ *Sligeach*. "588, Sligo Praelium, D. A.;" note by O'F. in margin. The battle of Sligeach, or Sligo, is entered in the Donegal Annals (or the Annals of the Four Masters, by which name they are better known) under the year 537 of their reckoning.

⁷ *With their flesh*. "Lia pœil," A. B. incorrectly reads "Lia pœil."

Íct. u. Tuatál Maelgarb, mac Cormaic caoið, mic Coirpre, mic Neill, Rí Tempaí dóg o ßuin Maolmóir hu mac hí, qui et ipse p̃tatim occipit ep̃t, unde dicitur echt Maolmóir. Quier mic Cuilind ocuor Ooran o Letpacha. Dicennad Ambacú a naonaí Tailltenn pep uirtutem Sancti Ciarani .i. Luíðe eitiß do p̃ad po laim̃ gur gar allri pop a muinél, uu. annir uiuor manrit apud monacop.

Ciarán Mop mac an t̃ráir quieuit, xxxiii°. anno aetatis suae; menſur autem p̃p̃timo p̃p̃tquam Cluain muc Noir conſp̃uepe coepit. Deoio ainn aṡar Ciarán, et Daſeapea ainn a maṡar, p̃cut ipse dicit:—

Daſeapea mo mathair ri
Níor bo banſgál olc
Deoio an ráor maṡar ri
O laṡairniß Molc.

Diápmair mac Cerpbaill p̃egnap̃e incipit; mac mathar do Diápmair mac Cerpbaill Maelmóir.

Íct. Tigeſnaí mac Coirpre, Ep̃cop Cluana eoſi, quieuit.

Íct. uu.

Íct. u.

Íct. iii.

Íct. iiii.

¹ A wound inflicted by Maelmor. ó ßuin Maolmóir; lit. "from the wound of Maelmor." The date "543, Kal. 5," has been noted in the margin by O'Flaherty.

² Who also. ¹ q 7, A., for qui et (qui et). B. reads "dóg" (died), the transcriber having understood the "¹q 7" as representing the word quiet (recte quieuit).

³ Alive. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen it is stated that Saint Ciaran took Ambacuc to

Cluain-muc-Nois to be cured, and that the latter lived there six years. The word "ingnad" (wonder) is written in the margin, in the original hand. The event forms one of the "Wonders of Ireland," a list of which has been published by the Rev. Dr. Todd in his ed. of the *Irish Nennius*, p. 207.

⁴ Ciaran. "S. Kieranus obiit A°. 549, æt. 33." Marg. note in O'Flaherty's handwriting. His birth is recorded above under the year 512.

⁵ After. ¹p̃quam for postquam, A.; "Preterquam," B.

Kal. v. Tuathal Maelgarbh, son of Cormac Caech, son of Coirpre, son of Niall, King of Temhair, died from a wound inflicted by Maelmor¹ Ua Machí, who also² was forthwith slain himself. Hence is said "the feat of Maelmor." Quies of Mac Cuilind, and of Odhran from Letracha. The decapitation of Ambacuc at the Fair of Taillten, through the power of Saint Ciaran, viz. :—a false oath he swore by *the Saint's* hand, so that a gangrene settled on his neck. Seven years he remained alive³ with the Monks.

A.D.
[544.]

Ciaran⁴ the Great, son of the Carpenter, quievit in the 33rd year of his age; in the seventh month, also, after⁵ he began to build Cluain-muc-Nois. Beoid was the name of Ciaran's father, and Darerca the name of his mother, as he himself said :—

Darerca was my mother;
She was not an evil woman;
Beoid, the carpenter, was my father;
He was of the Latharna Molt.

Diarmaid⁶ Mac Cerbhaill begins to reign. Maelmor was a son of Diarmaid's mother.

Kal. Tigernach, Bishop of Cluain-eois, quievit.⁷

[545.]

Kal. vii.⁸

Kal. v.

Kal. iii.

Kal. iv.

⁶ *Diarmaid*. The note $\pi\iota\ \Theta\pi$, for $\pi\iota\ \Theta\pi\epsilon\pi\pi\iota$ (King of Erin), appears in the marg. The year 544 has been added by O'F. The ferial should be vi.

⁷ *Quievit*. O'Flaherty adds the note "550, Usser.," to signify that Tigernach's death is referred by Ussher to that year.

⁸ *Kal. vii.* This and the four "KL" which follow (the feria for which should be, respectively, ii, iii,

iv, vi, and vii,) are written in two lines, opposite to which, in the margin, is the original entry, " $\Theta\epsilon\epsilon\ \mu\alpha\epsilon\ \Theta\epsilon\ \pi\pi\eta\epsilon\tau\alpha\pi\epsilon$ ($\pi\pi\eta\epsilon\tau\alpha\pi\epsilon$) $\iota\mu\epsilon\iota\pi\iota\tau$," "Bec Mac De prophetae incipit;" but as no mark of reference appears in the body of the work, it is uncertain under which of the five "KL" it should be entered. O'Flaherty adds the date 545, seemingly in connexion with the entry. See note ¹, p. 50.

¶ Ct. ii. Bellum Cuile Conaire, a Cera, in quo ceciderunt Oilill Inbanda, mac Eogain, Rí Connaċt, ocup Aob Fortañail a bratair. Pergus ocup Domnall, da ñac mic Ercā, uictorep epant.

¶ Ct. iii. Mortalitat magna .i. an Crom Conaill, in qua ipſi Sancti paupauerunt .i. Finnian .i. Cluana Ipaipō, mac hu Thelluib, ocup Colam mac Crimċáinō, Colam Inni Cealtara, Sincell mac Cenain, Abb Cille Aċċō Dromata, ocup mac Tál Cille Cuillinn, qui nominatur Eoġan mac Corcpáin.

¶ Ct. i. Bellum Cuillne ubi ceciderunt Corco ċe Muman per orationem Ite Cluana Creadan. Mopp Poċarō mic Conáill.

¶ Ct. ii. Mopp Eachach mic Conlarō, Rí Ulaō, a quo hua Eċach Ulaō nati sunt.

Mopp ċic mic De prophetae.

¶ Ct. iii. Natiuitat Moġua mic hui Oċe.

Perſcip quae uocatur Samſpur.

¶ Ct. ii. Caċbarō mac Pergusā, Eppcop Aċċarō Cuinn, c^{mo}. .i. anno aetatis ſuae quieuit.

Uigiliur Papa quieuit.

¶ Ct. iii.

¶ Ct. Occipio Pergusā hui Ibdaiġ, Rí Ulaō, a caat Droma Cleiċe, la Doman mac Caipill ocup la hui B Eċāċ Apta.

Neppan lepporur quieuit.

¹ *Cuil Conaire*. The date "545" has been noted in the margin by O'Flaherty; but it is uncertain whether it refers to this entry or to the event regarding Bec Mac De, noticed in note ³, p. 49.

² *Fell*. cecit, A. B.; a mistake, doubtless, for ceciderunt.

³ *Crom Conaill*. The original writer adds in the marg., ".i. in ċuiri Conaill" ("i.e. the Buidhe Conaill"). O'Flaherty adds the date "550, B. 7," and over the ferial he

writes, "Tigr. 7," implying that the Crom Conaill is recorded in Tigernach at the year 550, the Dom. letter for which is B.

⁴ *Finnian, i.e. of Cluain-iraird*. The words Cluana Ipaipō (gen. of Cluain Ipaipō) are written over the name Finnian in the orig. as a gloss. B. reads "paupauerunt i Cluain Ipaipō" (pausaverunt in Cluain-iraird), as if they all died in Cluain-iraird (Clonard); but this is an incorrect reading.

Kal. v. The battle of Cuil Conaire,¹ in Cera, in which Ailill Inbhanda, son of Eoghan, King of Connacht, and Aedh Fortamhail, his brother, fell.² Fergus and Domhnall, two sons of Mac Erca, were the victors. A.D.
[550.]

Kal. vi. A great mortality, *i.e.* the Crom Conaill,³ in which these Saints died, viz., Finnian (*i.e.* of Cluain-iraird⁴), son of Ua Thelluibh;⁵ and Colum Mac Crimthainn; Colum of Inis Celtra; Sinchell, son of Cenanan, Abbot of Cill-Achaidh-Drom[a f]ata; and Mac Tail of Cill-Cuillinn, who is called Eoghan son of Corcran. [551.]

Kal. i. The battle of Cuillne, in which the Corco-che⁶ of Mumhan fell, through the prayer of Ita, of Cluain Creadan.⁷ Death of Fothadh, son of Conall. [552.]

Kal. ii. Death of Eochaidh,⁸ son of Conlaedh, King of Uladh, from whom the Ui Echach Uladh are descended. [553.]

Death of the prophet Bec Mac De.

Kal. iii. Birth of Molua Mac Ui Oche. [554.]

The plague which is called the Samhtrug.

Kal. v. Cathbadh, son of Fergus, Bishop of Achadh Cuinn, in the 150th year of his age, quievit. [555.]

Pope Vigilius⁹ quievit.

Kal. vi.

Kal. The slaying of Fergna Ua Ibdagh, King of Uladh, in the battle of Druim Cleithe, by Deman, son of Cairell, and the Ui Echach Arda. [557.]

Nessan, the leper, quievit.

¹ *Ua Thelluibh.* *Ĥu Telluib,* A. B.; *Ĥu Telluib* and *Ĥu Telluib* in other authorities.

² *The Corco-Che were slain; i.e.* a number of the Corco-Che, or Corca-Oche, a Munster tribe. A. and B. read *cecroit*, in mistake for *cecroepunt*.

³ *Cluain Creadan.* Written Cluain-Creadal in other authorities, and *infra* under the year 571.

⁴ *Eochaidh.* A marg. note in the orig. hand has "*p. uġ,*" for "*pġ uġro*" (King of Uladh). O'Flaherty

adds "*p. u. (Rex Ultonie), 550.*" The obit is entered in the Four Masters under the year 549; which is the year 550 according to O'F.'s calculation.

⁹ *Vigilius.* In the marg. O'Flaherty also adds the date "555, C. 6," which is the proper year. The chronology of this chronicle seems, therefore, to be correct at this period; but the *ferie* for the years 551 to 555, inclusive, should be i, ii, iv, v, and vi, respectively.

¶ Ct. 1. iugulatio Colmain Móir mic Diarmata in cuppu ruo ó Dubploir hu Trena. Ecclesia Bennchair fundata est.

¶ Ct. Bpenáinn ecclesiam Cluana Ferta fundauit:—

O gabair mac hui Eitai,
Bpenaino go lion a bectar,
Acht mar pepir ni meppa de
O rin co re Cluain Ferta.

Arcepsio Bpenaino in cuppu ruo in aerem.

¶ Ct. Coena Portpema .i. Tempa, la Diarmato Mac Cerpbaill. Mory Gabráin mic Domangoir, Rí Alban. Teiteb Dalbancorí ría mBuiḡe mac Maelcon Rí Cruínech. iugulatio Cornáin mic Aetha mic Echach, Rí Connaēt, la Diarmato mac Cerpbaill, ar cumairce Colaim Cille, et ar aipe rin tuccaō caē Cuile Dremne.

¶ Ct. bellum Cuile Dremne .i. i cintu, for Diarmato mac Cerpbaill. Fergur ocur Domnall, da mac mic Epea, ocur Ainmire mac Senna, ocur Ninviḡ mac Duách, ocur Aoō mac Eacāc Tirmeapna, Rí Connaēt, uictorep epant, pep orationem Colaim Cille, dicentir:—

Al Dia,
Cioō naē uingba an cia,
Duf anepmaimír a lín
An tḡluas do bóing bḡeta uín.
Sluas do cing attimceall Cairn
Iḡ mac ainḡe noḡ duf maipn;
Aḡré mo ḡruí nimepa
Mac Dé iḡ rinne congéna.

¹ *Church of Bennchair.* This entry, which in A. is written over the entry immediately succeeding, is not in B. The event is twice recorded in the Annals of Ulster, viz., at the year 554=555, and again at the year 558=559.

² *Cluain-Ferta.* O'Flaherty adds the date "554, D. 5," in the marg.

³ *Feast.* Caena, A. B. O'Flaherty

has added the date (560) in the marg.

⁴ *For transgressions.* i cintu; i.e. for Diarmaid's transgressions against Colum Cille. See next note.

⁵ *Has taken judgment from us.* Do bóing bḡeta uín. This expression is probably in allusion to the judgment stated to have been pronounced by King Diarmaid against St. Colum

Kal. i. Murder of Colman Mór, son of Diarmaid, in his chariot, by Dubhsloit Ua Trena. The church of Bennchair¹ was founded. A.D. [558.]

Kal. Brenainn founded the church of Cluain Ferta²:— [559.]

Since Mac Ua Eltai possessed it—

Brenainn, with all his perfections—

If not the better, not the worse therefor,

From that time to this has Cluain Ferta been.

Ascent of Brenainn in his chariot into the air.

Kal. The last Feast,³ *i.e.* of Temhair, celebrated by Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill. Death of Gabhran, son of Domangart, King of Alba. Flight of the men of Alba before Bruidhe, son of Maelcon, King of the Picts. Murder of Cornan, son of Aedh, son of Eochaidh, King of Connacht, by Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill, against the protection of Colum Cille; and it was on that account the battle of Cuil Dremne was fought. [560.]

Kal. The battle of Cuil Dremne, *i.e.* for transgressions,⁴ was gained over Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill. Fergus and Domhnall, the two sons of Mac Erca; and Ainmire, son of Senna; and Ninnidh, son of Duach; and Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmearna, King of Connacht, were the victors, through the prayer of Colum Cille, saying:— [561.]

O, God!

Why dost thou not ward off the mist,

That we might reckon the number

Of the host which has taken judgment⁵ from us.

A host that marches around a Cairn,

And a son of storm that betray us;

My druid—he will not refuse me⁶—is

The Son of God; with us⁷ He will act.

Cille, respecting the transcript which the latter had secretly made of a copy of the Gospels belonging to St. Finnian, of Magh Bile. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 248.

⁶ *He will not refuse me.* *nimepa.* Over the letter *p* the orig. hand has

written “*t l*” (“or *l*”), signifying that the expression should probably be “*nimepa*,” which would mean “He will not betray me.”

⁷ *With us.* *ip fenne*, A. B.; the word “*fenne*” being probably a mistake for “*fenne*.”

Ar alainn ferur alluað
 Dobar daedain ferin fluaiz
 Po la daodán fuit burið
 Deuað a heren furiðe.

Þraeðan mac Tenupan ar é do ráð an erbe noþuað
 do Ðiarmait mac Cerpbaill. Tuatan mac Ðimain, mic
 Sapaín, mic Copmaic, mic Eoghain, ar é po láð an erbe
 noþuað ðara cenn. Maðlaine po eing tairri qui solur
 occirur ert.

[Ct. ii. Cað Cuile huinnrento a tteppa por Ðiarmait
 mac Cerpbaill ría nAeð mac Ðrenann Rí Teppa, in
 quo Ðiarmait fugit.

[Ct. Navigatio Colum Cille ad inrolam 1ae .xlii°.
 anno aetatis suae.

Cað Mona Ðaire Loðar por Cruinechis þe huið
 Néll an tuairgirt, dú attopcrattar .iii. þiz Cruine,
 um Aeð mðrec. Ðaetan mac Cunn conuif Cruine
 no þiz þu Cruine, ocur Cinel neððain ocur Conaill no
 þizret. Conducti mercede na lea ocur Aþra Eolairg,
 de quo Cennraolao cecinit:—

Singit paobair [singit] þu
 Im Móin deirg Ðaire Loðar;
 Aeðar companda nað cept,
 .iiii. þiz Cruineioð um Aeð mðrec.

¹ On him. furiðe, lit. "on her." The word furiðe has probably been put for þar ("on him"), to rhyme with the last word of the preceding line. The meaning of the line is very obscure, and the translation conjectural. There is, apparently, some corruption of the text.

² Alone was slain; i.e. of Colum Cille's people.

³ Kal. vi. O'Flaherty has added the marg. note "561, Kal. Ja. 7." The ferial for 562 should be i.

⁴ Voyage. The dates "563," "562, Kal. i.," appear in the marg. in O'Flaherty's handwriting.

⁵ The 42nd. Colum Cille's birth is entered above under the year 518, the correct year being 521, as Dr. Reeves has shown; Adamnan, pref. p. lxi. See n. 5, p. 65, *infra*.

How grandly he bears his course—
 Baedan's steed—before the host;
 Good for Baedan of the yellow hair,
 He will win his renown on him.¹

A.D.

[561.]

Fraechan, son of Tenusan, it was that gave the druidical Erbhe to Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill. Tuatan, son of Diman, son of Saran, son of Cormac, son of Eoghan, was the person who placed the druidical Erbhe for his (Diarmaid's) sake; Mag Lainne that passed beyond it, who alone was slain.²

Kal.³ vi. The battle of Cuil Uinnsend, in Teffia, [562.]
gained over Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill by Aedh, son of Brenainn, King of Teffia, in which Diarmaid fled.

Kal. i. Voyage⁴ of Colum Cille to the Island of Hi, in [563.]
 the 42nd⁵ year of his age.

Battle⁶ of Moin-Daire-Lothair *gained* over the Cruithne by the Ui Neill of the North, in which seven kings of the Cruithne were slain, including Aedh mBrec. Baetan, son of Conn, with two Cruithne, that fought against the Cruithne; and the Cinel nEoghain and [Cinel] Conaill, *against* whom the Cruithne fought, obtained the Lea and Arda Eolairg as a recompense; of which Cennfaeladh sang:—

They stretch sharp weapons [they stretch?] men
 Round the red Moin Daire Lothair—
 The cause of an unjust partition—
 Seven Cruithnian kings, with Aedh Brec.

¹ *Battle*. The note "l. Kl." (for "vel Kal.") appears in the marg. in the orig. hand, signifying that another "Kal.," or year, should probably be introduced here; but as the departure of Colum Cille for Hi and the battle of Moin-Daire-Lothair are entered under the same year in all the Irish Annals, and also referred to the same

date by Adamnan (*Vita Sancti Columbae*, ed. Reeves, p. 31), the interpolation suggested has not been adopted.

⁷ *Stretch*. The text of this line is incomplete in A. and B.; the word "ṛṛṛṛ" (they stretch) being omitted before the last word (ṛṛ). It reads "ṛṛṛṛ ṛṛṛṛṛ, ṛṛṛṛ ṛṛṛ" in other copies of the poem.

Pictir cat Cruinne nule
 Ocur poplorceter Eilne
 Pictir cat Gabra Life
 Ocur cat Cuile Drenne.

Deprait gilla iar congall
 Orr iar im cnúar nuac,
 Pergus, Domnall, Cinmire,
 Ocur Ninnir mac Dúac.

Pillir da mac mic Erc
 Ar cénó an cata éndó
 Agus an pí Cinmire
 Pillir ar fellas Senna.

Eoan Ua Riapac quieuit.

[Ct. Molairi o Daiminir quieuit.

[Ct. Occirio Diarmada mic Cerpail, a Rair bice
 .i. ó Aoð Dup mac Suibne Arair .i. pí Ulað, ocur
 tuccad a cenó co Cluáin muc Noir co ro adnaet innte,
 ocur ro adnaet a Colaino hi Conóer, cui rucceppunt
 duo filii mic Erc .i. Pergus ocur Domnall.

In hoc anno capta est an Muirgeilt .i. Liban, ingen
 Ead mic Muirbea, pop traed Ollorba a lin Deoan mic
 Innle, .i. iargair Comgall Deneair. Quier Drenann
 Dippa.

[Ct. iii. Cat Gabra Life pop Laignib. Pergus ocur
 Domnall uictorep erant. Dar Domnall mic Muir-
 ceptair mic Erc, cui rucceppit Cinmire mac Senna.
 Moir Daimine mic Coirpre Daimargar.

¹ *Ninnidh*. Incorrectly written
 Nainniró (Nainnidh) in A. and B.

² *The same battle; i.e.* the battle of
 Gabhra Life; not the battle of Moin-
 Daire-Lothair, as Dr. O'Connor states,
Rev. Hib. Script., vol. ii., p. 149.

³ *Kal.* The numerals *xxxi.* (525)

are written in the margin, just before
 the "Kal.," in the original hand;
 but evidently in mistake for *xxxi.*
 (565), which is the proper year, as
 O'Flaherty has noted. The error here
 committed has been repeated at the
 years 566, 571, 594, 604, 605, 606,
 625, 626, and 628.

The battle of all the Cruithne is fought,
And Eilne is burnt;
The battle of Gabhra Life is fought,
And the battle of Cul Dremhne.

A.D.

[563.]

They bear off hostages after conflict,
Thence westwards, with rich treasure—
Fergus, Domhnall, Ainmire,
And Ninnidh,¹ son of Duach.

The two sons of Mac Erca return
To join in the same battle;²
And the King, Ainmire,
Returns into the possessions of Senna.

Edan Ua Fiacrach quievit.

Kal. Molaise of Daimhinish quievit.

[564.]

Kal.³ Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill slain at Rath Bec, *i.e.*
by Aedh Dubh, son of Suibhne Araidhe, viz., King
of Uladh; and his head was brought to Cluain-muc-
Nois, and interred therein; and his body was buried in
Conner; to whom succeeded the two sons of Mac Erca,
viz., Fergus and Domhnall.

[565.]

In this year the Muirgeilt, *i.e.* Líban, daughter of
Eochaidh Mac Muiredha, was caught on the strand of
Ollarbha, in the net of Bedan, son of Innle, fisherman of
Comgall of Bennchair. Quies of Brenainn,⁴ of Birr.

Kal.⁵ iv. Battle of Gabhra Life *gained* over the
Lagenians. Fergus and Domhnall were the victors.
Death of Domhnall, son of Muircertach Mac Erca, to
whom succeeded Ainmire, son of Senna. Death of
Daimhin, son of Coirpre Damhargaid.⁶

[566.]

⁴ *Brenainn*. His obit is again recorded under the year 573.

⁵ *Kal. iv.* The date ϩαχϩι. (526) appears in the marg. in the orig. hand; but the year ϩλχϩι. (566)

was certainly meant, as O'Flaherty has noted. See n. ², last page.

⁶ *Coirpre Damhargaid*. A. and B. read ϩαμαργαο Coirpre, for ϩαμαργαο Coirpre, the words being transposed.

¶ Ct. iii.

¶ Ct. Occirio Demann mic Cairill la baclacu Darrinne.

¶ Ct. i. Occirio Annimipeč mic Senoia la Fergur mac Nellene, de quo dictum est:—

Femen an tan nombui a rí
Níu bo meirnot naé doelai,
Anná ar fordearís alí
La hAnnimipe Mac Sennai.

¶ Ct. ii. Iugulatio Fergur mic Nellene ó Céč mac Annimipeč. Oena mac hu Laigri, Ab Cluana muc Noir .i. mac Eoguin do Laigri, petenōr principatum annir xxxii. quieuit.

¶ Ct. iii. Ite Cluana Creadail quieuit.

¶ Ct. iiiii. Moenu Erpog Cluana Perta Brenaino, quieuit. Occirio da hu Muirpeohaiš .i. Baetain mic Muirceptaiš, ocuŕ Ečāč Pno mic Domnall .iii°. anno regni sui. Cronan mac Tigernaiš, rí Ciannachta occipor eorum erat.

¶ Ct. iii. Cač Feimin ría Cairppe mac Crimtaino, rí Mumhan, in quo uictur est Colman dec mac Diarmada, po ipre euariť. Brenainn bippa obiit.

Cač Tala ocuŕ Forola .i. nomina camporum eidiŕ Ete [ocuŕ] Orraiš, etir Cluan Perta Molua ocuŕ Saišir. Piacna mac Baetain uictor erat.

¹ Kal. iii. The year (567) has been added in the marg. by O'F., who has altered the ferial number to 7.

² *Femhen*; i.e. Magh Femhen, the name of an ancient plain in Munster. This quatrain seems to have been composed in praise of some Munster King, after whose death the plain of Femhen was devastated by Ainmire.

³ Kal. ii. O'Flaherty has added the year 569 in the marg., and altered the ferial number ii. to 3.

⁴ *Laighis Rete*. This was the name of a district in the now Queen's Co. The entry is corrupt in A. and B.; the words "of the Laighis Rete after holding" being represented by "do Laigri Retenōr." In the Dublin copy of Tigernach (H. l. 18, T.C.D.) the reading is "do Laigri Raeda, tenenŕ" ("of the Laighis Raeda, tenens").

⁵ Kal. iii. The numerals xxx., denoting 530, appear in the marg. in the orig. hand; but the year vxxx.

- Kal.¹ iii. A.D.
 Kal. Deman, son of Cairell, slain by the shepherds of [568.]
 Barrinn.
 Kal. i. Ainmire, son of Senna, slain by Fergus, son of [569.]
 Nellin; of which was said:—

Femhen,² when he was a king,
 Was not an ignoble place;
 To-day, crimson is its aspect
 From Ainmire, son of Senna.

- Kal.³ ii. Murder of Fergus, son of Nellin, by Aedh, [570.]
 son of Ainmire. Oena Mac Ua Laighsi, Abbot of
 Cluain-muc-Nois, *i.e.* the son of Eoghan of the Laighis
 Rete,⁴ quievit, after holding the Abbacy 36 years.

- Kal.⁵ iii. Ite, of Cluain Creadal, quievit. [571.]

- Kal.⁶ iv. Moenu, Bishop of Cluain-Ferta-Brenainn, [572.]
 quievit. Occisio of two descendants of Muiredhach, viz.,
 Baedan, son of Muircertach, and Eochaidh Find, son of
 Domhnall, in the third year of their reign. Cronan, son
 of Tigernach, King of Ciannacht, was their slayer.

- Kal. vi. The battle of Feimhin *gained* by Cairbre,⁷ [573.]
 son of Crimthand, King of Mumhan, in which Colman
 Bec, son of Diarmaid, was vanquished; but he escaped.
 Brenainn⁸ of Birr died.

The battle of Tola and Fortola, viz., the names of plains
 between Ele [and] Osraighe, between Cluain-Ferta-Molua
 and Saighir. Fiachna, son of Baedan, was the victor.

(570) was certainly meant. It should, however, be 571, reckoning the number of "Kal." from where the same hand has written *ccxxxi.* (*recte* *xlxxxi.*) O'Flaherty has added the date "570," and altered the ferial number to "4." See note ², p. 56.

⁶ Kal. iv. The ferial "iv." has been altered to "5" by O'F., who has added the year 571 in the marg.

⁷ Cairbre. Copmac, A. B.; altered to Cairbre by O'Flaherty, who has written the date 572 in the marg.

⁸ Brenainn. The death of Brenainn is also recorded under the year 565. It is twice entered in the Annals of Ulster, viz., at the year 564=565, and again under 571=572. O'Flaherty, in a marg. note, refers Brenainn's death to the year 572.

†ct. un. Dap Conaill mic Comgaill, pī Dalmata, xii^o. anno pegni sui, qui opperebat in polam lāe Colum Cille.

†ct. Quier Brenainn mic Briuin.

†ct. iii. Quier Brenainn Cluana Pepta.

†ugulatio Aeda mic Ead Tirmearna, pī Connacht, la hui⁸ Briuin.

Primum periculum Ulu⁸ an Eathain.

†cl. iii. Quier Ecten Erpog Cluana pota Daitan Aeda. Reuerpio Ula⁸ in Emain.

†ct. u. Quier Finnian, Episcopi nepotir Riata⁸.

Cairc⁸ Dergan quieuit.

†ct. Cat Droma mic Erce, ubi Colcu mac Domnaill, mic Muirceptaig cecidit. Aeth mac Annmuir⁸ uictor erat.

†ct. Dao⁸an mac Cairill, pī Ula⁸, mortuus est.

†ct.

†c.

†c. †ugulatio Per⁸gura Sgan⁸ail, pī⁸ Mumhan.

Quier Per⁸gura Erpog Droma le⁸glairi, qui edificauit Cell Diann.

†ct. Quier mic Nipri, duilltois⁸ do, Ab Cluana muc Noir.

†ct. Occipio Dao⁸ain mic Nin⁸eda mic Duac⁸, mic Conaill Gulban, pī⁸ Tempac⁸. Cuini mac Colmain, occur

¹ *Conall*. The note "573, Dunch[allenses] An[nales]. Rex Scotorum. A^o. 574, Ussher," appears in the marg. in O'Flaherty's hand. The same annotator also adds "Cat Dealgan a cconntire (Battle of Dealgan in Cenntire, or Cantyre), in quo Dunch[adh] mac Conaill, mic Comgaill cum multis cecidit, supra." The reference is to the copy of Tigernach's Annals contained in the MS. H. 1. 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, in which

the entry occurs at the year 573 of O'Flaherty's computation.

² *Brenainn, son of Briun*. O'F. adds the date 574 in the marg.

³ *Kal. iii.* The year "577," and the Dom. letter and ferial "C. 6," have been added in the marg. by O'Flaherty, who further notes that Brenainn died on Sunday, the 16th of May. The ferial for 576 should be iv.

⁴ *Return*. *reupio*, for *reuerpio* (reversio), A. *reuo⁸upio*, B.

Kal. vii. Death of Conall,¹ son of Comgall, King of Dalriada, in the 16th year of his reign, who presented the island of Hi to Colum Cille. A.D.
[574.]

Kal. Quies of Brenainn,² son of Briun. [575.]

Kal.³ iii. Quies of Brenainn, of Cluain Ferta. [576.]

Murder of Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmcharna, King of Connacht, by the Ui Briuin.

First attempt of the Ulidians *to re-establish themselves* in Emhain.

Kal. iii. Quies of Eteen, Bishop of Cluain-fota-Baetain-abha. Return⁴ of the Ulidians to Emhain.⁵ [577.]

Kal v. Quies of Finnian Ua Fiatach,⁶ the Bishop. [578.]

Cairech Dergan quievit.

Kal.⁷ Battle of Druim mic Erce, in which Colcu, son of Domhnall, son of Muircertach, was slain. Aedh, son of Ainmire, was victorious. [579.]

Kal. Baedan, son of Cairell, King of Uladh, mortuus est. [580.]

Kal.

K.

K. Murder of Fergus Sgandail, King of Mumhan. [583.]

Quies of Fergus, Bishop of Druim-leth-glaise, who built Cill Biann.

Kal. Quies of Mac⁸ Nisse. He was of the Ultonians, and Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois. [584.]

Kal.⁹ Occisio of Baedan, son of Nindidh, son of Duach, son of Conall Gulban, King of Temhair. Cuini, son of [585.]

¹ *To Emhain.* m Emhain, A. B. Tigernach and the Annal. Ult. read *de Emhain* (from Emhain). The date "578" has been added by O'F.

² *Ua Fiatach.* Nepotiꝝ Fiatac (Nepotis Fiatach), A. B. A marg. note in O'Flaherty's handwriting reads, "579, S. Finnianus de stirpe Fiathachi."

⁷ *Kal.* The year "580" has been noted by O'F.

⁸ *Mac Nisse.* O'Flaherty adds the date 590. Mac Nisse's obit is entered in the Ann. Ult. under the years 584 = 585 and 590 = 591.

⁹ *Kal.* The year 572 has been added by O'F.

Cumaine mac Libreín, mic Ulladain, mic Cerpbaill occi-
derunt eum, consilio Colmaní Papuín oc Leim ino eð:—

Meaparb amail atriabap
Ria Conall an cat ceolað,
Sepus pet ppetoib forann
Ria Conall ocuþ Eogan.

Initium regni Aedá mic Áinmireð.

¶ Ct. i. bellum Dealaig Daithe in quo cecidit Colmán
Dec mac Diarmada. Aed mac Áinmirech uictor erat.
Daið mac Cairill quieuit.

¶ Ct. ii. iugulatio Aeda Duib Mic Suibne Aþaíðe,
quí interpretat Diarmado mac Cerpbaill.

¶ Ct. iii. Quies Erpoig Aedá mic Drucc. Quies Aeda
mic Drenáinro, Rí Terra. Ar ré no iobhair Durnmað
do Colum Cille. Eodem anno aertar torpura et paca
contigit. Dauro Cille Muine [obiit].

¶ Ct. Morpp Feiblimið mic Tigernaið, Ríð Mumhan.
Natiuitar Cuimne Pota.

¶ Ct. iii. Depectio solis, [mane] tenebrorum.
Obitur Luðað Lir Moir.

¶ Ct.

¶ Ct. Morpp Aengura mic Amalgaða. Uaou mac
Aedá, ri Connacht, ecc aobað.

Gregoriur natione Romanur, ex patre Gordiano,
petit annis .xiii. mensibus .iii. diebus .x., fuit tempore

¹ Kal. i. O'Flaherty adds in the margin "573, Kal. i.; de quo D. A. (Dungallenses Annales), ad eundem ann." The event is recorded in the Annals of Donegal, or of the Four Masters, under the year 572, which O'Flaherty understands to represent 573. The ferial for 586 should be iii, for 587, iv, and for 588, v.

² Aedh Mac Bric. O'Flaherty has noted the year 589 in the margin,

and corrected the ferial to 7. Some other notes by the same hand are partly mutilated.

³ Summer. eptar, A.; aetap, B.

⁴ A dark [morning]. tenbrarum (tenbrarum), A. Teibrarum, B. The expression in Tigernach and the Annal. Ult. is mane tenebrorum. In *L'Art de Verif. les Dates* (tom. i., p. 63), this eclipse is referred to the year 591. The ferial for 590 should be i.

Colman, and Cumaine, son of Librén, son of Illadhan, son of Cerbhall, slew him, by the advice of Colman Bec, at Leim-ind-eich :— A.D
[585.]

By Conall, as 'tis admitted,
Was won the joyful battle;
A happy path, prosperous streams *spread*
Before Conall and Eoghan.

Commencement of the reign of Aedh, son of Ainmire.

Kal.¹ i. Battle of Bealach Daithe, in which fell [586.]
Colman Bec, son of Diarmaid. Aedh, son of Ainmire, was the victor. Daigh Mac Cairill quievit.

Kal. ii. Jugulation of Aedh Dubh, son of Suibhne [587.]
Araidhe, who slew Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill.

Kal. iv. Quies of Bishop Aedh Mac Bric.² Death of [588.]
Aedh, son of Brenand, King of Teffia. It was he who presented Durmagh to Colum Cille. In the same year a torrid and dry summer³ occurred. David of Cill-Muine *died*.

Kal. Death of Fedhlimidh, son of Tigernach, King of [589.]
Mumhan.

Birth of Cumin Fota.

Kal. vi. An eclipse of the sun ; a dark [morning].⁴ [590.]
Death of Lughaidh of Lis-mor.

Kal.

Kal. Death of Aengus, son of Amhalgaidh. Uadha,⁵ [592.]
son of Aedh, King of Connacht, died.⁶

Gregory,⁷ by nation a Roman, whose father was Gordianus, sat 13 years, 6 months *and* 10 days; (he lived in

⁵ *Uadha*. Latinized "Huadus" by O'F. in a marg. note.

⁶ *Died*. ecc arobát (ecc adbath), A. B.; lit. "death he died."

⁷ *Gregory*. O'Flaherty has added the marg. note "590, 13 Sept. S. Greg. Na. . . . Romanum." Pope Gregory succeeded to the Papacy in 590, and died in 604.

Maupicií, et sepultur ert in Daplica beati Petri
Apostoli [ante] Secreterium.

Inugulatio Senċan mic Colmain Moir.

Ĵct. iii.

Ĵct. iiii. Quier Colum Cille in nocte Domínica
Pentecoster, u. 10. Iuin, anno peragrationis ruae
.xxx°.u°. aetatis uero lxx°.iii°. ut dicitur:—

Tricha bliadain baí gan Ier

Colum Cille na dyppeglar

Luíó go hainglib afa cachr

Iar feacht mbliadna feachtmogat.

Ĵct.

Ĵc. Caċ sleibe Cua a Mumain, in quo Fiaċna mac
Dasoáin uictor erat. Occirio Cumurċaiċ mic Aċċa la
Dranouċ mac Echach a nDún Duċao. Moir Tippiate
mic Calċaiċ.

Ĵct. i. Quier baóitine Abbatis Iae.

Caċ Dúin Dolċ la Dranouċ mac Echac co Langnib
a .iiii. 10. Enair, ubi cecidit Aċċ mac Ainmireċ, ní
Erann, anno .xxx°. regni sui, aetatis uero lx°.ii°. ocur
Dec mac Cuanaċ, ní Aipċíall et caeteri nobiles. Unde
dictum ert:—

Ambuaċ

Fepar an tonn fúirín mbuaċ

Aċċeo [feela] ceur créit

Aċċo mac Ainmireċ no bíċ

¹ In the time. tempur, A. B.,
for tempore.

² [Before] the Sacristy. Secre-
terium, A. B. The word "ante,"
omitted by the orig. scribe, has been
supplied in the text. See *Liber Pon-
tificialis, seu de rebus gestis Romanorum
Pontificum* (ed. Vignoles), tom. i., p.
234.

³ The numerals 1011. are written in
A. before the "Kal. iiii.," in the orig.
hand. The number 552, or 554, seems

to have been intended; probably the
latter, the dash over the final cha-
racters "11" signifying that they
should be doubled. The year [594]
is therefore supplied, as the orig.
notation is 40 years short, owing to
the error committed at the year 565,
and repeated subsequently. See notes
², p. 56, ², p. 57, and ², p. 58.

⁴ On the night of Whitsunday. in
nocte Domínica Pentecoster, A.
B. This means the night preceding

the time¹ of Maurice), and was buried in the Basilica of the holy Apostle Peter, [before] the sacristy.² A.D. [592.]

Murder of Senchan, son of Colman Mór. [592.]
Kal. iii.³ [594.]

Kal. iv. Quies of Colum Cille, on the night of Whitsunday,⁴ the 5th of the Ides of June, in the 35th⁵ year of his peregrination, and the 77th, truly, of his age; as is said:— [595.]

Thirty years, without light, was
Colum Cille in his Black Regles;
He went to angels from his body
After seven years and seventy.

Kal.

Kal. Battle of Sliabh Cua in Mumhan, in which Fiachna, [597.]
son of Baedan, was victorious. Murder of Cumusgach,
son of Aedh, by Brandubh, son of Eochaidh, at Dun
Buchad. Death of Tipraide, son of Calgach.

Kal. i. Quies of Baithen, Abbot of Hi. [598.]

The battle of Dún Bolg *gained* on the fourth of the Ides of January, by Brandubh, son of Eochaidh, with the Lagenians; in which Aedh, son of Ainmire, King of Erin, was slain, in the 19th⁶ year of his reign, and the 66th year of his age; and Bec, son of Cuana, King of Airghiall, and other⁷ chieftains, *were slain*. Hence was said:—

At Buach

The wave dashes against the brink;
[Accounts]⁸ report, though abhorrent,
That Aedh, son of Ainmire, was slain;

Whitsunday. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 230, n. d, and Add. Note L, p. 309.

⁵ The 35th year. The departure of Colum Cille for Hi is entered above at the year 563. His obit should therefore be recorded under the year 597. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 310.

⁶ The 19th year of his reign. The accession of Aedh is recorded above under the year 585.

⁷ Other. cēi, for cætepi (cæteri), A. Centi, B.

⁸ [Accounts] report, though abhorrent. The reading in A. and B. is

acpeo cepur cēt (cēt), the word "rceta" (accounts, reports) being omitted. In the Four Mast. the line reads more correctly, "acpeo rceta cia ra rcet," ("Accounts report though wearisome").

. . . conuix dixit :—

Ḃáttar inmain tpi toib
 Fpup na pperciu aiterpeč,
 Taeban Taillten, taeb Tempa,
 Taeb Aleda mic Cinnipeč.

Initium pegrí Colmáin Rimeđa ocur Aleda Slane simul.

¶ Et. Alitip Abb Cluana muc Noip quieuit. 700 Muxepaiđe a cinel. Saxones p̄dem accipiunt.

¶ Et. Quier Caimniđ Aearđ 70. iugulatio Suibne mic Colmáin Móip Riđ Miđe, la Aled Sláine a m̄brudaīn p̄p̄ Suaimiu.

¶ Et. u. Beimmena 7p̄antuib i m̄brega. Mopp 7p̄enuinn mic Coirppe [mic] Pecene (.i. Ri Ua Maíne, ó p̄lointer p̄at m̄brennuinn a Muig Ai).

¶ Et. Comgall Abb 7enncaip quieuit xci°. anno aetati p̄uae, p̄ncipatur autem .l. ann. et .iii. menpe, et .x. die; ui. id. Maí quieuit.

Cađ Stemna in quo Colman Rimiđ, Rí Cineóil Eođan uictop erat, ocur Conall mac Aleda mic Cinnipeč fugitiuip euapit.

Cađ Cuile Cóil in quo Piacna mac 7aetain uictop erat, et Piacna mac 7emáin fugit.

Mopp 7ogartaiđ mic Aleda.

¶ Et. ui. Quier Pintani Cluana Eir̄neč. Sineall 7p̄cop Mađ 7ile, [quieuit].

¹ [*Whose*] *wife said*.
 conuix 70x. (. conjux dixit),
 A. A word (probably cuius) has
 been cut off. Omitted in B.

² *Of Cluain-muc-Nois*. Cluana
 muc 7ip, A. B.; the “t” of the
 last syllable, the abbrev. for the lat.
 “*vel*,” being put for no, its Irish
 equivalent.

³ *Quies*. The date 599 has been
 prefixed to Caimnech’s obit by O’Fla-
 herty.

⁴ *Blows*. beimmen[ā], A. B.;
 plural of beim, lit. “a blow.” In a
 poem in the *Book of Leinster*, fol. 26,
 b. 1, the “Beimmena” of Brandubh
 are described as seven battles, all
 gained by him in Bregb, or Bregia,

[whose] wife said¹ :—

A.D.

There were three beloved sides
Of whose return there is no hope ;
The side of Taillten, the side of Temhair,
And the side of Aedh, son of Ainmire.

[598.]

Commencement of the reign of Colman Rimidh and Aedh Slaine, together.

Kal. Ailitir, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois,² quievit. His [599.] family was of the Muscraidhe. The Saxons receive the Faith.

Kal. Quies³ of Cainnech, of Achadh-bo. Murder of [600.] Suibhne, son of Colman Mór, King of Midhe, by Aedh Slaine, at Bridamh on the Suainiu.

Kal. v. The blows⁴ of Brandubh in Bregh. Death of [601.] Brenainn, son of Coirpre, [son of] Fechin (*i.e.* the King of Ui Maine, from whom Rath Brenainn, in Magh Ai, is named).

Kal. Comgall,⁵ Abbot of Bennchair, quievit in the [602.] 91st⁵ year of his age, and also in the 50th year, 3rd month, and 10th day of his government. On the 6th of the Ides of May he rested.

The battle of Slemhain *was fought*, in which Colman Rimidh, King of the Cinel Eoghain, was the victor ; and Conall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, escaped by flight.

The battle of Cuil-Coil *was fought*, in which Fiachna, son of Baedan, was the victor ; and Fiachna, son of Deman, fled. Death of Fogartach, son of Aedh.

Kal. vi. Quies of Fintan, of Cluain Eidhnech. Sineall, [603.] Bishop of Magh Bile, [quievit].

the ancient name of a district in Meath.

⁵ *Comgall*. O'Flaherty, on the authority of Ussher, adds the year

"601" as the date of Comgall's death. He also corrects the year of his age to "85."

¶ Ct. Iugulatio Colmain Rimeba a uiro de genere puo, qui dicitur ert Locan Dilmada; unde dicitur:—

Cedu riġe cedu pect,
Cedu nept for riġnada;
Enro Colman Rimro Rí,
Rombí Ločan Dilmada.

Iugulatio Aeda Slaine o Conall mac Suibne, for bpu Loča Semtoile. Aed ġuartan comalta Conaill, et baegal bille po ġuneſttar; unde dictum ert:—

Níor bu aſmírt in aſile
Dona oġaib Tuait Tuirbe;
Conall rombí Aed Slaine,
Aed Slaine rombí Suibne.

Iugulatio Aeda roin Rí Ua Ppaílge a ppaíġe mic Meccnain; Aed ġuioe Rí Tepta ocuſ Rí Ua Maine .i. Ua Maine mic Nell, a mġpuiġin da Coca on Conall cedna, in eodem die quo iugulatur ert Aed Slaine:—

Ba po moſ an ruad cuma
For ruoġnaro Epenn uile,
Aed Slaine ġo ſocuróibh
Aed Róin, Aedh ġuioe.

Morſ Conaill mic Aeda mic Ainmípeġ. Cú cen matair, Rí Muman, natuſ ert. Colman mac Leníne quieuſ. Lappen Mena Dpoġit quieuſ. Maupicuſ moſutuſ.

¶ Ct. Caġ Slaibpe in quo uictuſ ert ġpanđuſ mac

¹ *Kal.* The date vlxm. (564) appears in the marg. in the orig. hand. The year 604 must have been meant. See note ², p. 56. O'Flaherty adds the date 605.

² *On the brink of Loch Semdighe.* for bpu Loča Semtoile, A. B. The last word has been altered by O'Flaherty to Semtoíge, as the name is written in Tigernach. The lake in

question is now called Loch Sewdy, and is in the county of Westmeath. See the Annals of the Four Mast. (O'Donovan's ed.) at the year 600, note ¹.

³ *Foster-brother.* comalla, A. B., for comalta.

⁴ *At Faithghe Mic Meccnain.* a ppaíġe mic Meccnain, A. B. for

Kal.¹ Murder of Colman Rimidh by a man of his kindred, who was called Lochan Dilmada. Hence was said :— A.D. [604.]

Notwithstanding Kingship—notwithstanding law—
Notwithstanding power over chieftains—
Behold! Colman Rimidh, the King!
Lochan Dilmada slew him!

Murder of Aedh Slaine by Conall, son of Suibhne, on the brink of Loch Semdighe.² Aedh Guastan, foster-brother³ of Conall, and Baeghal Bille, that slew him. Hence was said :—

Not wise was the counsel
To the youths of Tuath Tuirbhe;
Conall that slew Aedh Slaine,
Aedh Slaine that slew Suibhne.

Murder of Aedh Roin, King of Ui Failghe, at Faithche Mic Meccnain,⁴ and of Aedh Buidhe, King of Tephtha and Ui Maine, i.e. Ui Maine Mic Neill, at Bruighin Da Choca, by the said Conall, on the same day on which Aedh Slaine was put to death :—

Great was the red sorrow
Over the chieftains of Erinn all—
Aedh Slaine, with multitudes,
Aedh Roin, Aedh Buidhe *were slain*.

Death of Conall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire. Cu-cen-mathair, King of Mumhan, born.⁵ Colman Mac Lenin quievit. Lasren of Menadrochit quievit. Mauricius moritur.

Kal.⁶ The battle of Slaibhre *was fought*, in which [605.]

α φαντσε (or α φαντσε) mic Meccnain, which means Mac Meccnan's green, or Fair green.

⁵ Born. μορτuυr (mortuus), A. B.; which O'Flaherty has altered to "natus est," adding "ut habet Tig[ernach]." The death of Cu-cen-

mathair (i.e. "the hound without a mother") is recorded under the year 661, *infra*.

⁶ Kal. The numerals ρλxv. are added in the marg. in the orig. hand. They denote 565; but the year 605 was certainly meant. See note ³, p. 56.

Eðac, Rí Laiġen. Nepoter Nell uictoper erant.
 iugulatio ðranduib Rí Laiġen a genepe suo cuius
 nomen erat Sapan Sæbðercc, Cipcinnec Senbot Sine.
 Unde dictum est:—

Sapan Sæbðercc Seol nglan ngle,
 Cipcinnec Senbot rine,
 He ní dalb ġen bantul mbrac,
 Ro marb ðranduib mac Eðac.

De quo anur Laiġen locuta est pando:—

Mað imbetarð mic Eðac
 Dompirarð an tuarcepc[ach],
 In cat im anuapatar,
 Iſ cian ho do purcarrarð.

Diambarð a tpeip tuirpðaiġ
 Mac Eðac mic Muirpðaiġ,
 Hocò bérainð mo bolġ lan
 Do cill ar aei Cæð Aldan.

Obitur Larpren Abbatir 1æ. Mopſ Colmain mic
 Pèrðarðaiġ, Rí Orpðaiġ. Cæð Uairiðnað pegnat annir
 .iii.

¶ Ct. .iii. Mopſ Cæðain mic Ģabrain, anno xxx°. .iii°. .
 pegniſ rui; ætatir uero lxxx°. .iii°. .t. ii°.

iugulatio piliorum bæðain mic Capull a n'Dún
 Moġna a pilio matpſ ruae.

¶ Ct.

¶ Ct. Mopſ Piacna caoið mic bæðáin la Cpuiðneðaiġ;
 et quies Eðac.

¹ *Aedh Uairiðhnach*. Cæð Aldan (Aodh Allan), A. B.; the word Uairiðnað has been written by O'Flaherty over the word Aldan in A. Aedh Allan did not become King of Ireland until the year 734. See the entry of Aedh's death, at the year

612, *infra*, where he is called "Aedh Aldan, i.e. Aedh Uairiðhnach." The letters p. E., for pſġ Epenn (King of Erinn), and the date 605, have been added in the margin by O'F.

² *Kal. iv.* The original scribe has written the numerals vlxvi. (566) in

Brandubh, son of Eochaidh, King of Laighen, was van-
quished. The Ui Neill were the victors. Murder of
Brandubh, King of Laighen, by [one of] his kindred,
whose name was Saran Saebderg, Airchinnech of Senboth
Sine. Hence was said :—

A.D.
[605.]

Saran Saebderg, clear, bright guide,
Airchinnech, of Senboth Sine;
He it was—no falsehood—without bright judgment,
That killed Brandubh, son of Eochaidh.

Of which an old woman of Laighen spoke the verse:—

If, in the lifetime of Eochaid's son,
The Northern had come to me,
From the battle regarding which they boast,
They would have been long panic-driven.

If in a pillared house
Were the son of Eochaidh, son of Muiredhach,
I would not bear my full sack
To a church for the sake of Aedh Aldan.

Death of Lasren, Abbot of Hi. Death of Colman, son
of Feradach, King of Osraighe. Aedh Uairiodhnach¹
reigns 7 years.

Kal. iv.² Death of Aedhan,³ son of Gabhran, in the [606.]
37th year of his reign, and in the 88th, or 86th, year of
his age. Murder of the sons of Baedan, son of Cairill, in
Dún Mogna, by their mother's son.

Kal.

Kal. Fiachna Caech,⁴ son of Baedan, slain by the [608.]
Cruithne; and quies of Eochaidh.

the margin, repeating the mistake of
40 years already referred to. (See
note ², p. 56).

³ Aedhan. O'Flaherty adds the

note "606, Ussher. R[ex] Scoto-
rum."

⁴ Fiachna Caech. O'Flaherty notes
607 as the date of this event.

Íct. i. Occipio Sechnarí mic Tairbain Rí Cineoil
 bogaine o Domnall mac Aeda. Quier Lucdoac mic
 hu Oche.

Íct. ii. Mory Aeda mic Colcain pegir na nairter
 in Peregrinatione a cclúain muc Nóir, de quo dictum
 est:—

Ro baí tan
 ba lino ordain loe da dam;
 Níh bo hé an loe ba horvan,
 Aet an plait Aed mac Colgan.
 Cuma dain nao mar
 Capa rodomcain,
 Cibe roer trillri tref
 An inhi loea dha dain.

bar Sillaín mic Cuimin Aedh bentcain, et bar
 Aedain ancain. bar Maelsuía mic basóain.

Íct. Pulminatur est exercitus Ulaid¹ i mbarciu
 pulmine terribili. Mory Maelsuín mic Ailene Rí
 Mog[thorna]. Quier Colmain Eala, mic hui selli,
 .lxi^o. anno aetatis suae.

Íct. ii. Mory Aeda Ailcain mic Domnall, Rí
 Temrae². Aedh Uairidhae.

Caé Odba ré Aengus mac Colmain, in quo cecidit
 Conall Loegh breg, mac Aeda Slaine, ut dicitur:—

In rce a nullac Odba
 Cengai dogra ni laér,
 Deitbir si ceo olcc a denn,
 Ro bui mor cenn ina cpaer.

Maelsuía pegnare incipit.

¹ *Lughaidh Mac Ua Oche*, called
Molua Mac Uí Oche at the year 554,
 where his birth is recorded; the form
 “*Molua*” being compounded of the
 devotional prefix *mo*, my, and *lua*,
 put for *Lughaidh* (pron. *Loo-ee*).
 See an interesting note on the forma-
 tion of Saints’ names, by the Rev.

Dr. Todd, *Martyrology of Donegal*,
 App. Introd., p. xliii, n. 4.

² *Mogh[dhorna]*. *Mog.*, A. B.
 So also in Tigernach; but in the An-
 nals of Ulster, A.D. 610, it is written
Mogthornea (*Moghdornea*); and in
 the Four Masters, under the year 606,

Kal. i. Murder of Sechnasach, son of Garbhan, King A.D.
of Cinel Boghain, by Domhnall, son of Aedh. Quies of [609.]
Lughaidh Mac Ua Oche.¹

Kal. v. Death of Aedh, son of Colcan, King of the [610.]
Airthera, in pilgrimage at Cluain-muc-Nois; of which
was said:—

There was a time

When Loch-dha-dhamh was a linn of splendour;
It was not the Loch that was splendid,
But the Prince Aedh, son of Colgan.

I care not, since he lives not—

The friend who loved me—

Whoso places a brilliant house

On the island of Loch-dha-dhamh.

Death of Sillan, son of Cumin, Abbot of Bennchair; and
death of Aedhan, anchorite. Death of Maelumha, son of
Baedan.

Kal. The army of Ulidia was struck by terrible light- [611.]
ning in Barchi. Death of Maelduin, son of Ailen, King
of Mogh[dhorna].² Quies of Colman Ela, Mac Ui Selli,
in the 56th year of his age.

Kal. v. Death of Aedh Aldan,³ son of Domhnall, King [612.]
of Temhair, *i.e.* Aedh Uairidhnach.

Battle of Odhba *gained* by Aengus, son of Colman, in
which fell Conall Laegh Breg, son of Aedh Slaine, as
was said:—

The whitethorn on the summit of Odhba,
Though sharp darts it throws not,
Lawful for it that its aspect should be evil—
There was a great head in its mouth.⁴

Maelcobha begins to reign.

it is *Mogúorán Mægen* (Moghdhorn
Maighen).

² *Aedh Aldan*. See note ¹, p. 70.
O'Flaherty has added the date "612"
in the margin.

⁴ *Mouth*. This rather extravagant
metaphor is doubtless intended to
signify that the head of some person
slain in the battle—perhaps that of
Conall Laegh Breg—was stuck on
the whitethorn bush.

Íct. Quier Píntain Oentraib Abbatarí bēntcaip.
Mopp Colmain Uathaigh.

Íct. iii. Lucaill Fota Ab Cluana muc Noir quieunt.
Stella uirā ert hopa uir^o. diei.

Íct. Iugulatio Maelcoba mic Aetha mic Áinmipeē
in bello montir Toat t Taet. Suibne Menn uictor
epat, mac Píachna. Quier Diarmada, tertiū Abbatarí
Cluana ipairō. Mopp Ronan mic Colmáin Rí Laighen.
Suibne Menn pēgnat. Torman do Mušdopnaib, a quo
nati sunt mic Cuinn; arpe po buí bliathain for upce
Tippait Píngin; ocup in ailitir a celuáin aobat.

Íct.

Íct. Comburtio Donnain Ega hi .xii. Íct. Mai cum
.cl. martiribur, et uaptatio Toraiže.

Íct. Caemgen Glinne da locha .cxc. anno aetatarí
ruae, in Chripito quieunt. Iugulatio Pērgura mic
Colmain Móir, Rí Míde, ó Anpaitaē .h. Mērcan do
Muinntir bliatinne.

Íct. iii. Aeth bēntcaip Áitpí Muínan quieunt: dono
Eoganaēt. Mopp Sillain Maíže bile, ocup Píngen mac
Píacraē quieunt.

Íct. Occipio Genepir baotain, i Maíž Lecet a cepic
Connacht; Áililla mic baotain, ocup Maoiliduin mic
Pērgura mic baotain, ocup Diucullu. Mopp Píacraē
mic Ciapáin mic Áinmipeē, mic Senna .i. aliur fūnda-
torir Daire Calzaíž.

¹ *Lucaill Fota*; i.e. Lucaill the long. O'Flaherty has corrected the name to "Tolua Fata," adding "at p. 12 b., qui obiit A^o. 615, Cod. Cl." The reference "at p. 12 b." is to the copy of Tigernach in the MS. H. 1, 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, in which the name is written "Tolua." In Mac-Geoghegan's transl. of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 617, is the entry, "Lucall, brother of St. Queran (Ciaran, or Kieran), and Tolua Foda, Abbot of Cloum, died." Probably a

clause corresponding to the words between "Lucall" and "Foda," in this entry, has been omitted in the text.

² *Maelcobha*. The date (615) has been added in the marg. by O'F.

³ *Ronan*. The death of a Ronan, son of Colman, is also entered under the year 624, *infra*; but he is not said to have been King of Laighen.

⁴ *Of Glenn-da-locha*. Glinne 2 locha, for Glinne da locha (Of the Glen, or Valley of the Two Lakes), A. Glinne ert locha, B. The tran-

Kal. Quies of Fintan of Oentraibh, Abbot of Benn-chair. Death of Colman Uathach. A.D.
[618.]

Kal. vi. Lucaill Fota,¹ Abbot of Cluan-muc-Nois, quievit. A star was seen at the 7th hour of the day. [614.]

Kal. Jugulatio of Maelcobha,² son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, in the battle of Cnoc Toath or [Cnoc] Taeth. Suibhne Menn, son of Fiachna, was the victor. Quies of Diarmaid, third Abbot of Cluain-iraird. Death of Ronan,³ son of Colman, King of Laighen. Suibhne Menn reigns. Gorman, of the Mughdhorna, from whom the Mac Cuinns are descended, *died*. It was he who lived a year on the water of Tiprait Finghin; and in pilgrimage at Cluain-[muc-Nois] he died. [615.]

Kal.

Kal. Burning of Donnan of Eg, with 150 martyrs, on the 15th of the kalends of May; and the plundering of Torach. [617.]

Kal. Caemhghen of Glenn-da-locha,⁴ in the 120th year of his age, in Christo quievit. Murder of Fergus, son of Colman Mór, King of Midhe, by Anfartach Ua Mescan, of the Muintir Blatinne. [618.]

Kal. vi. Aedh Bendan, Arch-King of Mumhan, quievit. *He was* of the Eoghanacht. Death of Sillan of Magh Bile; and Finghin, son of Fiachra, quievit. [619.]

Kal. Murder of the family of Baedan, in Magh Lecet, in the territory of Connacht,⁵ *viz.*:—Ailill, son of Baedan; and Maelduin, son of Fergus, son of Baedan; and Diucull. Death of Fiachra, son of Ciaran, son of Ainmire, son of Senna, *i.e.* another founder of Daire Calgaigh. [620.]

scriber of the latter MS. mistook the figure 2, which in the MS. A. represents its Irish equivalent, 20, for the character 2, the abbrev. for 200 (est) in ancient MSS. O'Flaherty adds in a marg. note, "618, Ussher; de quo ad ann. 622, *infra*."

⁵ In *Magh Lecet*, in the territory of

Connaught. The word *Lecet* is represented by *Lec7*. This clause, which is an interlineation by the orig. hand in A., is omitted in B. For "Magh Lecet," Tigernach, the *Annals of Ulster*, and the *Four Mast.* read "Magh Slecht." The date "620" has been added in the marg. by O'Flaherty.

¶ Ct. Mopp Aengusa mic Colmain móir .i. Rí Ua Nell. Donnchað mac Eoganáin, Nectan mac Cananainn, ocup Aed obierunt. Fingen mac Fiachrach Encirde quierunt.

¶ Ct. Cað Cinn Delgten in quo ceciderunt duo filii Libreín mic Illainn mic Cerpbaill. Conall mac Suibne uictor epat, et Domnall ðrec cum eo.

t. hoc anno quier Caeimghin.

Conaing mac Aedain mic Gabrain demerpuir ep:—

Tonna mapa mop glana,
 Ðrian no daitigretar,
 Inna cupéán plegsað pando
 For Conaing concoirretar.

In ben pola a muing finn
 Inna cupéán for Conaing;
 Ar car no tibe a gen
 Inniu pe ðile Toptan.

Ðar Mailebraða mic Rimeða mic Colmáin mic Cobthaið, ocup Ailella mic Ceallaið.

Cað Centgubai in quo cecidit Colmán mac Cobthaið .i. aðair Ðuairpe Rí Connaçt, La Raðallach mac Uaðaið. Ðar Colgan mic Ceallaið.

¶ Ct. iii. Obitur Pepsnæ Ab 1æe. Quier Mic Lairpe Ab Aiprmaða. Expurgatio Raða Ðuala pe Ðiaða mac mðaðain.

¶ Ct. Mopp Ronáin mic Colmain, et Colman Stellan

¹ *Aengus, son of Colman mór.* O'Flaherty adds the note "621, Cod. Cl. R. Mid. O.," signifying that the death of Aengus, King of Meath, is recorded in the Annals of Tigernach under the year 621. See the entry at the year 625, infra, in which Aengus, King of Meath, is said to have been "slain." It is probably a repetition of the present entry, as the King of Meath was sometimes

called King of the [Southern] Uí Neill, or Hy Niall.

² *Caemhghen.* The death of Caemhghen, or St. Kevin, is also entered under the year 618. See note ⁴, p. 74. The year 622 has been noted in the marg. by O'F.

³ *Kal. iv.* The ferial number has been altered by O'Flaherty to "vii.," to agree with the year 623.

Kal. Death of Aengus, son of Colman mór,¹ *i.e.* King of the Ui Neill. Donnchadh, son of Eoganan; Nechtan, son of Cananan; and Aedh, obierunt. Finghin, son of Fiachra Encriidhe, quievit. A.D.
[621.]

Kal. Battle of Cenn Delgten, in which the two sons of Libren, son of Illann, son of Cerbhall, were slain. Conall, son of Suibhne, was the victor, and Domhnall Brec with him. [622.]

Or in this year the quies of Caemhghen² took place.

Conaing, son of Aedan, son of Gabhran, was drowned :—

Great, bright sea-waves, *and*
The sun, that punished him;
In his weak wicker skiff,
Against Conaing they arrayed themselves.

The woman who flung her fair locks
Into his skiff, over Conaing :—
Pleasantly she smiles
To-day, before Bile Tortan.

Death of Maelbracha, son of Rimidh, son of Colman, son of Cobthach; and of Ailill, son of Ceallach.

Battle of Cenngubha, in which Colman, son of Cobthach, *i.e.* the father of Guaire, King of Connacht, was slain by Raghallach, son of Uadach. Death of Colga, son of Ceallach.

Kal. iv.³ Death of Fergna, Abbot of Hi. Quies of Mac Laisre,⁴ Abbot of Ardmacha. Capture⁵ of Rath-Guala by Fiachna,⁶ son of Baedan. [623.]

Kal. Death of Ronan,⁷ son of Colman; and Colman [624.]

¹ *Mac Laisre.* O'Flaherty adds the marg. note "Mac Lasr. Ardm. . . . obijt 622=623. Dun-[gallenses Annales]."

² *Capture.* "expurgatio" (expurgatio), A. B. Tigernach and the Ann. Ult. have "expugnatio." The Four Mast. read "loyccaró" (los-

cadh), *i.e.* burning; and the Annals of Innisfallen, "togaírl," destruction.

⁶ *Fiachna.* "R. U.," for "Rex Ultoniæ." Marg. note, O'F.

⁷ *Ronan.* The death of a Ronan, son of Colman, who is called "King of Laighen," is recorded above under the year 615.

obit. iugulatio Doir mic Ceolá Cluain. Failbe Flann
Fidbada potur son, unde mater eius ait:—

Ba guin sáir,
Ní bu togarl inrí Cál,
Dia tomat gar na mbiodbad
Im cenó Failbe Flannó Fiodbad.

Natiuitas Adamnain Ab 1ae.

Íct. un. Maodóg Ferna quieuit. Mac Fiachna .i.
Mongan ab Arður filio Diuiri hritoni lapide per-
cussus interit, unde hec uirce dicit:—

Ar uár an garó tar lle
Dúr fail óga Cinnéire
Do genait gníom namnúr de
Mairbreo Mongán mac Fiachna.

Cormac caom, ocus Iollann mac Fiachá, moriuntur.
Ronán mac Tuáthail:—

Lann Cluana Airteir iníu,
Amra cetrur forrriaró;
Cormac caem fíu imóir,
Ocus Iollann mac Fiachá.

Ogus an diar aile,
Dia fogair mor do tuatail;
Mongan mac Fiachna lurgan
Ocus Ronan mac Tuáthail.

Uengus mac Colman Móir Rí Míde do marbad.
Caéal mac Ceolá Rí Muman, mortuus est.

¹ *Colman Stellan*. O'Flaherty adds a marg. note, partly illegible, pointing out that Colman Stellan's death is referred by Ussher to the year 634. See Ussher's *Index Chron.*

² *His mother*; i.e. Dor's mother. In the Annals of Tigernach, under the above date, and in the Four Mast,

at the year 619, it is stated that Failbhe Flann Fidbadh was slain in revenge for the murder of Dor, and that the foregoing stanza was composed by Failbhe's mother. Dr. O'Donovan's transl. of the verse (*Ann. Four Mast.*, loc. cit.) has been adapted to this view of the case; but



Stellan¹ died. Killing of Dor, son of Aedh Allan; Failbhe Flann Fidhbadh that slew him. Hence his mother² said :— A.D.
[624.]

It would be a noble wounding,
It would not be the demolition of Inis Cail—
If the shout of the enemy was raised
Round the head of Failbhe Flann Fidhbadh.

Birth of Adamnan, Abbot of Hi.

Kal. vii.³ Maedhog of Ferna quievit. Mac Fiachna, [625.]
i.e. Mongan, was killed with a stone by Arthur, son of Bicur, a Briton; of which Beg Bairche said :—

Cold is the wind across Ile
Which blows against the youth of Cenn-tire;
They will commit a cruel deed in consequence;
They will kill Mongan, son of Fiachna.

Cormac the mild, and Iollann, son of Fiacha, moriuntur.
Ronan, son of Tuathal, *died* :—

The church of Cluain-Airthir to-day—
Illustrious the four on whom it closed:
Cormac the mild, *who submitted* to tribulations,
And Illann, son of Fiacha;

And the other pair,
To whom many territories were obedient—
Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan,
And Ronan, son of Tuathal.

Aengus,⁴ son of Colman Mór, King of Midhe, was slain.
Cathal, son of Aedh, King of Mumhan, mortuus est.

that of Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of Tigern., is very inaccurate.

³ Kal. vii. The date [vii]xxxi. (585) appears in the marg. in the orig. hand. It represents the year 625, allowing for the mistake of 40

years made by the scribe at the year 585, and repeated at various dates.

⁴ Aengus. The death of an Aengus, "son of Colman Mór," is also entered above under the year 621. See note ¹, p. 76.



[*Kt.* 1. *Cat* *Laethit* quo interpretatur *ert* *Fiachna mac Daethan* .i. *Ri Dalapaidhe*. *Fiachna mac Demain*, .i. *Ri Dal Fiachae*, uictor erat.

[*Kt.* 11. *Cat* *Arpa* *Coppann*, *Dalpiada* uictor¹ erat; in quo cecidit *Fiachna mac Demain la Rig Dalpiada* [.i. *Connadh Cerr*]. *Cat Cairn Peadhais*, *Faibhe Flann* uictor² erat. *Fuair* *Albhe* fugit. *Conall mac Maeluib* *Ri oMane* cecidit, *ocur Maeluin* *ocur Maelpuan* *ocur Maelcalgais*, *Conall mac Maeluib* *mic Maelberrail*. *Uirio Pappu* *ortensa* *ert*.

[*Kt.* *Cat* [*Duma Acher la*] *builg luatha* in quo cecidit *ipre*. *Faelan mac Colmain*, *Ri Lagen*, uictor³ erat. *bellum* *Doth* in quo *Suibne Menn* *mac Fiachna* uictor⁴ erat. *Domnall mac Aetha* fugit. *Occirio* *Suibne Menn*, *mic Fiachna*, *i Trais* *brene o Congal* *Cae mac Sgannail*. *paupan Columban* *pili* *basdani* *Abbad Cluana*. *iugulatio* *Cumani* *pili* *Colmani*. *uaptatio* *Lagen la Domnall*. *Domnall mac Aetha* *regnat*.

[*Kt.* *bellum* *Petha Eunn* in quo *Maelcaic* (.i. *Ri Cpuithne*) *mac Sgannail*, uictor⁵ erat. *Dalpiada* ceciderunt, et *Dicull mac Eetha*, *Ri Cineoil Cpuithne* cecidit, et nepotes *Aethan* ceciderunt .i. *Rigullan* *mac*

¹ *Kal.* i. The date *DLXXXI*. (586) is written in the margin in the original hand. It should be 626. See note 2, p. 56. The *feriae* for this year and the following should be, iv and v.

² *Fiachna*. O'Flaherty adds the note "R[ex] Ult[oniae]," and the year 629 as the date of *Fiachna's* death.

³ *Connad Cer*. Interlined by O'Flaherty, who adds the note "D. A., 624," implying that the event is recorded in the *Annals of Donegal*, or the *Four Mast*, under the year 624=627.

⁴ *Faibhe Flann*. "R[ex] Momoniae." Marg. note by O'F.

⁵ *Guaire Aidhne*. "R[ex] Connaciae," Marg. note by O'F.

⁶ *Kal.* The date *DLXXXIII*. (588) is written, in the orig. hand, in the right marg., the numerals *DLXXXIII* being written in the left through mistake. It corresponds to the year 628. See note 2, p. 56.

⁷ *Qf Duma Acher*. The words within brackets have been interlined by O'Flaherty, who adds in the marg., "Bolg luatha, de quo nomine D. A."

Kal. i.¹ Battle of Laethet, in which Fiachna, son of Baedan, King of Dál-Araidhe, was slain. Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Dál-Fiachach, was the victor. A.D.
[626.]

Kal. ii. Battle of Ard Corrann, *in which* the Dál-Riada were the victors, *and* Fiachna², son of Deman, was slain by the King of Dál-Riada [*i.e.* Connad Cer].³ The battle of Carn-Feradhaigh. Failbhe Flann⁴ was the victor. Guaire Aidhne⁵ fled; Conall, son of Maeldubh, King of Ui Maine was slain; and Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelcalgaigh, and Conall, son of Maeldubh, son of Maelbresail *were slain also*. The Vision of Fursa was manifested. [627.]

Kal.⁶ The battle [of Duma Acher]⁷ *was fought* by Bolg Luatha, in which he himself was slain. Faelan, son of Colman, King of Laighen, was the victor. The battle of Both, in which Suibhne Menn, son of Fiachna, was the victor. Domhnall, son of Aedh, fled. Suibhne Menn,⁸ son of Fiachna, slain at Tragh Brene, by Congal Caech, son of Sgannal. Death⁹ of Columbanus, son of Baddan,¹⁰ Abbot of Cluain[-muc-Nois]. Jugulatio of Cuman, son of Colman. Devastation of Laighen by Domhnall. Domhnall, son of Aedh, reigns. [628.]

Kal. The battle of Fidh-Eoin,¹¹ in which Maelcaich (*i.e.* King of the Cruithne), son of Sgannal, was victorious. The Dalriada were slain, and Dichull, son of Eochaidh, King of the Cinel Cruithne, fell; and the descendants of Aedhan were slain, viz.:—Rigullan, son of Conaing, and Failbhe, [629.]

6” The *Dungallenses Annales*, which seem to be indicated by the letters D. A., have the death of Bolg Luatha, who is called “Lord of Ui Cennsealach,” at the year 644. The orig. text would read “battle of Bolg Luatha.” The death of Bolg Luatha is also recorded under the year 645, *infra*.

² *Suibhne Menn*. “628, R[ex] H[iberniæ].” Marg. note by O F.

³ *Death*. παύσαν (pausan), A. B.

¹⁰ *Of Baddan*. βαρδαν, A. B.; generally written βαρδαν (of Bardan).

¹¹ *Battle of Fidh-Eoin*. ὁ ἐλλυμ φεα εὐιν (Bellum Fea Euin), A. B. O F. corrects the “φεα εὐιν” of A. to φεα εὐιν, as in Tigernach and the Ann. Ult. φεα εὐιν, gen. φεα εὐιν, means the “Bird’s Wood,” or “John’s Wood.” The place has not yet been identified.

Conang ocup Paelbe mac Eðoac, et Osrice mac Albiat, iugdamna Saxon, cum pteage maxima ruorum. Mory Eacað Buidhe mic Ceðain anno .xx. pegni sui. Cað Dúin Ceithern in quo Congal Cað pugit, et Domnall mac Ceða uictor erat, in quo cecidit Suairpe Gaillpreð, mac Popannain.

[Ct. ii. Cað Letairbi eirip Cinel Peparthaið ocup Cinel mic Epa in quó Maelpeðuð cecidit. Eriuan mac Piaðna uictor erat.

1 iuglacio ðrainuuið mic Maelcoða. Mory Connarð Cyp, ut alii dicunt anno i.º pegni sui [qui uictus est] in bello Peda Euin. Dormitatio Finnain mic Maeluuið. Mobai mac hui Alðai. Mory Allu, Rí Saxon.

[Ct. iii. Mory Cineda mic Luchten, pegy Pic-torum.

[Ct. ii. bellum Cða Cbla in quo cecidit Dicull mac Pergura Tuile la Muman. Iny Meðgoit pundaata est.

[Ct. iii. Cað Cða Joan in 1artur Lippe in quo cecidit Cremtann mac Cða, mic Senað, Rí Laiðen. Paelan mac Colman, et Conall mac Suibne, Rí Miðe, ocup Pailbe Plann, Rí Muman, uictorep epant. Ðar Moipe Muman. Enan Ðpoma Raði queunt.

¹ *Osrice*. Osrice (Oirice), A. B.; corrected to Osrice by O'Flaherty. His death is not noticed by Bede, or the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

² *Eochaidh Buidhe*. O'Flaherty writes "Rex Scotorum" in the marg., and adds the date "629."

³ *Battle of Dún Ceithern*. The same annotator adds "Dun Kethern prælium, 629," and also the further note, "Ðar Cailén mic Dima o Liathmune ('Death of Cailchin, son of Dima, from Liathmaine'), supra, 13 b." The ref. is to the copy of Tigernach's Annals bound up with the orig. of this Chronicle.

⁴ *Kal. vi.* The ferial numbers for

this and the four following years should be, respectively, ii., iii., iv., vi., and vii.

⁵ *Who was vanquished*. The words "qui victus est, s[upra]," have been interpolated by O'Flaherty, who has also added a marginal note, of which only the following can now be read, viz.:—"Connadius Kerr, [Dal]riedia Dominus . . . ad ann. 624." The reference ("supra") is to the copy of Tigernach in Class H. 1, 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, in which the entry of Connadh Cerr's death, at the year 630, reads thus:—"Ðar Connaro Cyp, ut alii dicunt, anno p[ri]mo pegni sui, qui uictus est i cath

son of Eochaidh, and Osiricc,¹ son of Albirt, royal heir of the Saxons, with a great slaughter of their people. Death of Eochaidh Buidhe,² son of Aedhan, in the 20th year of his reign. The battle of Dun-Ceithern,³ in which Congal Caech was put to flight, and Dòmhnall, son of Aedh, was triumphant; *and* in which Guaire Gaillsech, son of Forannan, was slain.

Kal. vi.⁴ The battle of Lethairbhe *was fought* between the Cinel Feradhaigh and Cinel Mac Erca, in which Maelfithrigh was slain. Ernan, son of Fiachna, was the victor.

Jugulatio of Brandubh, son of Maelcobha. Death of Connadh Cerr, as some say, in the first year of his reign; [who was vanquished]⁵ in the battle of Fidh-Eoin. Rest of Finntan, son of Maeldubh. Mobai Mac Hui Aldai *rested*. Death of Aelle,⁶ King of the Saxons.

Kal. vii. Death of Cened, son of Luchtren, King of the Picts.

Kal. v. Battle of Ath Abhla, in which Dicull, son of Fergus Tuile, was slain by *the men of* Mumhan. Inis Medgoit⁷ was founded.

Kal. iii.⁸ The battle of Ath Goan, in Iarthar Liffé, in which Crimthann, son of Aedh, son of Senach, King of Laighen, was slain. Faellan, son of Colman; and Conall, son of Suibhne, King of Midhe; and Failbhe Flann, King of Mumhan, were the victors. Death of Mor Mumhan. Enan of Druim-Raithe quievit.

¹ *Peor Eoin;* i.e. "Death of Connadh Cerr, as some say, in the first year of his reign, who was vanquished in the battle of Fidh-Eoin."

² *Ælle*. *Galla*, A. B. A mutilated marginal note, in O'Flaherty's handwriting, reads "Edwin f[ilius] . . . R[egis] Sax[onum] A^o. 6. . . Saxonum." The annotator probably meant to signify that the death of Edwin, son of Ælle, should be here

recorded, as Ælle's obit is entered in the Saxon Chronicle at the year 588, and Edwin's at the year 683.

⁷ *Inis Medgoit*. O'Flaherty has added a note, of which only the fragment "ab Aidano Lindisfarn . . . 2 . . . eadem est Lind. . . ." can now be read. He also writes the date "634" in the marg.

⁸ *Kal. iii.* The date "635" has been added by O'F.

¶ Kt. iiii. Iugulatio duorum filiorum Aedā Slāne la Conall mac Suibne og Loč Tpečtin oc Ppemain .i. Congal Rí ġpeğ pen ačair hí Conaing, et. Alilill Cpuitipe penatair Síl Olutaiğ. Occisio Conall mic Suibne, Rí Míđi i taiğ mic Nappoič la Diarmaro mac Aedā Slāne. Quier Pintani (Munnu) filii Telčan in .xii. ¶ Kt. Nouembur, et Ernaine mic Cpepine. Cač Seağairi in quo ceciderunt Ločene mac Nectain Cennfoda, et Cumupcoč mac Congura.

¶ Kt. Iugulatio Ernane mic Piačna qui uicit Maol-pirpaiğ mac Aedā Allainn a cač Letairbe.

Effugatio Captaiz .i. Mocuda .i. Močta mic Piraull, o Račtin in diebur Papehae.

¶ Kt. Cač Mağe Rač pua nDomnall mac Aedā ocur pía maccorč Aedā Slāne, (per Domnall mac Aedā pagnaunt Temopiam in illo tempore), in quo cecidit Congal Cač Rí Ulač, ocur Paelču mac Airmearoħaiğ Rí Míđe, i pppičuin, cum multir nobilibur.

Cač Saelcipe pía Conall Cáel mac Maelcoba, pop Cinel nEogain in eodem die. Mop Pailbe Rí Muman. Quier Močta Račtin hi .ii. 10. Mai.

¶ Kt. i. bellum ġlinne Maiporon in quo familia Domnall ġpice in pugam ueppa ert, et obreprio Etain. Cponan mac U Loegoe, Abb Cluana muc Nóir, quieuit. Obitur Dačua ġallae.

¶ Kt. ii. Iugulatio Congail mic Dunchada. Obitur

¹ Kal. iv. O'F. adds the date "636." The entries under this year in this Chronicle are divided between two years in the Annals of Ulster. Dr. O'Connor follows the arrangement of the latter in his ed. of Tigern. See n. ⁵, p. 86.

² Fintan. O'Flaherty has added a marg. note, now nearly destroyed, signifying that Ussher (*Index Chron.*) has Fintan's "quies," or obit, at the year 634.

³ Cumusgach. qmuypcoč, A. B.; the letters cu being represented by q.

⁴ Mochuda. The words "i.e. Mochuda, i.e. Mochta, son of Firaull," are added in A., in the original hand, as a gloss, over the entry.

⁵ Ruled Temhair. This is equivalent to saying that Domhnall was Monarch of Erin. O'Flaherty adds the note "[634] D. A.; sed 637, Ussr.;" implying that the battle of Magh Rath is entered in the Ann. Four

Kal. iv.¹ Jugulatio of the two sons of Aedh Slaine, by Conall, son of Suibhne, at Loch Trethin near Fremhain, viz. :—Congal, King of Bregh, ancestor of the Ui Conaing, and Ailill Cruithne, ancestor of the Síl Dluthaigh. Murder of Conall, son of Suibhne, King of Midhe, in Mac Nafraich's house, by Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine. Quies of Fintan² (Munnu), son of Telchan, on the 12th of the kalends of November; and of Ernán, son of Cresin. The battle of Seaghais, in which Lochene, son of Nechtan Cennfoda, and Cumusgach,³ son of Aengus, were slain.

A.D.
[634.]

Kal. Jugulatio of Ernán, son of Fiachna, who vanquished Maelfitrich, son of Aedh Allann, in the battle of Lethairbhe.

[635.]

Expulsion of Carthach, *i.e.* Mochuda,⁴ *i.e.* Mochta, son of Firaull, from Raithin, in diebus Paschæ.

Kal. The battle of Magh Rath *gained* by Domhnall, son of Aedh, and the sons of Aedh Slaine, (but Domhnall, son of Aedh, ruled Temhair⁵ at that time); in which Congal Caech, King of Uladh, and Faelchu, son of Airmedhach, King of Midhe, were slain in the heat of battle, together with many chieftains.

[636.]

The battle of Saeltire *was gained* by Conall Cael, son of Maelcobha, over the Cinel Eoghain, on the same day. Death of Failbhe, King of Mumhan. Quies of Mochta⁶ of Raithin, on the 2nd of the Ides of May.

Kal. i. Battle of Glen Mairison,⁷ in which the army of Domhnall Breac was routed; and the siege of Étan. Cronan Mac U Loeghde, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Death of Dachua⁸ of Balla.

[637.]

Kal. ii. Jugulatio of Congal, son of Dunchadh. Death

[638.]

Mast. at the year 634, but under the year 637 in Ussher's *Index Chron.*

¹ Quies (death) of Mochta. "637, Ussher; quies Mochuda." Marg. note, O'F.

² Glenn Mairison. "In Scotia." Marg. note, O'F. "Not Glenmori-son, on Loch Ness, in Inverness, as

Chalmers (i., p. 286) suggests, but a tract in the debatable ground of West Lothian." Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 202, note.

³ Dachua. Called "Mochua" in Tigern., the Ann. Ult., and the Four Mast.

Dunrige uxoris Domnall. Quier Crutan ino Cen-
orun. Quier Aeda Dub (.i. Ri Laigen) Abbatir
Cille Dara. Dalairri mac hu imdae, Abb Leiclinne,
quieuit. Mory Ailealla (.i. regir Laigen) mic Aeda
Roin. Hoc tempore Teodorur Papa floruit.

[ct. iii. Caē Caēraē Cinn Con la Mumain. Oengur
Liačana [o Glinn Daghain] uictor erat, et Maeluáin
mac Aeda Dennain fugit. bār Maeluibir Caeic,
regir Orientalium, et bār bhuirde mic Poič. Lorccao
Maeluáin mic Aeda an Inir Cain. Iugulatio Maeli-
uáin mic Fergura mic Maeluáin mic Colmáin.

Quier Dagain Inber Daile.

[ct. Mory Domnall mic Aeda regir hiberniae in
fine Ianuarii .xiii^o. anno regni sui, an Aro Počaič.
Portea Domnall brec in bello Spata Capuin in fine
anni, in Decembre interfectur est, anno .xiii^o. regni
sui, ab hoan rege brytonum.

Iugulatio Aililla mic Colmáin regir genepir lae-
gair.

[ct. iii. hic dubitatur quir regnauit post Domnall.
Dicunt alii hystorographi, regnarre quatuor rege

¹ *Domhnall*; i.e. Monarch of Erin.

² *Aendruim*; otherwise Naendruim, or Nendrum; now Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 148.

³ *Dalaise Mac Ua Imdae*. O'Flaherty has corrected this name to "Molaise Mac Ua Dimae," in Tigernach. It is written "Dalaise Mac hu Imdae" in the Four Mast. B. reads "Molaise Mac Ua Duma." The form Molaisse, or Molaise, is the more correct. The marg. note, "639, obiit Molassius, Ussher," has been added by O'F.

⁴ *King of Laighen*. The words "regir Lāgn" are written as a gloss over the name of Ailill in A., but omitted in B. Dr. O'Connor reads the gloss "Regis Luginæ." *Rer. Hib.*

Script., tom. ii., p. 194. Ailill's name appears in the list of Kings of Ui Failghe, or Offaly, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*. At the end of this entry O'Flaherty adds "Cuan mac Amalgaidh (Cuan, son of Amalgaidh), Rex Momoniae obiit; supra, 13 b.; sed perperam Momoniae." The ref. "13 b." is to the Dublin (Trin. Coll.) copy of Tigernach.

⁵ *From Glenn Damhain*. o Glinn Daghain; interlineation by O'F. in A., which is taken into the text in B. The events of this year also are divided between two years in the Ann. Ult., and by Dr. O'Connor in his ed. of Tigern. Hence the chronology of this chronicle is not at one with the reckoning of those Annals from this down to the year 718. See n.¹, p. 84.

of Duinsech, wife of Domhnall.¹ Quies of Critan, in Aendruim.² Quies of Aedh Dubh (*i.e.* King of Laighen), Abbot of Cill-Dara. Dalaise Mac Ua Imdae,³ Abbot of Leithglinn, quievit. Death of Ailill (*i.e.* King of Laighen⁴), son of Aedh Roin. At this time Pope Theodorus flourished. A.D.
[638.]

Kal. iii. Battle of Cathair-Cinn-Conn in Mumhan. Aengus Liathana [from Glenn Damhain]⁵ was victorious, and Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, was put to flight. Death of Maelodhar Caech, King of Airthera; and death⁶ of Bruidhe, son of Foth. Burning of Maelduin,⁷ son of Aedh, in Inis-Cain. Jugulatio of Maelduin, son of Fergus, son of Maelduin, son of Colman. [639.]

Quies of Dagan⁸ of Inbher Daile.

Kal. Death of Domhnall,⁹ son of Aedh, King of Hibernia, at Ard Fothaigh, in the end of January, in the 13th year of his reign. Domhnall¹⁰ Brec was slain by Hoan, King of the Britons, in the battle of Srath Caruin,¹¹ in the end of the year, in December, in the 12th year of his reign. [640.]

Jugulatio of Ailill, son of Colman, King of the Ui Laeghaire.

Kal. vi.¹² Here it is doubted who reigned after Domhnall. Some historians allege four kings to have [641.]

⁶ *Death.* bap, A.; omitted in B.

⁷ *Burning of Maelduin.* loꝛccao Maelroim, for loꝛccao Maelroim, A. B. O'Flaherty has drawn his pen through these words in A., referring the reader to "13 b." (*i.e.* of the Dublin copy of Tigernach). But the entry is corrupt in the latter MS. He also adds the note "Comdan mac Da Cearda (Comdan, son of Da Cearda) obiit, 13 b., supra," referring to the last mentioned authority, in which the entry occurs at the place indicated.

⁸ *Quies (i.e. death) of Dagan.* The

date "642" has been added in the marg. by O'F.

⁹ *Domhnall.* O'F. refers the death of Domhnall to the year 642.

¹⁰ *Domhnall Brec.* "Rex Scotorum." Marg. note, O'F.

¹¹ *Of Srath Caruin.* Spata Capuin, A. B. Over the word Capuin, in A., O'Flaherty has written "Capmaic (Carmaic)." This event is also entered, through mistake, under the year 682, *infra*. See Dr. Reeves's note on the subject, *Adamnan*, p. 202.

¹² *Kal. vi.* Corrected to "Kal. 3" by O'Flaherty, who considers 642 to be the proper date.

.1. Ceallač et Conall Caél, et da mac Aedá Slaine .1. Diarmait ocup blačmac, permiata pegna.

bárr huairle pílae Suibne mic Colmáin .1. pígan Paeláin Rí Lagen. Quier Cronan Eppcop Naénorpoma. Cač Cinn čon. Ceallač ocup Conall Caél pegnape incipiunt. Dar Scanlain Móir mic [C]innpaelač, Rí Orpaiže. bárr Cuanač mic Cailcin .1. Laoč Liachhuine, Rí PERNMAIŽE.

Ĳct. iugulatio nepotum dožuine, Maelperrail et Maelanpail Enaiž. Mochoe Naenorpoma quieuit.

Ĳct. Mopp Puroppain pílii Dece mic Cuanač Rí Uá Mic Uair. Ločene mac Píngin Rí Cruithne obiit. Cač Gabra eirip Laignib inuicem.

Ĳct. Guin Scanoláin mic Decine mic Piacrač, Rí Cruithneč. Mac Lairpe, Ab benočair, quieuit. Deoa tunc natup ert. Hoc tempore Marciannup Papa floruít.

Ĳct. Maelcoba mac Piacna, rex Ulač, iugulatur ert la Congal Cenopara mac Dunchada. [bár] Duilž Luatha, Rí Ua Cindriolaicč.

Ĳct. Guin Ragallagh mic Uađač, Rí Connacht .1. la Maelbriže mac Mothlačan .1. Corcu Cullu occio-

¹ *Battle of Cinn-Chon.* This seems to be a repetition of the entry "Battle of Cathair Cinn-Conn," which appears under the year 639.

² *Laoch Liathmhaine*; i.e. "the hero of Liathmhain," or of Cloch-Liathmhaine, a place in the parish of Kiggallane, bar. of Fermoy, and co. of Cork. The words "Laoch Liathmhaine," which occur in Tigern, have been interlined by O'F. in A., and copied in B.

³ *Lochene.* "R[ex] Pictorum." Marg. note, O'F.

⁴ *King of the Cruithne.* ru Cruithneč, A. B. "Rex Pictorum Hiberniæ;" marg. note, O'F. For an account of the Irish Cruithnigh,

or Picts, see Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 94. note ²; and Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. xxix.

⁵ *Beda.* O'Flaherty adds the note "673, Ussher," in the marg., to signify that the birth of Bede is recorded by Ussher (*Index Chron.*) at that year. It is entered in O'Connor's ed. of Tigern. under the year 646. For the precise date of Bede's birth, see T. Duffus Hardy's *Cat. of Brit. Hist.*, vol. i., p. i., p. 446.

⁶ *Martin.* Marciannup (Marcianus), for Martinup (Martinus), A. B. Pope Martin I. is meant, who reigned from 649 to 655.

⁷ [*Death*] of Bolg Luatha. Duilž

reigned in joint sovereignty, viz.:—Ceallach and Conall Cael, and two sons of Aedh Slaine, *i.e.* Diarmaid and Blathmac. A.D.
[641.]

Death of Huaisle, daughter of Suibhne son of Colman, *i.e.* the queen of Faelan, King of Laighen. Quies of Cronan, Bishop of Naendruim. Battle of Cinn-Chon.¹ Ceallach and Conall Cael begin to reign. Death of Scanlan Mór, son of Cennfaeladh, King of Osraighe. Death of Cuana, son of Calcin, *i.e.* Laech Liathmhaine,² King of Fernmhaigne.

Kal. Jugulatio of the descendants of Boghain [viz.:—] Maelbresail and Maelanfaidh Enaigh. Mochae of Naendruim quievit. [642.]

Kal. Death of Furadran, son of Bec, son of Cuana, King of Ui-Mic-Uais. Lochene,³ son of Finghin, King of the Cruithne, died. Battle of Gabhra between the Lagenians themselves. [643.]

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of Scannlan, son of Becin, son of Fiachra, King of the Cruithne.⁴ Mac Laisre, Abbot of Bennchair, quievit. Beda⁵ was born now. At this time Pope Martin⁶ flourished. [644.]

Kal. Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, King of Uladh, was slain by Congal Cennfoda, son of Dunchadh. [Death] of Bolg Luatha,⁷ King of Ui Cennsealach. [645.]

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of Raghallach, son of Uada, King of Connacht, *i.e.* by Maelbrighde, son of Mothlachan, [646.]

Glacra, A. B., for Duitg Luata, the gen. of Bolg Luata. The name being in the gen. case, it seemed clear that some word, or words, had been omitted in the text; and the entry being manifestly the obit. of Bolg Luatha, the word báir (death) has been supplied. At the end of the entry in A., O'Flaherty adds "Mortuus est, 14 a," referring to the copy of Tigern. in the MS. H. 1, 18, Trin. Coll., Dub., which, at the year 647,

reads "Bolg Luatho p. h. gCinnrelaigh mortuus est." But in the latter chronicle, at the year 628, and under the same year, *supra*, Bolg Luatha is stated to have been slain in the battle of Duma Acher. The Ann. Ult., at the year 646=647, have "Del Colgan mic Crunmael Duitg Luata ní Huac Cennrelaigh." "Battle of Colga, son of Crunmael Bolg Luatha, King of Ui Cennsealach."

erunt eum. Cat Cairn Conaill in die Pentecostes, ubi duo Cuan ceciderunt .i. Cuan mac Etha Rí Muman ocup Cuan mac Cairill Rí hua p̃r̃ogente, ocup Tolomnae Rí hua liaáin, et Suairpe fugit, et Diarmait mac Aeda Slaine uictor erat.

(Dia domnaig, afeð iarom do Luid Diarmait do tabairt an catá rin .i. tri Cluain muc Noir, ocup do rinrit samad Ciapain etla fair co turað plán dincab a coparðeachta rom. Iar foð iarom an Rí po eðbair Doimnepe cona foðlaib .i. liað Manéan inoiu a ainm, mar foð p̃r̃i alóir do Ciapan; ocup do berp teopa triuri for Rí Mide dá ccaiteað nech dia muintir cid uig nurque; conid de rin po rogart Diarmait a aonacol a cluain muc Noir.)

Quier Fursa in Pappunna i Ppangcoib, secundum alior. Mochamós Léit moir moritur.

Ict. Cat Orra p̃r̃ia Pante in quo Panta cum xxx. regibur cecidit. Cat Duin Cuiñéainn in quo cecidit Aengur mac Domnaill [mic Aeda]. Filii Maelcoba uictores erant .i. Conall Cael ocup Ceallaç. Morp Caúpaig mic Domnaill b̃ric. Morp Cronain Maighe bile.

Ict. Guin da mac blaémac mic Aeda Slaine .i. Donnchad ocup Conall la Masloðrain, do laignib i muilino Mailoðrain. Quier Aedan Opreoir Saxon. iugulatio Oirne mic Oirne:—

¹ On Sunday. The paragraph enclosed in parentheses occurs as a gloss by the orig. hand, over the preceding entry, in A. It is misplaced in B.

² Fursa. There is a marg. note in O'F.'s hand, of which only the following can be read, viz.:—"[65]4. S. Furseus . . . Perona obiit. [Codex] Cl[uanensis] Rectius, 652."

³ According to some. r̃ alior, for secundum alior (secundum alios), A. p̃alior, B., the transcriber of

which mistook the abbrev. r̃. for the letter p.

⁴ Oswiu. Orra (Ossa), A. B.

⁵ Penda. Panta (Panta), A. B. O'Flaherty has added a marg. note, of which only the fragment ". . . Beda. [Pen]da, Merciorum R[ex], [65]4," can now be read. The death of Penda is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chron. under the year 654.

⁶ [Son of Aedh]. mic Aeda; supplied by O'F. in A.; and copied in B.

viz. :—the Corca Cullu that slew him. The battle of Carn Conaill *fought* on Whitsunday, in which two Cuans were slain, viz. :—Cuan, son of Enna, King of Mumhan, and Cuan, son of Cairell, King of Ui Fidhgheinte; and Tolomnach, King of Ui Liathain, *was killed*. Guaire fled; and Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, was victorious.

A.D.

[646.]

(On Sunday.¹ The way that Diarmaid went to fight the battle, moreover, was through Cluain-muc-Nois, and Ciaran's congregation prayed for him, that he might return safe through the merits of their supplications. Subsequently, on the return of the King, he presented Doimnere with its subdivisions, viz. :—Liath Manchan is its name to-day, as an altar sod to Ciaran; and he imposed three curses on the King of Midhe, if one of his people consumed even a drink of water *thereof*. Wherefore it was that Diarmaid ordered that he should be buried in Cluain-muc-Nois.)

Quies of Fursa² in Peronne, in France, according to some.³ Mochaemhóg, of Liath-Mór, moritur.

Kal. A battle *fought* by Oswiu⁴ against Penda,⁵ in which Penda was slain, together with 30 kings. The battle of Dun Crimhthainn, in which Aengus, son of Domhnall [son of Aedh]⁶ was slain. The sons of Maelcobha, viz. :—Conall Cael and Ceallach, were the victors. Death of Cathusach, son of Domhnall Brec. Death of Cronan, of Magh Bile.

[647.]

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of the two sons of Blathmac, viz. :—Donnchadh and Conall, by Maelodhran,⁷ of the Lagenians, in Maelodhran's mill. Quies of Aedhan,⁸ Bishop of the Saxons. Murder of Oswine, son of Osric :—

[648.]

⁷ By Maelodhran. *Ua Maelodhran*. These words are misplaced in the MSS. A. and B., in which they occur at the end of the second entry succeeding, as if Oswine had been murdered by Maelodhran. A similar mistake occurs in all the copies of

Tigernach. See Dr. O'Connor's ed. of the Ann. Tig., *Rev. Hib. Script.*, vol. ii., p. 198, ad ann. 651.

⁸ Quies of Aedhan. "Aidan, Lindisfarn . . . [obit] 31 August, 651." Marg. note, O'F.

Α μυλινν,
 Cía no melt móρ το τυρινν;
 Ní bo comailt pop pērbainn
 [Α] no melt pop hu Cērbail.

Α[n] grain melet an milenn
 Ní corca aét ir dēpē τυρινν
 Ir ti roglat an cruinn mair
 Pōda μυλινν Maelōrain.

¶ Obitur Segeni Abbatir Iae. Quier Aetha Ioga Abbatir Cluana muc Noir; ti Gaileccaib Corainn a cinel .i. mac Samain. Dormitatio Mainceni Abbatir Menapocait. Imairēz Cuile Corra in quo cecidit Cuilene mac Forannain, Rí ó pfailge. Maelōreit ocur Onēu uictorep epant. Cugamna mac Suibne moritur. Uitalianur Pāpa hoc tempore floruit.

¶ Jugulatio Conaill Coir. Cat Connacht .i. Iaptair Seola in quo cecidit Marcan mac Toman Rí .h. Maine. Cennpaolaib mac Colgain, ocur Maenac mac Blatin, Rí Uambruiin, uictorep epant. Maelōro mac Suibne, Rí Miðe, moritur.

¶ Jugulatio Conaill mic Maelicoba. Colman Epreop, mac hui Telluinib, ocur Oirine Pōda, duo Abbatēp Cluana ipairō quieuerunt. Jugulatio Persura

¹ [*When thou*] *didst grind*. "no melt" ("did grind"), A. B. α no melt, Tigern. an no melt, Four Mast.

² *The grain*. α grain (O, grain), A. B. an grain, Tigern., and Four Mast.

³ *Great tree*; i.e. Cerball, the ancestor of Donnchadh and Conall.

⁴ *Kal.* This is the year 652 according to O'Flaherty, who adds the marg. note "Camín Inye Cēltrapach (Camín, of Inis Celtra) obiit, supra (i.e. Ann. Tigern., Dublin copy), fol. 14 a. A.º. 652, Ussher."

⁵ *Marcan*. "653, Cod[ex] Cl[uanensis]." Marg. note, O'F., to signify that Marcan's death is entered under the year 653 in the Annals of Tigernach.

⁶ *Conaill*. O'Flaherty, following Ussher and the Codex Cluanensis, refers the death of Conall to the year 654. He also subjoins the following note, at foot of pages 26-27, in A.:— "654, Jugulatio Conalli Regis Hiberniae. 654, Mors Kellachi Regis Hiberniae.' Ita heic et apud Tigernacum, supra [i.e. Codicem Dubliniensem], fol. 14 a, ad eosdem annos. Unde Waræus idem videtur

O, Mill!

Though thou grindest much of wheat;

It was not grinding oats thou wert

[When thou] didst grind¹ the descendants of Cerbhaill.The grain² which the mill grinds

Is not oats, but it is red wheat;

With scions of the great tree³

Is fed the mill of Maelodhran.

A.D.

[648.]

Kal.⁴ Death of Segene, Abbot of Hi. Quies of [649.]
Aedhlugh, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois. His family was
of the Gailenga of Corann, viz.:—he was son of Saman.
Dormitatio of Manchen, Abbot of Menadrochit. The
battle of Cuil Corra, in which Cuilene, son of Forannan,
King of Ui Failghe, was slain. Maeldreith and Onchu
were the victors. Cugamhna, son of Suibhne, moritur.
Pope Vitalian flourished at this time.

Kal. Murder of Conall Cor. Battle of Connacht, *i.e.* [650.]
of Iarthar Seola, in which Marcan,⁵ son of Toman, King
of Ui-Maine, was slain. Cennfaeladh, son of Colgan, and
Maenach, son of Blathin, King of Ui Briuin, were the
victors. Maeldoid, son of Suibhne, King of Midhe, died.

Kal. Jugulatio of Conall,⁶ son of Maelcobha. Bishop [651.]
Colman Mac Ua Tellubh, and Oisine Foda,⁷ two Abbots
of Cluain-iraird, quieverunt. Jugulatio of Fergus, son

excerpsisse lib. de Antiq. Hiberniæ,
p. 23; ed. 2. [Con]allum a Diermitio
2^o. Aidi Slani occisum, et Kellachum
apud Ɔpuḡ na Ɔoinne mortuum
omnes habent . . . m. Kellachi
mortem ante Conalli necem ponunt
Flannius de Monasterio, in poemate
fol. 114 a, b . . . [et Gilla] Moduda
in suo de C[hrist.] R[egib.] Hiberniæ
poemate, fol. 13 a; et Cod. Cluan-
[ensis] apud Goghaganum, Conalli
ob.
De his porro Codex Lecan, fol. 309 a,
col. 2 (apud me, p. 20), Conallus et

Kellachus, filii Mælcobæ Regis Hiber-
niæ, Reges Hiberniæ. Kellachus in
Bonno submersus [est] vel morbo
abreptus apud Ɔpuḡ (Brugh) a Bon-
nio; cadaver abreptum ad æt curp
oc Ɔno ec. Conallus a successore
occisus in prælio Odba ad boream
Temoria." " fratre sed ex-
tincto regni consorte Conallus quatuor
autumnos usque superstes erat." The
death of Kellach, or Ceallach, is
entered under the year 654, infra.

⁷ Foda; *i.e.* "the long." Po2,
for Foda, A. For, B.

mic Domnaill, ocup Pergusar mic Rogallaiḡ, ocup Aedā Depra mic Cuimne, la u Ppactaē Aithne.

Cat Speṡa Etairt re Tolarecan mac Ainrrit Rí Cpuithneḡ, du attopcar Dunchath mac Conaing ocup Congal mac Ronain. Aoḡ Ron mac Maelcoba mortuup ert.

¶ Ct. Cat Plerccaiḡ ubi cecidit Cumurcoḡ mac Oililla, Rí h. cepemtainn, in quo Cpuimáol mac Suibne Rí Cineóil Eogain uictor fuit. Laiḡnen [mac Colman] Rí Connaḡt mortuup ert. Mop Cpuimáill Epbuilḡ mic Ronain, Rí Laiḡen Dergabair.

¶ Ct. Quier Ultani mic Uí Conchuphair, hī .ii. nón. Septembri. Quier Suibne mic Cuipri Abb íae. Cat Delenn in quo interpretur ert Maeltoir mac Conaing t Conaill. Mop Tolargain mic Ainrrit, Rí Cpuithneḡ. Quier Concaine Cille Slebe.

¶ Ct. Mop Ceallaiḡ mic Maelcoba ipin mḡruḡ. Dar Ceallaiḡ mic Sapaín, Abb Oēna Moipe. Mocua mac Lonáin quieuit.

¶ Ct. Dima Dup Eppcop Connepe ocup Cuimne Eppcop Naénorpoma, ocup Sillan Eppcop Daiminnri, ocup Dunchath mac Aedā Sláine mortui punt. Iugulatio Oipetoir mic Sechnuraiḡ ocup Conḡinn mic Laiḡnen.

¶ Ct. Obitur Pináni mic Rimeḡa. Eppcop Colmán Glinne ḡa locha quieuit, et Daniel Eppcop Cinnḡarao quieuit. Mop Eḡḡaiḡ mic blathmaic mic Aedā Slaine. Suin Paelain Rí Oppaiḡe do Laiḡniḡ. Mae-

¹ *Battle of Srath-Edairt.* "658, hoc praelium." Marg. note, O'F.

² *Tolarcan.* The marg. note "Rex Pictorum" is added by O'F.

³ *Of Anfrith.* Ainrrith, A. B.

⁴ *Son of Colman.* Interlined by O'F., who adds "supra, 14 a," referring to the copy of Tigernach in Trin. Coll., Dublin, class H. 1, 18. The date "655" has also been noted in the marg. by the same hand.

⁵ *Mortuus est.* m. 2, A. B. The

word "Lepra" is added in the orig. hand in A., to denote that Laighnen died of that disease. It is omitted in B.

⁶ *King of Laighen Desgabhair.* "R[ex] Lagenie Australis." Marg. note, O'F.

⁷ *Kal.* This is the year 657 according to O'Flaherty.

⁸ *Quies (death) of Concain.* "657. Cod[ex] Cl[uanensis]." Marg. note, O'F. In the Dublin copy of the

of Domhnall; of Fergus, son of Raghallach, and of Aedh Bethra, son of Cuimin, by the Ui Fiacrach Aidhne. A.D.
[651.]

Battle of Srath-Edairt¹ *gained* by Tolarcan,² son of Anfrith,³ King of the Cruithne, in which Dunchadh, son of Conaing, and Congal, son of Ronan, were slain. Aedh Ron, son of Maelcobha, mortuus est.

Kal. Battle of Flescach, in which Cumuscach, son of Ailill, King of Ui Crimthainn, was slain, and Crundmael, son of Suibhne, King of the Cinel Eoghain, was the victor. Laighnen [son of Colman],⁴ King of Connacht, mortuus est.⁵ Death of Crundmael Erbuilg, son of Ronan, King of Laighen Desgabhair.⁶ [652.]

Kal.⁷ [4.] Quies of Ultan Mac Ui Conchobhair, on the second of the Nones of September. Quies of Suibhne, son of Cuirtri, Abbot of Hi. Battle of Delenn, in which Maeldoid, son of Conaing, or Conall, was slain. Death of Tolarcan, son of Anfrith, King of the Cruithne. Quies of Concain,⁸ of Cill-Slebbe. [653.]

Kal. Death of Ceallach,⁹ son of Maelcobha, in the Brugh. Death of Ceallach, son of Saran, Abbot of [F]othan Mór. Mochua, son of Lonan, quievit. [654.]

Kal. Dima Dubh, Bishop of Conner; Cuimine, Bishop¹⁰ of Naendruim; Sillan, Bishop of Daimhinish,¹¹ and Dunchadh, son of Aedh Slaine, mortui sunt. Jugulatio of Oredoid, son of Sechnasach, and of Cuchenn, son of Laighnen. [655.]

Kal. Death of Finan, son of Rimidh. Bishop Colman of Glenn-da-locha quievit; and Daniel,¹² Bishop of Cinn-garad, quievit. Death of Eochaidh, son of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine. Faelan, King of Osraighe [mortally] [656.]

Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of "Conchayne, of Cill-Slebbe," is recorded under the year 653.

⁹ *Ceallach*. "Kellachus, R. H. (Rex Hiberniae). 658, Cod[ex] Cl[uanensis]." Marg. note in O'Flaherty's hand. See also note ⁶, page 92.

¹⁰ *Cuimine, Bishop*. Omitted in B.

¹¹ *Of Daimhinish*. *Ḍaimmīn, A. Ḍaimmīn, B.*, the proper gen. form of the name. The date 659 is added in the margin in O'F.'s hand.

¹² *And Daniel, &c.* This entry is not in B. O'F. adds the date 660.

dhog Perna quieuit. Conall Crunnamna mortuus est. Eoganán mac Tuathaláin mortuus est. Orlill mac Dunchada mic Aedá Slaine mortuus est.

[Ct. Tomini Ab ocur Eppcop Airíomacha quieuit. Ladenn mac blaðbannaig quieuit. Conaing h. Dain, Ab imleð iubair, quieuit. Cuimine Abbar ad hiberniam uenit. Mogoboc mac hui Lama quieuit.

[Ct. Cuimine Foda .lxxii°. anno ætatis suæ, quieuit. Colman hua Cluairig quieuit. Sapan hua Cuitain quieuit. Maeluáin mac Aedá Dennain mortuus est. Cat Ogmain oc Cinn Corbadan ubi ceciderunt Conaing mac Congaile, mic Aodá Slaine, ocur Ulltan mac Egnaine, Rí Ciannachta, ocur Centraelað mac Sertríðe Rí Arda Ciannachta, in quo bello blaðmac [mac] Aedá Slaine uictus est, a pociir Diarmada mic Aedá Slaine, qui dicuntur Onðu mac Sarráin ocur Maelmilcon ocur Caðarach mac Eñine; in quo bello Paelchú mac Máeluma cecidit. Hoc finis regni blaðmaic ut alii dicunt, initium regni Diarmada. Maeluáin mac Fupuráin Rí Duplur mortuus est. Maenac mac Pingin Rí Muman mortuus est. Maelpuataig mac Egnaine Rí Cianachta mortuus est. Conall Cloccac quieuit.

[Ct. Guaire Aíðne Rí Connacht mortuus est, ocur a adnacail a ccluáin nñuc Noir.

Iugulatio duorum filiorum Domnaill mic Aedá .i. Conall ocur Colca, ó Cerrnceinn. Mory Gartnait mic Domnaill Rí Cruíðneð, et Domnaill mic Tuathaláin, et Tuathail mic Morgan. Inuercac ocur Dima duo episcopi, quieuerunt.

¹ *Maedhog.* Maedog, A. B., for Mo-Aedh-og, or Maedhog.

² *Kal.* This is the year 661 according to O'Flaherty.

³ *Quieuit.* O'Flaherty adds the note "661, D. A.," signifying that Tomine's death is entered in the Four

Mast. at the year indicated. The F. M. have it under the year 660=661.

⁴ *Kal.* O'Flaherty adds a note in the margin, indicating that this is the year 662 according to Usaher, and the year 661 according to the Four Masters.

wounded by the Lagenians. Maedhog¹ of Ferna quievit. A.D.
 Conall Crandamhna mortuus est. Eoganan, son of [656.]
 Tuathalan, mortuus est. Oilill, son of Dunchadh, son
 of Aedh Slaine, mortuus est.

Kal.² Tomine, Abbot and Bishop of Ard-Macha, [657.]
 quievit.³ Ladgnenn, son of Blathbannaigh, quievit.
 Conaing Ua Daint, Abbot of Imlech Iubhair, quievit.
 Cuimine, Abbot, came to Hibernia. Mogoboc Mac Ua
 Lamha quievit.

Kal.⁴ Cuimin Foda, in the 72nd year of his age, [658.]
 quievit. Colman Ua Clusaigh quievit. Saran Ua Cri-
 tain quievit. Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, mortuus
 est.⁵ The battle of Ogaman at Cenn Corbadan, in which
 Conaing, son of Congal, son of Aedh Slaine, and Uiltan,
 son of Ernan, King of Ciannachta, and Cennfaeladh, son
 of Gerthidh, King of Ard Ciannachta, were slain; in which
 battle Blathmac [son] of Aedh Slaine, was vanquished by
 the friends of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, who were
 named Onchu, son of Saran, and Maelmilchon, and
 Cathasach, son of Emhin; [and] in which battle Faelchu,
 son of Maeluma, perished. This is the end of Blathmac's
 reign,⁶ as some say, [and] the beginning of the reign of
 Diarmaid. Maelduin, son of Furadran, King of Durlus,
 mortuus est. Maenach, son of Finghin, King of Mumhan,
 mortuus est. Maelfuataigh, son of Ernan, King of Cian-
 nachta, mortuus est. Conall Cloccach quievit.

Kal. Guaire Aidhne, King of Connacht, died, and [659.]
 was interred in Cluain-muc-Nois.

Jugulatio of two sons of Domhnall, son of Aedh, viz.,
 Conall and Colgu, by Cerrncein. Death of Gartnait, son
 of Domhnall, King of the Cruithne; and of Domhnall,
 son of Tuathalan, and of Tuathal, son of Morgann. In-
 dercadh and Dima, two bishops, quieverunt.

⁵ Mortuus est. m. εϛτ. A. B. |
 incorrectly reads "an εϛτ."

⁶ Of Blathmac's reign. p.e. (for πῆς
 Ερηνν, "King of Erin"). Marg.
 note in the original hand.

Quier Segain mic hui Cuinn Abbatar benncoir.

¶ Ct. Tenebrae a ¶ Ct. Mai in hora nona, et in eadem aetate coelum ardere uirum ert. Mortalitar in hiberniam peruenerit a ¶ Ct. Augur. Mory Cernaiß Sotail fili Diarmada mic Aedá Slaine, et terrae motus in hibernia, ocur Comgan mac Cuiteme, ocur Depaß Ab benncoir quieuerunt. Baedan mac Uí Cormaic (do Conmaicne Mapa á cinel), Ab Cluana muc Noir quieuit. A maiß 10tha potairt Exarrit mortalitar primo in hibernia; a morte Patricii .cc.iii.; post mortalitatem .c.xii.

¶ Ct. Mortalitar magna in hibernia .i. an mduíbe Conaill. Diarmad mac Aedá Slaine, ocur Blatmac, da Rí Eipenn, et Máelbepail mac Maeluuin mortui sunt. Ultán mac hui Cunga, Ab Cluana ipaird, quieuit. Dormitatio Pecine Sabair, ocur Eperáin an eßna, ocur Ronain mic Depaß, ocur Maelóid mic Fingín, et Cronain mic Silni. Cu cen mathair mac Caðail, Rí Muman, mortus. Blatmac Rí Tebða, Oengur Ulað, ocur Mançan Leð, episcopi, abbates, pegerque innumerales mortui sunt.

Colman Cap Ab Cluana muc Noir (mac Pualurccaiß, do Corca Moßa a cinel, aen bliadan, tribus diebus tantum tenuit principatum); Cuimine Ab Cluana muc Noir, do Speccraißib Loða Tethed a cinel, dormierunt. Seenurpaß mac Blatmaic pegnafe incipit.

¹ Was seen. uirum ert (visum est), A. uirae sunt (visae sunt), B.

² In Hibernia. O'Flaherty, following Tighern. and the Ann. Ult., substitutes "Britannia" for Hibernia in A. The earthquake does not seem to have been noticed by the English Chroniclers. This is the year 664, according to O'Flaherty.

³ Berach. The obit of this ecclesiastic is repeated under the year 663.

⁴ In Magh Ithá Fothairt. a maiß

10tha potairt, A.B. These words seem to have been understood by the transcribers as forming part of the preceding entry of Baedan's death, as the word that follows, (Exarrit), commences with a capital letter; but they are rather the continuation of the entry six lines higher.

⁵ 203 years. There is apparently some error here, although the Annals of Tigh., of Ulster, and Clonmacnois have the same figures. The death of

Quies of Segan Mac Ui Cuinn, Abbot of Bennchair.

A.D.

[659.]

[660.]

Kal. Darkness on the Kalends of May, at the ninth hour; and in the same summer the sky was seen¹ to burn. A mortality reached Hibernia on the Kalends of August. Death of Cernach Sotail, son of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine. An earthquake in Hibernia.² Comghan Mac Cuiteme, and Berach,³ Abbot of Bennchair, quieverunt. Baedan Mac Ui Cormaic (whose tribe was of the Conmaicne Mara), Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. In Magh Itha Fothairt⁴ the mortality first broke out in Hibernia; from the death of Patrick, 203 years;⁵ after the mortality, 112 years.⁶

[661.]

Kal. A great mortality in Hibernia, viz., the Buidhe Conaill. Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, and Blathmac—two Kings of Erin—and Maelbresail, son of Maelduin, mortui sunt. Ulltan Mac Hui Cunga,⁷ Abbot of Cluain-Iraid, quievit. Dormitatio of Fechin of Fobhar; and of Ereran the Wise; and of Ronan, son of Berach; and of Maeldoid, son of Finghin; and of Cronan, son of Silne. Cu-cen-mathair, son of Cathal, King of Mumhan, moritur. Blathmac, King of Tebhtha, Oengus Uladh, and Manchan of Liath, and bishops, abbots, and kings innumerable, mortui sunt.

Colman Cas, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, (son of Fulas-cach; his tribe was of the Corca Mogha; one year and three days only he held the government), and Cumine, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, whose tribe was of the Gre-graighe, of Loch Teched, dormierunt. Sechnasach, son of Blathmac, begins to reign.

Patrick is entered under the year 489, *supra*; but if the number 203 is correct, the event should be referred to 461, as the chronology of this chronicle is four years behind the common reckoning at this period, and the date 660=664.

⁶ After the mortality 112 years, i.e., after the mortality recorded at the year 551, *supra*. For 112 years, A. and B. have ccxii (212).

⁷ Mac Hui Cunga. Mac Hui Cunga, A. Mac Hui Cunga, B. (Mac Hui Cunga), B.

¶ Ct. Mory Oililla Flainneppa, mic Domnaill, mic Aedā, mic Annmipeč. Maelcaic mac Scandail .i. Rí Cruithne; Maeluain mac Scandail, Rí Cinel Corppu, obierunt. Eochaid Iarlaithe, Rí Cruithne, moritur. Duibinopacht, mac Dunchađa, Rí h. mBrúin Ai, moritur. Mory Ceallaiğ mic Suairpe. bellum Per[er]i etir Ulltu ocuŕ Cruithne, in quo cecidit Cađuraic mac Luircini. Baetini Ab denncair quieuit. Paelán mac Colmáin, Rí Laigen, moritur.

¶ Ct. Mortalitat in qua quatuor Abbates denncair perierunt .i. Berac, Cumine, Colum ocuŕ Aedān. Cađ Aine etir Aradu et h. Fíogeinte, ubi cecidit Eogan mac Cunnmail. Suin Bráin Fíno mic Mailectraig, Rí na nDeri Muman.

¶ Ct. Navigatio Colmáin Episcopi cum reliquis Scotorum ad insulam uaccæ albae, in qua fundabat ecclesiam, et navigatio piliorum Saptar ad Hiberniam cum plebe Set. Pergus mac Muccedo moritur. Muirceprtač Náŕ, Rí Connacht, .i. mac Suairpe, moritur.

¶ Ct. Obitur Cuimni Albi Abbatir Iae, et Cúatán Abb denođuir, et Mođuae mic Cuir; et mory Maeliothairtigh mic Suibne Riğ nepotum Tuirtri. Iurpan et Corinda apud Pictoneŕ defuncti sunt.

¶ Ct. Suin Maelioáin nepotir Ronan. Mory blathmaic mic Maelicoba, et iugulatio Cundai mic Ceallag.

¹ *Kal.* This is the year 666 according to O'F.

² *Cruithne.* O'Flaherty interlines the word "Míre" (i.e. "of Meath"), in A., to signify that Eochaidh was King of the Picts of Meath. He is so called in Tig. (ad. an. 666); but in the "*Fragments of Annals*," pub. by the Ir. Arch. and Celt. Soc., Dub., 1860 (p. 65), he is called "King of Dal-Araidhe," and stated to have been slain.

³ *Kal.* O'Flaherty adds the date 667 in the marg.

⁴ *Berach.* The death of Berach is also entered under the year 660.

⁵ *Bran Finn.* The death of a "Bran Finn, son of Maelochtrach," is also entered under the year 667.

⁶ *Voyage.* O'F. adds the marg. note "668, Ussr.," to signify that Ussher (*Index Chron.*) refers the voyage of Colman to that year.

⁷ *Insula vaccæ albæ;* i.e. Inis-bofin, "the Island of the White Cow;" now Bophin Island, off the west coast of the co. Mayo.

Kal.¹ Death of Ailill Flannessa, son of Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire. Maelcaich, son of Scannal, *i.e.* King of the Cruithne, *and* Maelduin, son of Scannal, King of Cinel Cairpre, obierunt. Eochaidh Iarlaithe, King of the Cruithne,² mortuus. Dubhindracht, son of Dunchadh, King of Ui mBriuin Ai, moritur. Death of Ceallach, son of Guaire. Battle of Fersat, between the Ultonians and Cruithne, in which Cathusach, son of Luircen, fell. Baithin, Abbot of Bennchair, quievit. Faelan, son of Colman, King of Laighen, moritur.

[A.D.]

[662.]

Kal.³ A mortality in which four Abbots of Bennchair perished, viz., Berach,⁴ Cumine, Colum, and Aedhan. Battle of Aine, between the Aradha and the Ui Fidhgheinte, in which Eoghan, son of Crunnmael, fell. [Mortal] wounding of Brann Finn,⁵ son of Maelechtrach, King of the Desi of Mumhan.

[663.]

Kal. Voyage⁶ of Bishop Colman, with the rest of the Scoti, to Insula vaccæ albæ,⁷ in which he founded a church; and voyage of the sons of Gartnait⁸ to Hibernia, with the people of Seth.⁹ Fergus, son of Muccid, dies. Muircher-tach Nár, King of Connacht, *i.e.* son of Guaire, moritur.

[664.]

Kal. Death of Cumine Albus,¹⁰ Abbot of Hi, and of Critan, Abbot of Bennchair, and of Mochua Mac Cuist; and death of Maelfothartaigh, son of Suibhne, King of the Ui Tuirtre. Iturnan and Corinda¹¹ died among the Picts.

[665.]

Kal.¹² [Mortal] wounding of Maelduin Ua Ronain. Death of Blathmac, son of Maelcobha; and murder of Cunda, son of Ceallach. The sons of Gartnait left

[666.]

⁸ *Sons of Gartnait.* "Gartnati Pictorum Regis filii." Marg. note by O'F.

⁹ *Seth.* This is probably a mistake for Sceth, as in the Ann. Ult., or Scith, as in Tig. The island of Skye is apparently meant. See Adamnan's *Columba*, ed. Reeves, p. 62, n.^b.

¹⁰ *Cumine Albus.* O'F. adds the

marg. note "669, Ussr.," implying that Cumine's death is referred by Ussher to that year.

¹¹ *Corinda.* This name, which is apparently Κορινδοα (Cormda) in A., is written Corinda in B. "Cormda," Ann. Ult. "Corindu," Tig.

¹² *Kal.* This is the year 670, according to O'F.

Uenit genus Saptarad de Hibernia. Quin Drani Pind mic Maelipotatpau. Morp Dunchada nepotir Rónáin.

¶ Ct. Morp Orru filii Edilbrat, Rí Saxan. Quin Sechnapau mic Blathmaic Regir Temoriae initio hiemir:—

Da rruanae ba heélagach
An teé ambioð Sechnapach
Da imda rubeall por flait
Irin teé ambioð mac Blathmaic.

Dubdúin Rí Cinel Coirpre iugulauit illum. Dran Pionn mac Maéloctpau mic mortuur. Maelruba in Britaniam nauigat.

¶ Ct. Bellum Dungaile mic Maelituile, Rí Cineoil bogaine. Loingrec uictor fuit, et Dungal cecidit. Morp Cumurpau mic Rónáin. Cendpaelað mac Blathmaic pugnare incipit.

¶ Ct. Quin Domangairt mic Domnaill Dric Rí Dáilpaua. Nauigatio failbe Ab lae in Hiberniam. Maélruba fundauit ecclesiam Aporceporan.

¶ Ct. Quin Congaile Cennpaua mic Dunchada Rí Ulað. Dece darphe interprecit eum. Nubes tenuir et tremula ad speciem coelestir arcus, iii. uigilia noctir u^a. pema ante Parcha, ab oriente in occidentem, per repenum coelum apparuit. Luna in sanguinem uepra ert.

¶ Ct. Bellum Cindpaelað mic Blathmaic mic Aðba Slaine. Occisus ert Cennpaelað. Pinnachta mac Dunchada uictor erat. Pinnachta Fleuað pugnare incipit.

¹ *Edilbirt*; i.e. Æthelfrith. The date 671 is written in the marg. by O'F. Oswiu's death is referred by Bede to the year 670 of the Incarnation=669 of the Common Era.

² *Bran Finn*. The [mortal] wounding of a person of this name is recorded under the year 663.

³ *Battle of Dungal*. bellum Dungaile (bellum Dungaile), A.B. The entry of this battle in the *Frag. of Annals*, pub. by the Ir. Arch. and Celt. Soc., Dub., 1860 (p. 69), is "Battle of Tulach-árd, in which fell Dungaile, son of Maeltuile," &c. This is the year 672, according to O'F.

Hibernia. [Mortal] wounding of Bran Finn, son of Maelfothartaigh. Death of Dunchadh Ua Ronain. A.D.
[666.]

Kal. Death of Oswiu, son of Edilbrit,¹ King of the Saxons. [Mortal] wounding of Sechnasach, son of Blathmac, King of Temoria, in the beginning of winter:— [667.]

Full of bridles—full of horsewhips—

Was the house in which was Sechnasach;

Many were the leavings of plunder

In the house in which the son of Blathmac dwelt.

Dubhduin, King of Cinel Cairpre, killed him. Bran Finn,² son of Maelochtrach, mortuus. Maelrubha sails into Britain.

Kal. Battle of Dungal,³ son of Maeltuile, King of Cinel Boghaine. Loingsech was the victor, and Dungal was slain. Death of Cumuscach, son of Ronan. Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, begins to reign. [668.]

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of Domangart, son of Domhnall Brec, King of Dal-Riada. Voyage⁴ to Ireland of Failbhe, Abbot of Hi. Maelrubha founded the church of Aporerossan. [669.]

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of Congal Cennfoda,⁵ son of Dunchadh, King of Uladh. Becc Bairche slew him. A thin and⁶ tremulous cloud, in the form of a rainbow, appeared at the fourth watch of the night of the fifth day before Easter Sunday, *stretching* from east to west, in a clear sky. The moon was turned into blood. [670.]

Kal.⁷ Battle of Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine, *in which* Cennfaeladh was slain. Finnachta, son of Dunchadh, was the victor. Finnachta Fledach begins to reign. [671.]

who adds the marg. note, quoted from Tig., "Expulsio Droiti (Picti) de regno, et Combustio Bennchoriæ Britonum."

⁴ Voyage. O.F. notes the year 672 in the marg. opposite to this entry.

⁵ Cennfoda, i.e., "of the long head."

cennfo2, A., in which the last character of the word represents the letters *oa*. Cennfo2, B. O.F. makes this the year 674.

⁶ And. *et*, A. *et*, B.

⁷ Kal. This is the year 675, according to O.F.

[Ct. Columba Episcopus insulae uaccae albae, et Finan [mac] Aipendain quiescunt. Coireacrað Aliligh Fugseinn la Finnachta mac Dunchada. Pailbe de hibernia reuertitur. Congal mac Maelduin, ocur Aiptaile, iugulati sunt.

[Ct. Stella comitis uira est luminosa in mense Septembris et Octobris. Dunchadh mac Ultain, Ri Aipgiath occipit est a nDun Porso la Maelduin mac Maelpitriugh. Cat etir Finnachta ocur Laiſnechab in loco proximo Locha Gabor, in quo Finnachta uictor erat. Conscripio Cuile Maine ubi ceciderunt da mac Maelduain. Decan Ruminio quiescit in insula Britannie.

[Ct. Morp Colgan mic Pailbe Flainn, Ri Muſhan. Daircill mac Cuireta Episcopus Glindae da Lochae quiescit. Morp Doroito mic Domnaill.

[Ct. Quies Pailbe Abbatir lae. Centraelað Sapiens quiescit. Cat [re] Finnachta contra dec dairce. Dornitatio Nectain.

[Ct. Colman Abbennacp quiescit. Suin Pianamlo mic Maeltuile regis Lagenorum. Poircechan dia muintir perin poorgeſuin ap Finnachta. Catla mac Rogallaiſ moritur. Cat Saxonum ubi cecidit Almune filius Orru. Morp Maelpocharaiſ Episcopus Aipso

¹ *Columba*. Called Colman in the entry at the year 664. O'F. adds the note "676, Ussr.," to signify that Abp. Ussher refers Colman's death to that year.

² *Consecration*. A. and B. read coireacr̃. for coireacrað (coiseacraðh), "consecration." But in Tig. and the Four Mast., the word used is coirecraðh, "spoiling," "destruction," which is undoubtedly the true reading. The Ann. Ult. and Ann. of Inisfallen have "Destructio;" and the word used in "Fragments of Annals" is coirecraðh.

³ *Of October*. Octimbris, A. B. This is the year 677, accord. to O'F. The appearance of a comet is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chron. at the year 678.

⁴ *Drost*. "[Rex] Pict[orum]." Marg. note by O'F., who adds that the correct year is 678.

⁵ *Kal*. O'F. adds the year 679 as the correct date.

⁶ *Of . . . Abbot*. Abbatirra, for abbatir, A. B., on which Dr. O'Conor remarks, "Miror Dualdum Firbisium ita erasse." *Rev. Hib*

Kal. Columba,¹ Bishop of Insula vaccæ albæ, and Finan, [son] of Airennan, quieverunt. Consecration² of Ailech Frigreinn by Finnachta, son of Dunchadh. Failbhe returns from Hibernia. Congal, son of Maelduin, and Aurtaille were slain. A.D.
[672.]

Kal. A bright and luminous comet was seen in the months of September and of October.³ Dunchadh, son of Ultan, King of Airghiall, slain in Dun Forgo by Maelduin, son of Maelfitrigh. A battle between Finnachta and the Lagenians, in a place close to Loch Gabhar, in which Finnachta was victorious. The conflict of Cul Maine, in which two sons of Maelachdain were slain. Becan Ruminn quievit in the island of Britain. [673.]

Kal. Death of Colga, son of Failbhe Flann, King of Mumhan. Daircill, son of Cuireta, Bishop of Glenn-dallocha, quievit. Death of Drost,⁴ son of Domhnall. [674.]

Kal.⁵ Quies of Failbhe, Abbot⁶ of Hi. Cennfaeladh the Wise, quievit. A battle [gained by] Finnachta over Bec Bairche. Dormitatio of Nechtan. [675.]

Kal. Colman, Abbot of Bennchair, quievit. [Mortal] wounding of Fianamhail, son of Maeltuile, King of the Lagenians.⁷ Foichsechan, one of his own people, wounded him, through the instigation of Finnachta. Cathal, son of Raghallach, died. A battle among the Saxons, in which Almune,⁸ son of Oswiu, was slain. Death of Maelfothartaigh, Bishop of Ard-Sratha. A battle in Bodhbhghna, in which was slain Conall Oirgnech, i.e. [676.]

Script., tom. II., p. 210, n. 11. But Duald Mac Firbis was a much more correct copyist than his critic.

⁷ *King of the Lagenians.* O'F. adds the marg. note "Dran mac Conall R[ex] L[ageniæ], supra, 15." The reference is to the Dublin copy of Tighern., in which the entry reads "Dran mac Conall R[ex]

Lagen an." Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of Tig. (ad. an. 680), translates this "Brannus filius Conalli Rex Lageniæ anno," although he has Bran's obit at the year 690. In the list of Leinster Kings, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*, Bran is said to have reigned 11 years.

⁸ *Almune; i.e. Ælfwine.*

Spaṭa. Caṭ i mḃoḃḃḡnū ubi ceciderit Conall Oirgneḥ .i. Rí Coirpre. Leppa spauirima quae uocatur ḃolgaḥ.

¶ Ct. Combustio Regum a nḃúin Ceṭiri .i. Duhgal mac Scandáil Rí Cuiṭne, et Centraelaḥ mac Suibne, Rí Cianachta ḡlinne ḡemein, initio aestatis, lá Maelḃúin mac Maeliṭraiḡ. Ciár ingen Duibrea quieuit. Caṭ ḃlai Slebe postea initio hiemis, in quo interfectur ert Maelḃúin mac Maeliṭraiḡ la Ciannachta ḡlinne ḡemin, ocuṛ la Flano Pionn mac Maeliṭnele. Iugulatio Conall mic Dunchaḃa a cenn Típe. Iugulatio Seḇnuraiḡ mic Airmeḃhaiḡ, et Conaing mic Congaile.

¶ Ct. Iugulatio Cintraolaḥ mic Colḡan Rí Connaḥṭ. Ulḇu Ḍepḡ h. Caillaḃe, ṭi Conmaicniḃ Cuile, occider eum. Caṭ Raṭa móipe Muiḡe Line contra ḃritoneṛ ubi ceciderunt Caṭuraḥ mac Maelḃúin, Rí Cuiṭne, et Ulltán mac Ḍicolla.

¶ Ct. Dunchaḥ Muirce piluṛ Maelḃuiḃ .i. Rí Connaḃṭ, iugulatur. Bellum Copainḃ in quo ceciderunt Colcu mac ḃlaiṭmaic, ocuṛ Pḡḡur mac Maelḃuiḃ, Rí Cineoil Coirpre. Initium mortalitatis puerorum in menṣe Octobri. Dormitatio Airmeḃhaiḡ na Craḃe. Colman Abb Cluana muc Nóir quieuit. A Airṭeḥ ḃo.

¶ Ct. Mortalitas paruulorum. Mopṛ Maine Abb nCentroma. Bellum Cairil Finḃairp. Loḥ nḃchach ṭo iouḃ i pṛuil.

¶ Ct. Uentur magnus et terræmotus in hibernia inrola. Saxoneṛ Campum ḃreagh uartaerunt et ecclesiar plurimar in menṣe Iunii. Mopṛ Conall

¹ Kal. O'F. notes the year 681 as the true year.

² Kal. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note "681, Cod. Cl.," to signify that this is the year 681, according to the Codex Cluanensis; but in the translation of the Ann. of Clonmacnois the death of Cennfaeladh is given at the

year 677, the proper year apparently being 682.

³ Kal. The correct year is 682, according to O'F.

⁴ Beginning. Initium, A. B. The rest of the entry is written in the English character in A.

King of Cairpre. A very severe leprosy, which is called "Bolgach."

A.D.

[676.]

Kal.¹ Burning of the Kings in Dún Cethirn—viz.: Dungal, son of Scannal, King of the Cruithne, and Cennfaeladh, son of Suibhne, King of Ciannachta of Gleann Geimhin—in the beginning of summer, by Maelduin, son of Maelfitrigh. Ciar, daughter of Dubhrea, quievit. The battle of Bla Sliabh, afterwards, in the beginning of winter, in which Maelduin, son of Maelfitrigh, was slain by the Ciannachta of Gleann Geimhin, and by Flann Finn, son of Maeltuile. Jugulatio of Conall, son of Dunchadh, at Cenn-tire. Jugulatio of Sechnasach, son of Airmedhach, and of Conaing, son of Congal.

[677.]

Kal.² Jugulatio of Cennfaeladh, son of Colga, King of Connacht. Ulcha Derg Ua Caillaidhe, of the Conmaicne Cuile, slew him. The battle of Rath-mor of Magh-Line, against the Britons, in which fell Cathasach, son of Maelduin, King of the Cruithne, and Ultan, son of Dicuill.

[678.]

Kal.³ Dunchadh Muirsee, son of Maeldubh, *i.e.* King of Connacht, slain. The battle of Corann, in which Colcu, son of Blathmac, and Fergus, son of Maelduin, King of the Cinel Cairpre, were slain. Beginning⁴ of the mortality of children in the month of October. Dormitatio of Airmedhach, of Craebh. Colman, Abbot of Cluainmuc-Nois, quievit. He was from Airtech.

[679.]

Kal.⁵ Mortality of children. Death of Maine, Abbot of nAendruim. The battle of Caisel-Finnbhairr. Loch nEchach was turned into blood.⁶

[680.]

Kal.⁷ A great wind and earthquake in the island of Hibernia. The Saxons laid waste the plain of Bregia, and many churches, in the month of June. Death of

[681.]

¹ Kal. O'F. adds the date 683 in the marg.

² Turned into blood. The word *ingnau*, *i.e.*, wonder, is written in the marg. in A., in the orig. hand. It is not enumerated among the

"Wonders of Eri," a list of which is given in Todd's ed. of the *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, sq.

⁷ Kal. The true year is 684, according to O'F.

mic Suairpe. Mory Dperrail [mic] Pepsura morbo .i. Rí Coba.

¶ Ct. Domnall Drec mac Echach Duíde do tuitim la haon Ríð Dpetan i ccað Spacta Capun. Iugulatio Roteachtaið ocur Darðarta filii Pinguine. Porpon Ab Cluana muc Noir quieuit.

¶ Ct. Iugulatio Pepsaið mic Congaile. Quier Documacónoc Abbatir Uallir da loða. Dormitatio Roirtene Ab Corcaige móipe. Mory Orrene Episcopi Monasterii Fintani .i. Munnu, mic Tulcani. Adamnanus captiuor peduxit ad hiberniam.

¶ Ct. Quier Segeni Episcopi Aird macha. Occisio Canoinn mic Saptair. Pinnaðda clericatum suscepit. Cað Imleða [Fio] miá Niáll mac Cernaíð Sotail pop Congalað mac Conaíng, ubi ceciderunt Dubdambep, Rí Airda Ciannaðda, et huarcpíðe h. Orrene, Rí Conaílle. Congalað mac Conaíng fugit.

¶ Ct. Pindachda puerititur ad pegnum. Iolan Episcop Sarad obiit. Iugulatio Diarmada Míde .i. Rí Míde, mic Airmethaið la Aoð mac Oluthaið Rí pper Cúl. Mory Catupaið h. Domnall Drec. Mory Pepsathaið mic Tuátalain. Mory Maeilríúin mic Conaill Cpannamna. Obrepurata ert parr solir.

¶ Ct. Congal mac Maeilríúin mic Aeda Dennain, Rí Muman, ab uno pcolaprico interpectur ert, et Dunchað mac Oirpodoit ocur Ailill mac Dungaile, Rí Cruíðne, iugulati sunt. In hoc anno Deda fecit librum De Natura Repum et Temporibur et in pagin et in figell.

¹ *Domhnall Brec*. The death of Domhnall Brec is also entered under the year 640, *supra*, which is the more correct date. See nn. 10, 11, p. 87. O'F. adds that this is the year 685.

² (*i.e.*, *Munnu*). Written as a gloss, in the original hand, over the name of Fintan, in A. B. reads munhan (of Munster).

³ *Gartnait*. Capnait, A. B.

⁴ *Imlech* [Fio]. The word Fio (Fio), interlined by O'Flaherty in A. is omitted in B. O'F. adds that the true year is 687.

⁵ *Garad*; *i.e.* Cenngaradh, or Cinn-garadh, now Kingarh, in Bute. The correct year is 688, according to O'F.

Conall, son of Guaire. Death by disease of Bresal, [son] of Fergus; *i.e.* King of Cobha. A.D. [681.]

Kal. Domhnall Brec,¹ son of Eochaidh Buidhe, fell by Haon, King of Britain, in the battle of Srath Caruin. Jugulation of Rothechtach and Dargarta, sons of Finnghuine. Forcron, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [682.]

Kal. Jugulatio of Feradhach, son of Congal. Quies of Dochumachonoc, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha. Dormitatio of Roisten, Abbot of Corcach mór. Death of Ossen, Bishop of the Monastery of Fintan (*i.e.* Munnu²), son of Tulcan. Adamnan brought captives back to Hibernia. [683.]

Kal. Quies of Segene, Bishop of Ard-Macha. The killing of Canon, son of Gartnait.³ Finnachta received holy orders. The battle of Imlech [Fio⁴] *gained* by Niall, son of Cernach Sotail, over Congalach, son of Conaing, in which were slain Dubhdainbher, King of 'Ard Ciannachta, and Huarcriðhe Ua Ossene, King of Conaille. Congalach, son of Conaing, fled. [684.]

Kal. Finnachda returns to the Sovereignty. Iolan, Bishop of Garad,⁵ died. Murder of Diarmaid Midhe, *i.e.* King of Midhe,⁶ son of Airmedhach, by Aedh, son of Dluthach, King of Fera Cúl. Death of Cathasach, grandson of Domhnall Brec. Death of Feradhach, son of Tuathalan. Death of Maelduin, son of Conall Crandamhna. A part of the sun was darkened. [685.]

Kal. Congal,⁷ son of Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, King of Mumhan, was killed by a student; and Dunchadh, son of Oredoith, and Ailill, son of Dungal, King of the Cruithne, were slain. In this year Beda composed a book, "De Natura Rerum et Temporibus et in pagin et [686.]

⁶ *King of Midhe.* Rí Míche; written as a gloss over the name. O'Flaherty notes that this event occurred in the year 689.

⁷ *Congal.* O'F. adds the marg. note "689, Cod. Cl.," indicating that

the killing of Congal is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under that year. He also adds that the death of Gnathnad, Abbess of Kildare, is recorded under the same year in the Dublin copy of Tighernach.

Morr Pinguini Longi, et Papatthais Meit mic Nectligh, et Coblait filia Canonni, mortua est. Bran mac Conaill, Rí Laigen, moritur.

¶ Ct. Cronan mac Concualne Abb henncair, moritur. Teodorur episcopus Britannie quieuit. Fíðgellað mac Flaind Rí .h. Maíne quieuit t moritur.

¶ Ct. Adamnanus xiiii anno post paupam Failbi ad hiberniam pergit. Luna in sanguineum colorem in natale Sancti Martini.

¶ Ct. Morr Dirað Episcopus Fernan, et Bran nepos Paeláin Rex Lagemienrum mortuus est. Cað eirip Orraige ocuþ Laighe in quo cecidit Paelcáir h. Maerlode. Cað contra filium Panteae. Pluuia sanguinea in Lagenia pluuit.

¶ Ct. Cronan dec Ab Cluana muc Noir obit .i. Cron dec .i. a Cualgne a éinel. Obitur Cronáin báini.

¶ Ct. Pínfnachta mac Dunchaða, mic Aeða Slaine, Rí Érenn, ocuþ Dheppal filiur eiuþ, iugulati sunt, hic Speallanð Dollað ó Aeð mac Oluthaig mic Áililla, mic Aeða Sláine .i. Rí Pær Cúl, ocuþ ó Congalað mac Conaig [mic Congaile] mic Aeða Slaine. Quier Minnbairpento Ab Acharð bó. Loingreð mac Aengura pegrnape incipit.

¹ *Et in pagin, et in figell.* The editor is unable to explain what these words are intended to represent. The word "vigil" is generally written "fíðil" (figil) in Irish MSS.; but the form "figell" is unusual.

² *Bran.* "R[ex] L[ageniæ]. Ceallach Cualonn succedit." Marg. note, O'F. Bran's death is also entered under the year 689. See n. 7.

³ *Theodorus.* "Theodorus Cantuar. Archiep. ob." Marg. note by O'F., who also adds the year 690 as the true year.

⁴ *Or moritur.* The characters t.m. (for "vel moritur") are written after

the abbrev. q. (quieuit), in A., as if it seemed uncertain whether Fíðghellach should be classed amongst ecclesiastics or laymen, the expression "quieuit" being generally used in this Chronicle to signify the death of an ecclesiastic, "mortuus est," or "moritur" being the form used in the case of a layman.

⁵ *Moon.* A marg. note in O'F.'s hand reads "Luna sang. 11 Novr., Epact: 24, et die Lunæ 14, A°. 691, et Lunæ 26, A°. 692."

⁶ *Festival;* i.e. the festival of St. Martin's birth, the 11th of November.

in figell."¹ Death of Finghin the Long, and Feradhach Meith, son of Nechtlech; and Coblaith, daughter of Canon, mortua est. Bran,² son of Conall, King of Laighen, moritur. A.D.
[686.]

Kal. Cronan, son of Cucualne, Abbot of Bennchair, moritur. Theodorus,³ Bishop of Britain, quievit. Fidhghellach, son of Flann, King of Ui Maine, quievit (or moritur).⁴ [687.]

Kal. Adamnan proceeds to Hibernia in the 14th year after the death of Failbhe. The moon⁵ was turned into the colour of blood on the festival⁶ of Saint Martin. [688.]

Kal. Death of Dirath, Bishop of Ferna; and Bran Ua Faelain, King of the Lagenians, mortuus est.⁷ A battle between the Osraighe and Lagenians, in which Faelchar Ua Maelodhra was slain. A battle against the son of Penda. Bloody rain fell in Lagenia.⁸ [689.]

Kal. Cronan Bec, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, died,⁹ i.e. Cron Bec; viz., his family was of Cuailgne. Death of Cronan of Balla. [690.]

Kal.¹⁰ Finshnechta, son of Dunchadh, son of Aedh Slaine, King of Erinn, and Bresal, his son, were slain at Greallach-Dollaith by Aedh, son of Dluthach, son of Ailill, son of Aedh Slaine, i.e. King of Fera-Cul, and by Congalach, son of Conaing, [son of Congal], son of Aedh Slaine. Quies of Minnbairrenn, Abbot of Achadh-bo. Loingsech,¹¹ son of Aengus, begins to reign. [691.]

¹ *Mortuus est.* mortui sunt (mortui sunt), A. B. O'F., who considers this to be the year 691, adds the note "R[ex] L[ageniæ], de quo A°. 689, rectius." Bran's death is also entered above under the year 686, which O'Flaherty thinks should be the year 689.

² *In Lagenia.* in Lageni (in Lagenis), A. B.

³ *Died.* The remainder of the sen-

tence is written as an orig. gloss over the entry. O'F. adds the note "693, Cod. Cl." in the marg., to signify that Cronan's obit is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 693 (recte 689).

¹⁰ *Kal.* This is the year 695, according to O'Flaherty.

¹¹ *Loingsech.* p.e. (for ríge Erinn, King of Erinn). Marg. note, A., in orig. hand.

¶ Ct. iugulatio Domnall mic Conall Crandaínn. Píngguine mac Con cen maíar, Rí Muman, moritur. Pepsal .i. Rí Connacht, mac Ardgail mic Suairé Aíðne, moritur. Loéne Menn, pápien, Ab Cille Dara iugulatur [ert]. Congalaí mac Conaing, mic Congaile, mic Aedá Slaine, moritur ert.

¶ Ct. Adamnanus ad Hiberniam pergit, et dedit legem Innocencium populis. Moling Luachra dormiuit.

¶ Ct. Caí a Píepnmaí ubi ceciderunt Concupar Maíae mac Maílruin .i. Rí na nAípter, oíur Aed Aípeí, Rí Daíl Aíraíde. Mórí Póranáin Ab Cille Dara.

¶ Ct. Pílipus anno uno et mensibus .iii.

¶ Ct. Accenra ert bouina mortalitatis in Hibernia i

¶ Ct. Febra i Muig Treáí a TTeatba. Quies Anchopitae Aedá o Slebtu. Sicc mor in hoc anno corperiot loía oíur aíðí Epeann, corpeí an muir eíur Eíin oíur Aíbain gombíí imaitííe eturpa poppín lice eíá. Plano mac Cínoraoláí, mic Suíðne, iugulatur ert. Pameí et peritlentia .iii. annis in Hibernia facta ert, ut homo hominem comederet. Plano mac Maíeiluile, Rí Cineóil Eoíáin iugulatur. Conall mac Suíðne, Rí na nDeí, moritur.

¶ Ct. Oíuill mac Con cen maíar, Rí Muman moritur [ert]. Conall mac Doínenacch, Rí .h. Pííðgentíí, moritur.

¹ *Kal.* O.F. supplies the date "696" in the marg.

² "The Law of the Innocents." A marg. note, in a more recent hand than O.F.'s, reads "et dedit eis legem legitimi Paschatis." In the *Fragments of Annals*, pub. by the Ir. Arch. and Celt. Soc. (Dublin, 1860, p. 96), this law is said to have had for its object to prevent women and children

from being killed, "gan maca gan mná do ínapáí," i.e., "[that they were] not to kill women or children." See Adamnan's *Columba*, ed. Reeves, p. 179. O.F. considers this the year 697.

³ *Dormiuit.* O'Flaherty adds "plura 16 h," referring to the Trin. Coll. Dub. copy of Tighern., in which (697) it is added that Moling died in Britain.

Kal.¹ Murder of Domhnall, son of Conall Crandamhna. A.D.
 Finngheine, son of Cu-cen-mathair, King of Mumhan, [692.]
 moritur. Fergal, *i.e.* King of Connacht, son of Ardgall,
 son of Guaire Aidhne, moritur. Lochene Menn, the Wise,
 Abbot of Cill-dara, jugulatus [est]. Conghalach, son of
 Conaing, son of Congal, son of Aedh Slaine, mortuus est.

Kal. Adamnan proceeded to Hibernia, and gave "the [693.]
 Law of the Innocents"² to the people. Moling Luachra
 dormivit.³

Kal. A battle in Fernmhagh, in which Conchobhar [694.]
 Macha,⁴ son of Maelduin, *i.e.* King of the Airthera, and
 Aedh Airedh, King of Dal-Araidhe, were slain. Death
 of Forannan, Abbot of Cill-dara.

Kal. Philippus⁵ *reigned* one year and six months. [695.]

Kal. A mortality broke out among cows in Hibernia, [696.]
 on the Kalends of February, in Magh Treagha, in Teath-
 bha. Quies of the anchorite Aedh, of Slebhthe. Great
 frost⁶ in this year, so that the lakes and rivers of Erin
 were frozen over, and the sea between Erin and Alba
 was frozen *to such an extent* that people used to travel to
 and fro on the ice. Flann, son of Cennfaeladh, son of
 Suibhne, jugulatus est. Famine and pestilence prevailed
 during three years in Hibernia, to that degree that man
 ate man. Flann, son of Maeltuile, King of the Cinel
 Eoghain, jugulatus [est]. Conall, son of Suibhne, King
 of the Deisi, moritur.

Kal.⁷ Oilill, son of Cu-cen-mathair, King of Mumhan, [697.]
 mortuus [est]. Conall, son of Donennach, King of Ui
 Fidhgheinte, moritur.

¹ *Macha*. Mæcæ (Mæchæ), A.
 B. Macha (Macha), Ann. of Tig.
 and Four M. Mæcce (Maicce),
 Ann. Ult. O'F. thinks 698 the true
 year.

⁵ *Philippus*. This entry is very
 much out of place, as the Emperor
 Philip succeeded Justinian II. in the

year 711. *L'Art de verif. les dates*,
 tom. 1, p. 421.

⁶ *Great frost*. This entry is writ-
 ten in the lower marg. in MS. A., p.
 33. This is the year 699, according
 to O'F.

⁷ *Kal*. O'F. adds the date 700 in
 the marg.

¶ Ct. Muireadhach Muirge Alí, Rí Connacht, a quo Sil Muireadhach natí sunt, moritur. Irgalac .h. Conaing a ðritonibur iugulatur est.

¶ Ct. Cat Máirge Culinn in Arð Ua nEodaí, inter Ulltoib et ðritoner, ubi cecidit filiur [Ratgairn] aouerrariur ecclesiarum Dei. Ulaib uictorier erant. Cat an Corainn la Connachta, in quo ceciderunt Loingsreá .i. mac Aengusa, Rí Epeann, cum tribur filiur suir .i. Arðgal ocu Connachtaí ocu Plann Ferg, ocu duo fili Colcen, ocu Duðuiberg mac Dungaile, ocu Pergur Porcpaib ocu Conall Gappa; et ceciderunt multi uicer. In 1o. Iulii, ui. hora diei Sabbati hoc bellum conpectum est. Ceallaí mac Ragallai mic Uadaí uictor erat.

¶ Ct. Strager Dailmada ic Linn Limniae. Adomnanur lxxiiii^o. anno aetatis suae in nono Kalendatum Octobur, Abbat lae, quieuit.

Bellum pop Cloinaí ubi uictor fuit Ceallaí Culáin, in quo cecidit Dodbcaí Míde mac Diarmada. Pogartaí .h. Cernaií fuit.

¶ Ct. Bellum Concumpuáib, ubi cecidit Celeáur mac Comain. Ceallach mac Ragallai, Rí Connacht, port eleuicatum obiit. Congal mac Pergura pugnare incipit.

¶ Ct. Daonna Daire et Orrene filiur Galluirt (Premuinn do Calpaige Tereá dó) Abbat Cluana mac Noir, paupauerunt. Concupar mac Maélrouin, Rí

¹ Kal. The year 701 has been noted by O'F. as the true year.

² *Arð-Ua-nEchach*. Arð aue nEodaí (Ard aue nEchach), A.; corrected to "Ardes-Ui-nEachach" by O'F., who refers to the Dublin copy of Tighern., "fol. 16 b." (ad ann. 704), where the name is so written. B. reads arð aue nEodaí.

³ *Ides of July*. This would indi-

cate the year 702, in which the Ides, or 15th of July, fell on Saturday. In Tighern. and Ann. Ult. the battle is stated to have been fought on the 4th of the Ides of July, being Saturday, which would agree with the year 704, as O'F. observes in a note.

⁴ *Of Saturday*. Gabothí, A. B.

⁵ *At Linn Limni*. ic Uin Limniae, A. B. O'F. would correct this

Kal.¹ Muiredhach of Magh Ai, King of Connacht, from whom the Síl Muiredhaigh are descended, moritur. Irgalach Ua Conaing was slain by the Britons. A.D.
[698.]

Kal. The battle of Magh Cuilinn in Ard-Ua-nEchach,² between the Ultonians and the Britons, in which the son [of Radgand], the adversary of the churches of God, was slain. The Ultonians were the victors. The battle of the Corann in Connacht, in which fell Loingsech, *i.e.* son of Aengus, King of Erinn, with his three sons, viz.:—Ardgal, and Connachtach, and Flann Gerg; and the two sons of Colcen, and Dubhdiberg, son of Dungal, and Fergus Forcraith, and Conall Gabhra, and many chieftains also fell. On the Ides of July,³ at the 6th hour of Saturday,⁴ this battle was fought. Ceallach, son of Raghallach, son of Uada, was the victor. [699.]

Kal. Slaughter of the Dal-Riada at Linn Limni.⁵ Adamnan, Abbot of Hi, in the 78th⁶ year of his age, on the ninth of the Kalends of October, quievit. [700.]

A battle *was fought* at Claen-ath, in which Ceallach Cualann was the victor, and Bódhbheadh Midhe, son of Diarmaid, was slain. Fogartach Ua Cernaigh fled.

Kal. The battle of Corcomruaidh, in which Celechair, son of Coman, was slain. Ceallach, son of Raghallach, King of Connacht, post clericatum obiit. Congal,⁷ son of Fergus, begins to reign. [701.]

Kal. Dachonna⁸ of Daire, and Ossene⁸ (who was from Fremhain, in Calraighe of Tephtha), son of Gallust, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, pausaverunt. Conchobhar, son of [702.]

(in A.) to, "i nglenn lemnæ," as the name is written in Tighern. "In Valle Limnæ," Ann. Ult. Dr. Reeves thinks that the place meant is "Gleann Leamhna, the Valley of the Levin Water, which runs from Loch Lomond to Dumbarton." *Adamnan*, p. 378, n. 8.

⁶ *The 78th.* O'F. writes "77th," and prefixes the date 704.

⁷ *Congal.* "R. H.," for "Rex Hiberniæ;" marg. note by O'Flaherty, who adds that this is the year 705.

⁸ *Dachonna. Ossene.* O'Flaherty prefixes the date 705 to the obits of these ecclesiastics.

Cineóil Coirppre, moritur. Plann Peabla Ab Airí Macha, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Conodap Pabair obuit. Occipio Inopeachdaí mic Dunchaí .i. Muirge, Rí teopa Connacht. Pergus mac Maélínáin, Rí Cineoil Eógan, ocyr Pergus mac Loingis Rí Cinel Conaill, occiderunt eum. Coibdenaí Eppcop Airí pratha, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Cucuairín, Rí Cruíche et Ulaí iugulatur. Pincū .h. Rebairín, interprecit eum. Do ár mor iterum incendit.

¶ Ct. Caí Maíge Ele per dolum, ubi iugulati sunt Lethlappar filius Eídaí, Cuallairín ocyr Cuímaire. Cathal mac Muirpeidhaí .i. Rí Connacht, moritur. Maéltoobarcon Eppcop Cille Dara, quieuit. Perti quae dicitur Baccac, cum uentur profluuió in Hibernia.

¶ Ct. Conmaol mac Pailbe, Abb lae, quieuit. Congal, mac Pergus, Rí Tempaí, rubita morte perit. Pergus regnare incipit.

¶ Ct. [Caí for] hua Meit, Sleí Puáir ubi Tnútaí mac Moéloingis et Cupoi mac Aoí mic Óluí, ceciderunt. Pergus uictor fuit. Cénnpaolaí, Abb Pobair quieuit.

¶ Ct. Bellum inter nepotes Aoí Slaine in quo Maíne, filius Néll mic Cernai, iugulatur est. Pláir mac Aoí mic Óluí, uictor fuit. Cucepa, Rí Orrai, moritur. Dubgualai Abb Glinne da loí quieuit. Caí Cairn Pedaí, ubi cecidit Cormac mac Maíne, Rí Muman.

¹ Kal. O'F. considers the true year to be 706.

² Cow mortality. Do ár, A. B. O'F. writes the word "Lues" in the marg. in A. He also adds 707 as the correct year.

³ Through treachery. Per dolum, A. B. Cath dolo (Cath dolo), Tig. 709. Bellum dolo (Bellum dolo),

Ann. Ult. 708. Cath dola, Ann. Four Mast., 707, which Dr. O'Donovan translates "the battle of Dola;" but the reading "per dolum" is probably correct, as the expression "Jugulati sunt," which is also found in Tig. and the Ann. Ult., would seem to indicate that Lethlobhair and his companions had been murdered.

⁴ Baccach, i.e., lameness. O'Fla-

Maelduin, King of Cinel Cairpre, moritur. Flann Febhla, Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit. A.D. [702.]

Kal.¹ Conodhar of Fobhar died. The killing of Indrechtach, son of Dunchadh (*i.e.* of Muirisge), King of the three divisions of Connacht. Fergal, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel Eoghain, and Fergal, son of Loingsech, King of Cinel Conaill, slew him. Coibhdenach, Bishop of Ard-sratha, quievit. [703.]

Kal. Cucuarain, King of the Cruithne and of Uladh, jugulatus. Finchu Ua Rebain slew him. A great cow mortality² again raged.

[704.]

Kal. The battle of Magh Ele, through treachery,³ in which Lethlobhar, son of Eochaidh, Cuallaidh, and Cudinaise, were slain. Cathal, son of Muiredhach, *i.e.* King of Connacht, moritur. Maeldobharchon, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. The plague which is called the Baccach,⁴ with dysentery, in Hibernia.

[705.]

Kal. Conmael, son of Failbhe, Abbot of Hi, quievit. Congal,⁵ son of Fergus, King of Temhair, died suddenly. Fergal⁶ begins to reign.

[706.]

Kal.⁷ [A battle gained over] the Ui Meith at Sliabh Fuaid, in which Tnuthach, son of Mochloingsech, and Curoi, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, were slain. Fergal was the victor. Cennfaeladh, Abbot of Fobhar, quievit.

[707.]

Kal.⁸ A battle between the descendants of Aedh Slaine, in which Maine, son of Niall, son of Cernach, jugulatus est. Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, was the victor. Cucerca, King of Osraighe, moritur. Dubhgualai, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. The battle of Carn Feradhaigh, in which fell Cormac, son of Maenach, King of Mumhan.

[708.]

herty intimates that the true year is 708.

¹ Congal. "p. e.," for "píġ Epenn," King of Erinn; note in marg., in orig. hand.

² Fergal. "p. e.," for "píġ

Epenn." Marg. note in orig. hand. O.F. adds the date 710.

³ Kal. O.F. thinks this also the year 710.

⁴ Kal. The correct date is 711, accord. to O.F.

[ct. Baetan Eppcop Innri bó pinne obuit. Pailbeur modicup, Ab Cluana mac Noir, quieuit. Cormac mac Aililla, Rí Muman, in bello iugulatur ert. Sechnurac Rí .h. Maíne, moritur.

[ct. Cat bili Teneð in Appul ría Murchað Míðe, ubi Plann mac Aetha mic Oluthaig et Duðóin h. Déce ceciderunt Colgu ocup Aed Cluarað, mac Diarmada, hi ppuithghuinn. Fogartað .h. Cernaið de regno suo expulsur ert, in Britaniam iuit. Nox Lucida in autumno.

[ct. Ceallað Cualand, Rí Laigen, moritur [ert]. Guin Murchaða mic Diarmada mic [Airmeshaig] Caer, Rí .h. Nell la Conall nSpant h. Cernaið. Domhnall mac Catail, Rí Connacht, moritur.

[ct. Fogartað h. Cernaið iterum regnat. Obitur Cele Tigernaig Abb Cluana Eoir. Plann Foirbde mac Fogartaig moritur.

[ct. Dunchað mac Cinnraelað, Abb Iae, moritur. Expulso familiae Iae trans Dorsum Britannie a Nectonio rege. Congregio Dál riáda, et Britones diuicti sunt.

[ct. Decc Darci obuit. Cat Cenannra ubi Tuatál h. Paelcon et Gormgal mac Aetha, mic Oluthaig, et Amalccar h. Conaing, ocup Pargal, pater eius, ceciderunt. Conall Spant victor erat, et Conall Spant h. Cernaið in eo die post bellum interfectus ert ó Pargal mac Maélrouin. Conspuas corona ruper familiam Iae datup. Pluit ppor Meala por Oéain

¹ *Kal.* O'F. adds the year 712 as the correct date.

² *Kal.* The true date is 713, accord. to O'F.

³ *Son of Cathal.* O'Flaherty corrects this to "son of Ceallach." But in a list of the Kings of Connaught, contained in the *Book of Leinster*, a 12th cent. MS. in Trin. Coll., Dublin,

Domhnall is called "son of Cathal." The correction is not copied in B. O'F. thinks 714 the true year.

⁴ *Fogartach.* O'F. adds the marginal note "R[ex] H[ibernie]," and the date 716.

⁵ *Dorsum Britanniae*; i.e., the range of mountains dividing Perthshire from

Kal.¹ Baetan, Bishop of Inis-bo-finne, died. Failbhe Bec, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Cormac, son of Ailill, King of Mumhan, was slain in battle. Sechnasach, King of Ui Mainne, moritur. A.D.
[709.]

Kal.² The battle of Bile Tenedh, in Assal, *gained* by Murchadh Midhe, in which Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Dubhduin Ua Becce were slain; *and* Colgu and Aedh Cluasach, son of Diarmaid, *fell* in the heat of battle. Fogartach Ua Cernaigh was expelled from his kingdom, *and* went to Britain. A bright night in autumn. [710.]

Kal. Ceallach Cualann, King of Laighen, mortuus [est]. [Mortal] wounding of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of [Airmedhach] Caech, King of the Ui Neill, by Conall Grant Ua Cernaigh. Domhnall, son of Cathal,³ King of Connacht, moritur. [711.]

Kal. Fogartach⁴ Ua Cernaigh again reigns. Death of Cele-Tighernaigh, Abbot of Cluain-Eois. Flann Foirbthe, son of Fogartach, moritur. [712.]

Kal. Dunchadh, son of Cennfaeladh, Abbot of Hi, moritur. Expulsion of the family of Hi across "Dorsum Britanniae,"⁵ by King Necton.⁶ A battle in Dal-Riada, and the Britons were defeated. [713.]

Kal.⁷ Becc Bairche died. The battle of Cenannus, in which Tuathal Ua Faelchon, and Gormghal, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Amalghaidh Ua Conaing, and Fergal, his brother, were slain. Conall Grant was the victor; and Conall Grant Ua Cernaigh was slain on that day, after the battle,⁸ by Fergal, son of Maelduin. The coronal tonsure is received by the community of Hi. It rained a shower of honey upon Othan Bec, a shower of [714.]

Argyle. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 64, n.^a.

⁶ *Necton*. Called Naiton by Bede. *Hist. Eccl.* lib. v., c. 22. This is the year 617, according to O'F.

⁷ *Kal.* O'F. notes 718 as the true year.

⁸ *On that day, after the battle.* in eo die post bellum (in eo die post bellum), A. B. The Ann. Ult. and Tig. have "in fine duorum mensium post bellum." The expression in the Four Mast. is "iar nōib mīorab," "after two months."

mbic, ppor arɣio for Oðain móir, ppor[ɣ]ola ruppa foram Lagenorum, et inde uocatur Níall Pporac mac Ppɣaile, ar tunc natúr ɛɣt.

¶Ct. Congreppio apud Lagenienpɛɣ, ubi Ccēð mac Cealllaɣ cecidit. Uartatio Lagenorum .u. uicibur in uno anno la hua Néll.

¶Ct. Ccɛɣar pluuiatúr. Sinnaē Innpí Cloðpánn doɣmuit. Muirbpuçt in menpɛ Octobpɛɣ.

¶Ct. Caē ɛɔip Connaēða ocup Copea ðaɣcinn ubi cecidit mac Talamnaɣ t Tomaltaiɣ. Inpað Laiɣen ocup naɔm na ðopoma ocup naɔm na ɣialla Laiɣen la Ppɣal. Inmɛɣuē Religiopur legem, cum pace Chpɛɣtí ruppa inpolam hiberpiæ conpɛtuit .i. in Campo Delenn.

¶Ct. Caē Cclmaine ɛɔip Muɣēð mac ðpáin, Rí Laiɣen, ocup Ppɣal mac Maoilíúin Rí Epenn, íí. 10. Decembpɛɣ die pɛɣiæ .ii^{ae}. Numerup Sil Cuinn qui uenepunt ad bellum Cclmaine, pɛðe mile. h́i punt Reɣɛɣ ɣenepur Sil Cuinn qui in bello cecidɛpunt, Ppɣal mac Maoilíúin, Rí Epenn, cum .clx. patellitibur pɛɣɛ, Conall Meann Rí Cinél Capiɣpí ocup Ppɣaraē Rí Cineoil ðoɣuini, ocup Ppɣal h. Ccēðða, ocup Ppɣal mac Cēðaē Leñna Rí Tamnaicí, Conalaē mac Conaɣ, ocup Eicneē mac Colɣan Rí na nCɛɣɛɣ, Coibdenaē mac Pɛaɣaē, Muirɣiur mac Conaill, Leðaitē mac Concapat, Ccɛɣen h. Maɣɣ[am]nae, Nuaða mac Oipɛ, Rí ɣuill ocup Ipɣuill, ocup x. nepotɛɣ Maēilipɛɣɣ.

¹ *Frosach*; i. e. "the showery."

² *Overflow of the sea*. muirbpuçt, lit. "sea belch," A. B. "Æstus maris;" marg. note by O'F., who thinks 720 the correct year.

³ *Of October*. Octimbɛɣ, A. B.

⁴ *Of Tomaltach*. t. tomaltaiɣ; interlin. by orig. hand in A. The Four Mast. have Tomaltaiɣ, "of Tomaltach;" but Tig. and the Ann. Ult. read talamnaɣ, "of Talamnach."

⁵ *Inmesgach*. "Inmesach" in the Ann. of Ult. and Tig. Nothing else seems to be known regarding this person.

⁶ *Campus Delenn*, or "*Magh Delenn*." Dr. O'Donovan (Four Mast. ad an. 654, n. *), states that Magh Delenn was probably Telenn, a place in the [south] west of the county Donegal, near the celebrated Glencolumbkille; and as Magh Delenn would be pron.

silver upon Othan Mór, and a shower of blood on the Foss of Laighen; and hence Niall Frosach,¹ son of Fergal, is named, for at that time he was born. A.D.
[714.]

Kal. A battle among the Lagenians, in which Aedh, son of Ceallach, was slain. The devastation of Leinster *was effected* five times in one year by the Ui Neill. [715.]

Kal. A rainy summer. Sinnach of Inis Clothrann dormivit. An overflow of the sea² in the month of October.³ [716.]

Kal. A battle between the men of Connacht and the Corca Baiscinn, in which fell the son of Talamnach, or of Tomaltach.⁴ Laighen plundered and the Borumha exacted, and the hostages of Laighen exacted, by Fergal. Inmesgach,⁵ the Religious, established a law, with the peace of Christ, over the island of Hibernia, viz., in Campus⁶ Delenn. [717.]

Kal. The battle of Almhain, between Murchadh, son of Bran, King of Laighen, and Fergal, son of Maelduin, King of Erinn, on the third of the Ides of December, the 6th feria.⁷ The number of the Síl Cuinn who went to the battle of Almhain was 20,000. These are the Kings of the race of Síl Cuinn who were slain in the battle: Fergal, son of Maelduin, King of Erinn, with 160 of his body guard; Conall Meann, King of Cinel Cairbre, and Forbasach, King of Cinel Boghuine, and Fergal Ua Aithechda, and Fergal, son of Eochaidh Lemhna, King of Tamhnacha; Conalach, son of Conaing; Eicnech, son of Colga, King of the Airthera; Coibhdenach, son of Fiachra; Muirghius, son of Conall; Lethaitech, son of Cu-carat; Aedhgen Ua Mathgh[am]na; Nuadha, son of Orc, King of Gull and Irgull; and ten descendants of Maelfitrigh. Those are the Kings of the North. Here [718.]

Moy-ellen (the *o* being aspirated and silent), the name may still be preserved in those of Malin and Mallin, two villages in the neighbourhood.

⁷ *The 6th feria.* This indicates the year 722, in which the 3rd of the Ides, or 13th of December, fell on the 6th feria, i.e. Friday.

1t6 rin Ríge an tuairgept. hÍ punt Reger h. Nell an
 derceipt .i. Plann mac Rogellaiǵ, Oilill mac Feraoh-
 aiǵ, Ooð Lagen h. Cernaiǵ, Suibne mac Congalaiǵ,
 Nía mac Cormaic, Duǽacnoē mac Duibóáinber,
 Oilill mac Conaill Spaino, Flaiteóoil mac Oluthaiǵ,
 Fergus h. Eogain. hÍc totur numerur de Regibur
 cecroepunt, et .clx. de amraib Fergaile, et alí, et .ix.
 uolatiler .i. gealta.

Cúbretan mac Congura cecinít:—

Altagar cat fordeps plann,
 Al rin Fergaile a deǵ lino;
 Dronac muinter mic Muire de,
 Iar mbreít a taise dia cno.

Do an clainn ro ǵao
 Afrarharó a dain;
 Maipǵ laín ro ǵeoǵain a bpat
 Ria teét a cat ǵo mac Druain.

Ma beít neé do bepa cat,
 Maóa inóremain re mac Druain;
 Annra lín inaǵ an Druaí
 An taoi[r] no ceachtair an clainn.

Nuaoa h. Lomtuilí cecinít:—

Do oit laíte Almaine,
 Alǵ copnam buair Dpeǵ muíge,
 Ro lao baró bél deǵ biopaé
 Iolaé um cenn Fergaile.

¹ *Volatiles*. The word *gealta*, i.e. "lunatics," or "maniacs," is added as a gloss. It probably means that the "volatiles" were persons who went mad from fright.

² *Cubretan*; lit. "the Dog of Britain." Cubretan is said to have been King of Fera-Ross, a tribe inhabiting the district around the present town of Carrickmacross, in the county Monaghan.

³ *From over his head*. *dia cinn* (dia cinn); lit. "off his head." In the account of this battle, contained in the "*Fragments of Irish Annals*," pub. by the Ir. Arch. and Celt. Soc., it is stated that Fergal's army unroofed and burnt the house of a leper named Aedhan, who resided in the vicinity of Almhain, and killed his only cow. See *Frag. of Ir. Ann.*, p. 37.

are the Kings of the Ui Neill of the South, viz.:—
 Flann, son of Raghallach; Oilill, son of Feradhach; Aedh
 Laighen Ua Cernaigh; Suibhne, son of Congalach; Nia,
 son of Cormac; Dubhdachrich, son of Dubhdainbher;
 Ailill, son of Conall Grant; Flaithemhail, son of Dluthach;
 Fergus Ua Eoghain. This is the total number of Kings
 who fell; and *there also perished* 160 of the attend-
 ants of Fergal, and many others, and nine volatiles,¹ i.e.
 lunatics.

A.D.
 [718.]

Cubretan,² son of Congus, cecinit:—

A crimson, bloody battle is invoked,
 O, good Fergal; O, dear to us;
 The people of the son of Mary were sorrowful
 After the taking of the roof from over his head.³

The Leper's cow was killed⁴
 Beside his abode;
 Woe! the hand that wounded its neck
 Ere coming into battle with the son of Bran.

If there be any⁵ who would give battle,
 If in hostility with the son of Bran,
 More formidable to me than the Druid
 Is the satire which the Leper utters.⁶

Nuadha Ua Lomthuili cecinit:—

As an omen of the destruction of Almhain's day,
 Contending for the cows of Bregh-magh,
 A red-mouthed, sharp-beaked raven
 Croaked over Fergal's head.

⁴ Was killed. See preceding note.

⁵ Any. *neč* (nech). The letters *p. e.*, for *pūs Erinn* (King of Erinn), are written over this word in A., in the orig. hand. The line was therefore intended to be read, "If there be any King of Erinn."

⁶ The satire which the Leper utters.

an taoi[r] po ceachtair an claim. In a copy of this poem, preserved in an ancient MS. in Trin. Coll., Dublin (H. 2. 16., p. 939), this line is written "in cae po canao in claim," "the way the Leper used to chaunt."

Duair ardo Almaine anrán,
 As gairde dal da gac dúil,
 Um reacht milib deirmair,
 Dal fergail ináir mic Maoilríúin.

Abbat ceo ruirec ratac,
 Cumac, corraac, carnac,
 Um .iii. ngealta san mine,
 Um .iii. mile per narmac.

* * * * *
 * * * * *
 * * * * *

Topano po mór et gaot et tentiðe illo fele patorais,
 co po marb daoine po imda, id est mille ocyr decem
 uiror i tip Corca dairginn. Inrað laigen la Domnall.

Ict. Muireðac mac Aimirgin Ab Leitglinne quieuit.
 Muirceptac mac Donnagale, Ri Driepne, moritur.

Ict. Teom mor a nEunn in hoc anno. Topmgal
 mac Dinadaið, Ab Airo Maça, quieuit. Muinter hie
 do marbað ó Tentið .i. .lxiii. Lex patrici la Aoð
 mac Neill.

Ict. Conmac mac Duibdaileið, Ab Airo Macha,
 rubita morte peruit. Constructio nouae ciuitatis

¹ *The Trophies.* This stanza is also contained in the *Book of Leinster*, a twelfth cent. MS. in Trin. Coll., Dublin (fol. 24, a).

² *Seven.* The prose account (last page), has *nine*. Mageoghegan, in his transl. of the Ann. of Clonmacnoise (ad an. 720), states that "there were nine persons that flyed in the ayre as if they were winged fowle." At the end of this stanza, which terminates at the top of the MS. A., p. 38, the transcriber (Mac Firbis), writes—*"Tepa brollac da uilleog don tpenleabap ar a fghuibuin po, ocyr faguim appul róm don let taob ri na noraill. Míri Dubaltað Fírbírið."* "A front

of two leaves of the old book out of which I write this is wanting, and I leave what is before me of this page for them. I am Dubhaltach Firbisigh." This entry is supplemented by a more recent one, as follows:—

"Míre Sean h. Cathain po fcrúð rom an ceatruimíð la veus do míðe rheom an traimíð, aor an Tigerna reacht gcoo véus ocyr ceitpe bliena píeð. Sean h. Cathain." "I am John Ua Cathain, who wrote this the fourteenth day of the middle month of summer, the year of the Lord 1724. John Ua Cathain (John O'Kane)."

Unfortunately the defect in the existing copies of this Chronicle is

The trophies¹ of noble Almhain *were* the prostrate, A.D.
 Entreating a respite from each element ; [718.]
 Including seven mighty thousands,
 The band of great Fergal, son of Maelduin.

A hundred prosperous chieftains died,
 Powerful, sumptuous, festive ;
 Along with seven² furious lunatics,
 And seven thousand armed men.

* * * * *
 * * * * *
 * * * * *

Very great thunder, and wind, and lightning on the [804.]
 day of Patrick's festival, which killed very many people,
 viz. :—one thousand and ten men, in the district of Corco-
 Baiscinn. Devastation of Laighen by Domhnall.³

Kal.⁴ Muiredhach, son of Aimhirgen, Abbot of Leith- [805.]
 ghlinn, quievit. Muircertach, son of Donngal, King of
 Breifne, moritur.

Kal. Great pestilence in Erin this year. Gormgal, [806.]
 son of Dinadhach, Abbot⁵ of Ard-Macha, quievit. The
 family of Hi slain by Gentiles, viz. :—*to the number*
of 68. The Law of Patrick *promulgated* by Aedh, son
 of Niall.

Kal. Conmach, son of Dubhdalethi, Abbot of Ard- [807.]
 Macha, died suddenly. Building of the new establish-

greater than that indicated in the
 foregoing memorandum by Mac Fir-
 bis, as the next date is A.D. 805 ;
 and as Mac F., following the loose prac-
 tice observed by the older annalists,
 omitted to paginate his copy, it is
 impossible to say how many leaves of
 his text are missing.

³ *Domhnall* ; "filius Neill," Ann.
 Ult.

⁴ *Kal.* There are 51 "Kl." from
 this to where the orig. scribe has
 written the date *occcxi.* (856). This

is, therefore, the year 805, as O'Fla-
 herty has noted in the margin.

⁵ *Abbot.* The name of Gormgal
 does not appear in any of the ancient
 lists of the abbots of Armagh, except
 in that contained in the *Book of*
Leinster (printed in Todd's *St.*
Patrick), where he is described as one
 of "three Airchinnechs who took the
 Abbacy by force, and who are not
 commemorated in the Mass." See
St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland, p. 181 ;
 and note ², next page.

Columbæ Cille a ccennanur. Lorccad innri Muirpe-
haig ó Gentið et inpatð Roirp cam. Luna in sanguinem
ueppa ert.

Íct. Obitur Torbaig Ab Aipð Maða. Pinnachda
mac Ceallaig, Rí Lagen, moritur. Quier Toicetig Ab
Aipð Maða.

Íct. Aed Ab Glinne da locha quieuit. Pinbil,
Abbatipra Cluana Dronaig, quieuit.

Íct. Anlón mac Concupair, Rí Aíðne, moritur.
Suairpe, Ab Glinne da locha, quieuit. Taðg ocur
Plaitnia, duo filii Muirgepa, iugulati sunt o Luignið.
Uartatio Luigni la Muirgep mac Tomaltaig.

Íct. Nuada Ab Aipð Maða do dul i Conachta cum
Lege Patricii et cona Cain. Annur protigiorum annro.
Ar inte tainig in Cele Dé don fairgi anep coraib
tirmaib cen culud, et do bepta rtaig rgribta do nuð
do triara ndenad procect do Gaoidelaib, et do beptea
ruar domuiri i in tan toirgeð an procect; et tigeð an
Cheli Dé gað laoi darran fairgepe roder, iar toirgein
an procecta. Ar inte dno do iugno puil dona bair-
genoib, ocur po riled puil ertib ica ttercað; ar inte
no cantair na heoin an cantain daonna. Ar Gente la
hulitair.

Íct. Nuada Locha huama, Eppcop et Ab Aipð Maða,
quieuit. Ar Gente la riru Umail. Ar Conmaicne la
Gentið. Ar Gente la Mumain .i. la Cobtað. Ionopað

¹ Into blood, i.e., into the colour of blood. This eclipse of the moon is also noticed at the year 807 in *L'Art de ver. les Dates*, tom. 1, p. 67. It is recorded under the year 806 in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which adds that the event occurred on the Kalends, or first, of September.

² Toichtech. This name does not appear in the old lists of the Abbots of Armagh. His death is entered under the year 795 (*recte* 808) in the

Annals of Inisfallen, where he is called *Peplegin*, i.e., "lector" of Armagh. The Annals of Ulster and the Four Mast. (808) style him abbot. He was probably one of the three usurping abbots referred to in note ⁵, p. 125.

³ Devastation. uarpario (vastasio), A. B.

⁴ Muirghes. "R. C.," for "Rex Connacis;" marg. note, O'F.



ment of Colum Cille at Cenannus. Burning of Inis-Muiredhaigh by Gentiles, and devastation of Ros-cam. The moon was turned into blood.¹ A.D.
[807.]

Kal. Death of Torbach, Abbot of Ard-Macha. Fin-nachda, son of Ceallach, King of Laighen, moritur. Quies of Toichtech,² Abbot of Ard-Macha. [808.]

Kal. Aedh, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Finbil, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, quievit. [809.]

Kal. Anlon, son of Conchobhar, King of Aidhne, moritur. Guaire, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Tadhg and Flaithnia, two sons of Muirghes, were slain by the Luighne. Devastation³ of Luighne by Muirghes,⁴ son of Tomaltach. [810.]

Kal. Nuadha, Abbot of Ard-Macha, went into Con-nacht, with the Law of Patrick, and with his Rule. This was a year of prodigies. It was in it the Céle Dé came over the sea from the south, dry footed,⁵ without a boat; and a written roll used to be given to him from Heaven, out of which he would give instruction to the Gaeidhel, and it used to be taken up again when the instruction was delivered; and the Céle Dé was wont to go each day across the sea, southwards, after imparting the instruction. It was in it, also, cakes were converted into blood, and blood used to flow from them when being cut. It was in it the birds used to speak with human voice. A slaughter of the Gentiles by the Ultonians. [811.]

Kal. Nuadha of Loch hUamha, Bishop and Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit. A slaughter of the Gentiles by the men of Umhall. A slaughter of the Conmaicne by Gentiles. A slaughter of the Gentiles by the *men of Mumhan*, *i.e.* by Cobhthach. Devastation of the south⁶ by [812.]

¹ *Dry-footed.* The word *ingnaro*, "wonder," is written in the marg., in Mac Fribis's handwriting.

⁶ *The south; i.e., the south of Con-*

naught. The Ann. Ult., at the year 813, record a hosting by Muirghes into "Ui Maine of the south," or southern Hy-Many.



an dergreir la Muirger mac Tomaltaich. Can Dairi
for Connachtaib.

[Ct. Ar rper nUmail la Gentið, ubi ceciderunt
Corgrað mac Flainnabrat, et Dunchað, Rí Umail.
Capolur Rí Prainge et Impir Eoppa, quieuit.

[Ct. Eoirgel Epreop ocyr Abb Glinne da loða
quieuit. Porcellach Pobair, do Galengaid mora, Abb
Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Lex Ciapani for Cruachan
eleuata est la Muirger mac Tomaltaig. Saet mór
ocyr tróm galap.

[Ct. Mory Muirgiura mic Tomaltaig, Rí Connacht.
Conall mac Neill, Rí Breð, moritur. Orðain Cluana
Creama do Breneðaid. Daoine do marbað inte.

[Ct. Lorðað Cluana muc Noir. Mory Caðail mic
Oillla, Rí h. ppiacpað. Tibraide Ab Cluana perpa
ðrenaind [quieuit]. Suibne mac Cuanað, do lb ðriain
[8]eola, Ab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit iar trucaid la
ar lorðeod Cluana.

[Ct. Cuongelt mac Catail, Rí Laiðen dergabair,
[moritur].

[Ct. Muirgedhach mac ðriain, leið Rí Laiðen, [mori-
tur]. Artri Princep Alro Maða, co rðrin patorais,
do oul co Connachtaib. Cað i perann Delbnae Nua-
[da] [1.] cat forað, ubi h. Maine ocyr a Rið do

¹ *Muirghes*. "R. C.," for "Rex
Connaciæ;" marg. note, O'F.

² *Rule of Daire*. The Annals of
Ulster (811) have the entry "Lex
Darii for Connachtu," which Dr.
O'Connor renders "Regula Monastica
Darii stabilita supra Connaciam;" and
again (812), "Lex Darii la hu Neill,"
which is rendered "Regula Darii
[stabilita] per O'Neilllos." At the
year 825, also, the Ann. Ult. record
the re-introduction into Connaught of
the "Lex Darii," which is explained
by Dr. O'Connor as "Regula Monas-

tica Darii, vel Monasterii Derrensensis."
But in the *Book of Lecan* (fol. 166,
p. a, col. b), and in the *Leabhar Breac*
(fol. 38 b.), the Rule is called the
"Rule of Darii, the Nun, viz., not to
kill cows." It is further described as
one of the four great Rules, or *Cains*,
of Erin; the other three being the
Rule of Patrick, the Rule of Adam-
nan, and the Sunday Law.

³ *Quieuit*; i.e., died. The death of
Charlemagne is entered in the Anglo-
Saxon Chronicle at the year 812, but
the true year is 814.

Muirghes,¹ son of Tomaltach. The Rule of Daire² was established over Connacht. A.D.
[812.]
[813.]

Kal. A slaughter of the men of Umhall by Gentiles, in which perished Cosgrach, son of Flannabhrat, and Dunchadh, King of Umhall. Charles, King of France, and Emperor of Europe, quievit.³

Kal. Edirsgel, Bishop and Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Forcellach of Fobhar, of Gailenga Mora, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. The Law of Ciaran was raised over Cruachan⁴ by Muirghes,⁵ son of Tomaltach. Great tribulation and heavy disease. [814.]

Kal. Death of Muirghes, son of Tomaltach, King of Connacht. Conall, son of Niall, King of Bregh, moritur. Plundering of Cluain-creamha by the Breifni; and people were slain in it. [815.]

Kal. Burning of Cluain-muc-Nois. Death of Cathal, son of Oilill, King of Ui Fiachrach. Tibraide, Abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, [quievit]. Suibhne, son of Cuana, of the Ui Briuin [S]eola, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit, thirty days after the burning of Cluain. [816.]

Kal. Cucongelt, son of Cathal, King of Southern Laighen, [moritur]. [817.]

Kal. Muiredhach, son of Bran, half-King of Laighen, [moritur]. Artri, Abbot of Ard-Macha, went to Connacht with the shrine of Patrick.⁶ A battle in the territory⁷ of Delbhna Nua[dha]t, [viz.] the battle of Forath,⁸ in which [818.]

⁴ Was raised over Cruachan. For Cruachan ele uā ept, A. For Cruachan eleua ept, B. The meaning is that the Law of Ciaran was promulgated at Cruachan, the seat of the Kings of Connaught.

⁵ Muirghes. His obit is entered under the next year.

⁶ Of Patrick. P., A. Pepant, B.

⁷ In the territory. 1 Pepann, A. 1 Pepann, B., which is corrupt.

⁸ The battle of Forath. cat For, A. B.

The Ann. Ult., in which the entry occurs at the year 817, have cath Forath (battle of Forath); but in the Four M. (816) the place is called "Rath Fearadh," which Dr. O'Donovan identifies with Rahara, a townland in the bar. of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. O'F. writes in the marg. "Mortem Aidi R[egis] H[ib.], D. A." The Donegal Annals have Aedh's death at the year 817=818.

the Ui Maine and their King, *i.e.* Cathal, son of Murchadh, with very many, were slain. The Kings of the Ui mBriuin, viz., Diarmaid, son of Tomaltach, and Maelcothaigh, son of Fogartach, were victors. Diarmaid, Abbot of Hi, went to Alba with the shrine of Colum Cille. A.D.
[818.]

Kal.¹ Devastation of Laighen by Aedh, son of Niall. [819.]
Death of Aedh, son of Niall Frosach, at Ath-da-ferta,² in Magh Conaille. A battle between the Cinel Eoghain and Cinel Conaill, in which Maelbreasail, son of Murchadh, King of the Cinel Conaill, was slain. Murchadh, son of Maelduin, was the victor. Cathal, son of Dunlaing, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, moritur. Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, reigns.

Kal. Ailebra Ua Muirle, Bishop of Air.³ and Damhliag, died. Fedhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, assumed *the sovereignty of Mumhan*. [820.]

Kal. A hosting by Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, to Ard-achadh of Sliabh Fuaid. The Airtheara were plundered by him as far as Emhain Macha. Cenwulf, King of the Saxons, moritur. [821.]

Kal. Great frost, so that the seas and lakes were frozen *to such an extent* that horses and burdens were conveyed across them. Eochaidh Ua Tuathail, Bishop and Abbot of Lughmhagh, quievit. Plunder of Daimhinis⁴ and Corcach, by Gentiles. [822.]

Kal. Conaing, *i.e.* son of Congal, King of Teathbha, [obiit]. Congalach, son of Irgalach, tanist Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, [quievit]. The Law of Patrick *established* over Mumhan by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann. Ronan, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, left his abbacy. The [823.]

is the place indicated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and the Four Mast.; and as Inis Doimhle is situated in the south of Ireland, it would be more likely to be mentioned in conjunction with Corcach, or Cork, than

Daimhinis, which is in Loch Erne. The transcrib. of B. has mixed up O'F.'s correction with the orig. text, and writes "Daimnin ocus Inis Doimhle Corcach" (*i.e.*, of Daimhinis, and Inis Doimhle of Corcach).

do [r]ágaib a aboaine. Sarpuccaib Cluana muc Nois do Cathal mac Aililla, Ri h. Maine, pop. pecnabat Muman .i. Flann mac Flaithbertaig, do Uib Forga, contaro ipin Sinann contopcar. Oligeib .i. cell ino. Maíom ríu Caéal mac Oililla pop. Feolmíro mac Cúimthain a Maig hÍ ubi multi ceciderunt:—

Robtar trena Connachta a Maig hÍ,
Níobar fanna ríu Feolmíro.

Ḡentiler inuapupunt denocur móir. Salinde na bpetan exurta ert o Feolmíro mac Cúimthain, cum tota habitatione ríu, et cum Opatorio. Tene do Níh forpa popuib nllbat an Aro Macha, for Loig. Mopar Pepsura mic Loingsicch, Ab Aro Mača.

Ḡct. Orgain denocur a Ḡentibur. Caí Pionnabrac in quo ceciderunt Aob mac Fogartaiḡ, et alii.

Ḡct. Díarmair h. Aobá Roin, ancoputa et peligionir doctop hiberuiae, [quieuit]. Magna pertilentia in hiberuia a penioribur et inpirmir. Forpa mop ocup ipera aran. Argain Dúinleḡglairi ó Ḡentib. Lorecaib Muighe bile cona Ercamuib ó Ḡentib. Raimuib i Maig inir pe nlltarib pop Ḡentib, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. Raimuib pop Orraigib ó Ḡentib. Orgain Inni Daimle o Ḡentib. Martpa blaitmaic mic Flann ó Ḡentib in 1 Colum Cille.

¹ *Cathal*. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note, "Hymani: de hoc Imaniae rege Dungal. Annales 83⁴, rectius ut infra A.^o 827;" signifying that the profanation here referred to is recorded in the Annals of the Four Mast. at the year 834=835, which would seem the more correct date, as under the year 827, *infra*, the vice-Abbacy of Cluain-muc-Nois is said to have been then given for the first time to a Munsterman.

² *Were adjudged*. The meaning is that King Cathal was compelled to

endow seven churches, as an atonement for his offence.

³ *Ai*. 111 (prob. for h1), A. 105, B.

⁴ *Galinne*. Salinde (Salinde), B.

⁵ *Was burnt*. exurpum ē. (exustum est), A. B.

⁶ *Fergus*. O'F., following the Four Mast., Colgan, and Ware, would substitute "Flannus." He is simply called "Mac Loingsigh" in the old lists of Abbots of Armagh. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, &c., pp. 175, 178, 179. Mac Loingsigh's death is also recorded at the year 826, *infra*, which

profanation of Cluain-muc-Nois by Cathal,¹ son of Ailill, King of Ui Maine, against the Munster vice-Abbot, viz., Flann, son of Flaithbheartach of the Ui Forga, whom he threw into the Shannon, so that he was drowned. Seven churches were adjudged² in atonement. A victory *gained* by Cathal, son of Ailill, over Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, in Magh Ai, in which many fell :—

A.D.

[823.]

Strong were the Connachtmen in Magh Ai;³

They were not weak against Feidhlimidh.

Gentiles attacked Bennchair Mór. Galinne⁴ of the Britons was burnt⁵ by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, with its whole dwelling-place, and with the oratory. Fire from Heaven *fell* on the Abbot's mansion in Ard-Macha, so that it was burnt. Death of Fergus,⁶ son of Loingsech, Abbot of Ard-Macha.

Kal. Plundering of Bennchair by Gentiles. The battle of Finnabhair, in which fell Aedh, son of Fogartach, and others.

[824.]

Kal. Diarmaid, grandson of Aedh Roin, anchorite, and doctor of religion of Hibernia, [quievit]. A great pestilence in Hibernia among the old and infirm. Great famine and scarcity of bread. Plundering of Dun-lethglaise by Gentiles. Burning of Magh-bile, with its Erdamhs,⁷ by Gentiles. A defeat *inflicted* on Gentiles by the Ultonians, in Magh-inis, in which very many persons fell. A victory gained over the Osraighe by Gentiles. Plundering of Inis Doimhle by Gentiles. Martyrdom of Blathmac, son of Flann, by Gentiles, in Hi of Colum Cille.⁸

[825.]

would seem to be the correct date, as the Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. have his obit at the year 825=826. See note ¹, next page.

⁷ *Erdamhs*. The Erdamh seems to have been a small chamber, or chapel, attached to the side of a

church. Adamnan (*Vit. S. Columba*, lib. iii., cap. 20) uses the word "exedra" apparently for it. See Reeves's ed. of *Adamnan*, p. 224, n. c.

⁸ *In Hi Colum Cille*. iii. Co. C., A.; apparently a mistranscription for in 1 Co. C. The error is repeated in B,

[Ct. Níall mac Diarmada, Rí Míde, moritur. Mac Loingsigh, Ab Aíro Macha, moritur. Aíre mac Diarmada, Rí Teabta, iugulatur etc. Clemenr, Ab Cluana Ipraid, quiescit. Suin Aíreac mic Muirgeera, Rí Teabta. Lex Daire co Connachtu iterum.

[Ct. Sarpuccaó Eogain an Aíro Macha la Cumapceach mac Cačail, do Rí Aírđiall, ocur la Aíreri mac Concupair, conaó uime rin aóberp Eogan, pēpleiginn Mainirpēč, ann rann ra diar cuir a Salmceasoluib dāgallam Nell Caille, diarpacó comarbur pāpāis do cōrnacā dō :—

Abair le Níall niamda
 Sut Eogain mic Anmchara;
 Na bioó ran rige araba
 Munab Abb a anmcapa.

Aíreri mac Concupair baol a ccomarbur pāpāis anuair rin; mac mathar epide do Rí Oirđiall .i. do Cumupceac mac Cačail. Aíre a cumair, tionoilid na Riđ a plóid, ocur pērtar cač leide cam a Mađ emir ria Níall mac Aóda por Aírđiallid ocur por Ulltaib, in quo ceciderunt Muirēdhach mac Eačac, Rí Ulaó, et Cumupceac mac Cačail, Rí Aírđiall, et Congalač a bpačair, et alii Reges dAírđiallaib; ocur po gab Eogan Mainirpēč apd comarbur pāpāis ppi pe .ia. mbliatona iarpin, tpe nept Nell Caille; conio do tairpēngipe an cača rin, do can Daciaroc Sanctur Aíracuil .i. Cell :—

¹ *Mac Loingsigh*. O'F. adds the marg. note, "de hoc 823, sed heic reetius, ut in Tr. T.;" by "Tr. T." signifying Colgan's *Trias Thaumaturga* [p. 294], in which the name of Flangus is given. See note ⁶, p. 132.

² *The Law of Daire*. See note ², p. 128.

³ *Eoghan*. O'F. would substitute

"Eochaidh" for Eoghan; but the latter seems the more correct.

⁴ *Mainistir*; i.e. Mainistir Buite, now Monasterboice, in the county of Louth.

⁵ *Muirēdhach*. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note, "heic non cecidit; [vi]d. A^o. 839, *infra*." The killing

Kal. Niall, son of Diarmaid, King of Midhe, moritur. A.D.
 Mac Loingsigh,¹ Abbot of Ard-Macha, moritur. Art, son [826.]
 of Diarmaid, King of Teabhtha, jugulatus est. Clemens,
 Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, quievit. [Mortal] wounding of
 Artri, son of Muirghes, King of Teabhtha. The Law
 of Daire² again *promulgated* in Connacht.

Kal. Profanation of Eoghan in Ard-Macha by Cumascach, son of Cathal, King of Airghiall, and by Airtri, son of Conchobhar; and it was respecting this that Eoghan,³ [827.]
 Lector of Mainistir,⁴ uttered the *following* stanza, when
 he sent his Psalm-singer to converse with Niall Caille,
 to ask him to defend the successorship of Patrick for
 him:—

Tell to the illustrious Niall
 The warning of Eoghan, son of Anmchadh:
 That he will not be in the power in which he was,
 Unless his confessor is Abbot.

It was Airtri, son of Conchobhar, that was in the successorship of Patrick at that time; (he was son to the mother of the King of Airghiall, viz., Cumuscach, son of Cathal). The result was: the Kings assembled their armies, and the battle of Lethe-cam in Magh-enir was fought by Niall, son of Aedh, against the Airghialla and against the Ultonians; in which *battle* fell Muiredhach,⁵ son of Eochaidh, King of Uladh; and Cumuscach, son of Cathal, King of Airghiall; and Congalach, his brother; and other Kings of the Airghialla; and Eoghan Mainistrech possessed the chief-successorship of Patrick during nine years afterwards, through the power of Niall Caille. It was to foretel this battle that Saint Daciaroc of Aracul, *i.e.* a Cill,⁶ sang⁷:—

of Muiredhach is recorded at the date here indicated:

⁶ A Cill; or church. This place, now called Errigal-Keeroge, is in the

barony of Clogher and county of Tyrone.

⁷ Sang. do can, A. no caoi (he wept), B.

Lete cam,

Do pádaro mor nǵalngar ann ;

Tarpuar tur ó Lete Luim,

Cró cian, cró cuin, cró mall.

Ar as tarpuarpe an caṡa rin arperṡ *hec mac*
Dé :—

Lete cam,

Conpucaro díar amnur ann ;

Díó Rí Eoghan ar Eogan ;

Arṡ an glegal bíar ann.

Seanorṡ do muinṡir *Alpṡmach*a cecinṡt a aṡle an
caṡa :—

Níma pucram ar mbairpe ;

Níma loomair *hec Lere* (.i. *Lann Lere*)

Nímar gabramar Eogan

Seṡ ceṡ nṡeorarṡ in hEpe.

Secnopote Cluana muc Noir do tabairṡ do Muim-
necharṡ ná paba riam.

¶ *ct.* *hu*aṡa mac *Diarmata*, Rí *Tebṡa*, interpectur.
Caṡraoinearṡ for *ṡentiṡ* pe *Coirppi* mac *Caṡail*, Rí
h. Cínrlaiṡ, ocup pé muinṡer *Tiṡe Munṡa*. Morṡ
Muirṡdhaiṡ mic *Ruadṡarṡ*, Rí *Laiṡen*.

¶ *ct.* *Cearball* mac *Pinnaṡṡa*, Rí *Dealṡna* *ḡeṡra*,
morṡtur. *Diarmarṡ* *Ab* lae do *tul* a n*Ab*an co
mionṡib *Colaim Cille*. *Raoinṡ* for *Connacṡoib* pe
ṡeparṡ *Miṡi*.

¶ *ct.* *Acngur* mac *Duncharṡa*, Rí *Teaṡṡa*. *Copmac*
mac *Suibni*, *Eppcop* ocup *Ab*b Cluana *Irairṡ*, quieunt.

¹ *Overtaken*. This would be obscure without the explanatory notice in the *Four Mast.* (825), which states that King Niall only joined in the battle, on the third day, at *Leth-Luin*, near *Lethe-cam*, when the northern armies were broken and pursued to the west of *Armagh*, where a slaughter was made of them.

² *Lann Lere*. This is added by way of gloss on the name *Lere*; but it is misplaced in A. and B., being added at the end of the stanza. *Lann Lere*, which O'Donovan (*Four M.*, ad an. 825, note 5) thought was the name of a monastery (now called *Lynn*), near *Lough Ennell*, in the county *Westmeath*, has been proved

Lethe-cam—

Great heroes shall perish there ;
They shall be overtaken¹ from Lethe-Luin,
Though far, though late, though slow.

A.D.

[827.]

It was prophesying this battle that Bec Mac Dé said :—

Lethe-cam—

A fierce pair shall there meet :
Eoghan shall be King over Eoghan—
Noble the conflict which will be there.

A senior of the family of Ard-Macha sang after the battle :—

Not well have we gained our goal ;
Not well have we passed beyond Lere (*i.e.* Lann Lere) ;^a
Not well have we taken Eoghan,
In preference to any pilgrim in Erin.

The vice-Abbacy³ of Cluain-muc-Nois given to Munstermen, which was never before *done*.

Kal. Huada, son of Diarmaid, King of Tebhtha, interfectus. A battle-breach against the Gentiles by Cairpre, son of Cathal, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, and by the family of Teach Munna. Death of Muiredhach, son of Ruaidhri, King of Laighen.

[828.]

Kal. Cearbhall, son of Finnachda, King of Dealbhna Bethra, moritur. Diarmaid, Abbot of Hi, went to Alba with the reliquaries of Colum Cille. A defeat of the *men of Connacht* by the men of Midhe.

[829.]

Kal. Aengus, son of Dunchadh, King of Teabhtha, *died*. Cormac, son of Suibhne, Bishop and Abbot of

[830.]

by Dr. Reeves to have been the ancient name of Dunleer, in the county of Louth. The meaning of the expression probably is, that the community of Armagh were not wise in going beyond Dunleer, to Monasterboice, to select Eoghan, who was Lector of the latter monastery, to be Abbot over them.

^a *The vice-Abbacy.* See *nopote*, for *reé nOcbair*, or *reé nOcbairne*, A. B. The marg. note, "Cluain-muc-Nois. Prior ex Momonia, viz., Flannius, de quo A^o. 823," is added in A., in O'Flaherty's hand. See note ¹, p. 132, *supra*. This entry appears, therefore, to be somewhat out of place here.

Lorccadh Paire la Peirleimíð. Suibne mac Páirnið, Ab
 'Daiminri, a nArdmaea quieuit.

¶ Ct. Diarmaird [do tiactain] an Eriinn co miontoib
 Colum Cille. Muirpenn Abbatirra Cille Dara, quieuit.
 Inrad Conaille do Gentið, sup gabattar Maolbriðe
 arri, et Cananan a bratair, et co ru bept co a
 lonccoib. Inrad Lipe la Concupar mac Donnchara.

¶ Ct. Cedna orðain Aird Macha o Gentið fo tri an
 aon mir. Orðain Lucmaig et Mucnrama, ocup Omeith,
 et Droma hubla, ocup araili cell. Orðain Daimliag
 Cianain ocup rine Ciannaeda, cona cellaib, o Gentið.
 Tuatal mac Pardaig do breit do Gentið, ocup rorin
 Adamnain o Domnoe Magen. Inrad Deira fo tri la
 Peirleimíð. Lorccadh Termainn Cluana Ciaraín la
 Peirleimíð mac Cymthain. Orðain Lip móir o Gentið.
 Mory Concupair mic Donnchara, Ri Tempa. Quier
 Airtaig mic Concupoir. Niall Caille pegnat.

¶ Ct. Raoined pe Niall ocup pe Murchadh ror
 Sullu a nDairi Calcaig. Orðain Cluana Doilean o
 Gentið. Iugulatio muintire Cluana muc Noir, ocup
 Lorccadh a Termainn copice dorup cille la Peirleimíð
 Ri Cairil. Paen cuma cedna muintir Duirmaig, co
 dorup a cille. Mory Diarmada mic Tomaltaig, Ri
 Connacht.

¹ *Mucsnamha*. Mucrima, A. B., which is wrong, as Mucrimhe, or Mucramba, was the name of a plain in the county of Galway (*Ogygia*, pars iii., p. 67); and from the context it seems likely that Mucsnamha, now Mucknoe, in the county of Monaghan, was meant. The Ann. Ult. (831) and Four Mast. (830) have *Mucrima*.

² *Omeith*. This should probably read "the churches of Omeith," or "Ui-meith-Macha," a tribe and territory in the co. Monaghan, contain-

ing, among other churches, that of Mucksnamha, or Mucknoe.

³ *Domhnach Maghen*. Domnach Magagen, A. B. Domnach Maghen, Four Mast. (830). Domnach Magham, Ann. Ult. (831). The place referred to is Donaghmoyn, in the barony of Farney and county of Monaghan. See Dr. Reeves's note on the subject of Adamnan's shrine being taken from a church of which he was not the patron. *Columba*, p. 389, note 2. O'F. thinks the rest of this entry belongs to the year 839.

Cluain-Iraid, quievit. Burning of Fore by Feidhlimidh. A.D. [830.]
 Suibhne, son of Fairnech, Abbot of Daimhinis, quievit at Ard-Macha.

Kal. Diarmaid [came] to Erinn, with the reliquaries [831.]
 of Colum Cille. Muirenn, Abbess of Cill-dara, quievit. The plundering of Conaille by Gentiles, who captured Maelbrighde, its King, and Cananan, his brother, whom they carried off to their ships. Plundering of Life by Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh.

Kal. First plundering of Ard-Macha by Gentiles; [832.]
 thrice in one month *it was plundered*. Plundering of Lughmhagh, and Mucsnamha,¹ and Omeith,² and Druim-Hubhla, and other churches. Spoiling of Daimhliag Cianain, and the territory of Ciannachta, with its churches, by Gentiles. Tuathal, son of Feradach, carried off by Gentiles; and Adamnan's shrine taken from Domhnach Maghen.³ Bethra⁴ devastated thrice by Feidhlimidh. Burning of the termon of Cluain Ciarain⁵ by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann. Plundering of Lis-mór by Gentiles. Death of Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, King of Temhair. Quies of Artri,⁶ son of Conchobhar. Niall Caille reigns.

Kal. A victory *gained* by Niall and Murchadh over [833.]
 the foreigners, in Daire Chalgagh. Plundering of Cluain Dolcan by Gentiles. Jugulatio of the family⁷ of Cluain-muc-Nois, and the burning of its termon as far as the church-door, by Feidhlimidh, King of Caisel. In the same manner *did he treat* the family⁷ of Duirmhagh, as far as the door of their church. Death of Diarmaid, son of Tomaltach, King of Connacht.

¹ *Bethra*; i.e. *Dealbhna Bethra*, now the barony of Garrycastle, King's county. O.F. adds the date 833 in the marg.

⁵ *Termon of Cluain Ciarain*; i.e. the Termon, or Church-lands of Cluain-muc-Nois, of which St. Ciaran was the founder. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 160.

⁶ *Artri*. O.F. adds in the marg. that he was Bishop of Armagh. See under the year 827.

⁷ *Family*. *mumtpe*, gen. of *mumtep*; lit. "people," and frequently put for family, i.e. "community," or "congregation."

Íct. Eoccan Mainirpeč, Ab Airto Macha, quieuit. Arpprac Abbatirra Chille rapa, quieuit. Ceallač mac DRAIN, Rí Lagen, et Cinaoč mac Conaing, Rí Dpeš, moriuntur. Cač por Gentič pé Dunchač mac Scannlain, Rí h. Ppogente, dú attopcair ile diuč. Orgain Glinne da locha ó Gentič.

Íct. Orgáin Perna móir et Cluana móir Maosóig o Gentič, ocur loiccač Mungairpe, ocur arale ceall diu Mumhan. Aedacan Lugmaš dóg analirpe a cCluain muc Noir.

Íct. Suibne mac Iopeč, Abb Glinne da loč, quieuit. Ceall rapa rapgain ó Gentič o Inber Dex, ocur pa loirccpion leč na cille. Gabail an deptaše a cCill rapa por Popannan Ab Airto mač, go pačhač Paopaig arphena, la Pcolimioč mac Cpmthainn, co cač et inuini, ocur po gabta icat cona numalboit. Uartatio Cluana moir Maosóig a Gentičur in nocte Natiu-tatir Domini; mortificauerunt multor; plurimor abtulerunt. Uartatio crudelirrima omnium Con-nachtopum a Gentičur.

Íct. Riacan mac Pinnachta, leič Rí Lagen, mori-tur. Longar tri .xx. lóng do Normannoč por Doínn. Longar oile tri .xx. long por abainn Lippe. Ro lapao an rana longair rein Maš lipe ocur Maš mDpeš, etoir cella ocur tuatā. Raomeč pé perair Dpeš por Gentičh contopcpattar pe .xx. dič. Cač pe Gentič por Uib Néill o Inber na mbare, o muir go sinuinn, dú po laeč ár nár harpmeč pačh, act optimi pezer euaperunt. Loiccač Cluana muc Noir ocur Inri Celtra, ocur cella locha hErne uile; et Daiminir do dičlaicpuicčā o Gentič. Marbač Saxoilč cairiž na ngall la Ciannacht. Ar Gente a cCapn Ppaochaž.

¹ *Affraic.* The remainder of this entry is written in the English character in A. and B.

² *Night; i.e. on Christmas Eve.*

³ *From Inbher-na-mbarc, from the sea; i.e. from Inbher-na-mbarc, which*

Kal. Eoghan Mainistrech, Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit. Affraic,¹ Abbess of Cill-dara, quievit. Ceallach, son of Bran, King of Laighen, and Cinaeth, son of Conaing, King of Bregh, moriuntur. A battle *gained* over Gentiles by Dunchadh, son of Scannlan, King of Ui Fidhgheinte, in which many of them were slain. Plundering of Glenn-da-locha by Gentiles. A.D. [834.]

Kal. Plundering of Ferna-mór and Cluain-mór-Maethóig by Gentiles, and burning of Mungairid and other churches in Ir-Mumhan. Aedhacan of Lughmhaigh died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-muc-Nois. [835.]

Kal. Suibhne, son of Joseph, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Cill-dara plundered by Gentiles from Inbher Dea; and they burned half the church. The taking of the oratory at Cill-dara against Forannan, Abbot of Ard-Macha, with the congregation of Patrick besides, by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, by battle and arms; and they were taken prisoners, with their submission. Devastation of Cluain-mor-Maethoig by Gentiles, on the night² of the Lord's Nativity. They put many persons to death, *and* carried off a very great number. Most cruel devastation of all Connacht by Gentiles. [836.]

Kal. Riagan, son of Finnachta, half-King of Laighen, moritur. A fleet of three score ships of Norsemen on the Boinn. Another fleet of three score ships on the river Liffe. These two fleets ravaged Magh Life and Magh Bregh, both churches and territories. A victory gained by the men of Bregh over the Gentiles, of whom six score were slain. A battle *gained* by Gentiles over the Ui Neill, from Inbher-na-mbarc, from the sea,³ to the Sinuinn, in which such slaughter was inflicted as had never before been reckoned; but the chief Kings escaped.⁴ Burning of Cluain-muc-Nois, and Inis Celtra, and all [837.]

was situated on the eastern sea-coast of Ireland, westwards to the Shannon.

⁴ *Escaped*. Inuagpenunt (invase-runt), A. B. Euagpen. (for "evase-runt"), Ann. Ult. (836).

Maíom na Peptae ríu Gentiú. Ar Gente as Er-
ruaib. Ceo gabail Aíta Cliaí o Gentiú. Cormac mac
Cuilennáin natúr ept. Caíal mac Muirgerra, Rí
Connacht, morútur.

[Ct. Ruaidrí mac Donnchaí, recunúur Abbay
Cluana Ipráir, tanairi Abb Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.
Caí ríu nGentiú ror Connacht, in quo ceciderunt
Maíoláin mac Muirgerra, et alii. Drian mac Paolain,
Rí Laiccen, morútur.

[Ct. Muirgedaí mac Eíad, Rí Ulad, iugulatur ept a
ruir pratribur .i. Aod ocúr Congur et alíir. Gaill
ror Loch Ead gur airgetor tuairgept Erend ar, eoir
cill ir tuat. Lorcedaí Pepra ocúr Corcaíge ó Gentiú.

[Ct. Orgain Lugmaí do Loí Ead ó Gentiú, epir-
copor et pperpiterpor et rapienter captiuor tuaxerunt.
Floricur Imperator Francorum quieuit. Peólimiú
Rí Muman oinrad Míre ocúr Dpeí, condero a
tTempaí. Inrad [Pepra] Cell ocúr [Dealbna] Depra
la Níall mac Aodá. Morpr Murchada Rí Connaéit
.i. mac Aodá. Ioseph Roir, Epircopur et Abb
Cluana eoir, quieuit. Guin Cínadá mic Copepaí, Rí
Dreagmuine.

[Ct. Gente ror Loch Ead beór. Longport oc Línó
tuadail, ar ar loiteó tuatá ocúr cealla Teabá.
Longport os Duiblinn, ar ar loiteó Laíin ocúr h.
Neill eoir tuathat ocúr cellat co Slíab Bladma.
Orgain Cluana Eóneí et uilgenn Cluana Ipráir ocúr
Cille aichat o Gentiú.

¹ *Cathal*. O'F. adds the year 838
in the marg., in A.

² *Vice-Abbot*. The words "re-
cunúur Abbay Cluana Ipráir"
are written as an orig. gloss over the
name of Ruaidrí in A., and taken
into the text in B. In the Four
Mast. (837=838) Ruaidrí is des-

cribed as "Prior of Cluain-Iraird and
Abbot of other churches."

³ *Muiredhach*. See note ⁴, p. 134.

⁴ *Floriacus*; i.e. Ludovicus Pius,
who died 12 July, 840. This entry
is transposed in A. and B., being intro-
duced between the words "Gentiú"
and "Epircopur" in the preceding
sentence.

the churches of Loch Erne, and Daimhinis destroyed, by Gentiles. The killing of Saxolb, Lord of the Foreigners, by the Ciannachta. A slaughter of Gentiles at Carn-Feradhaigh. The victory of the Ferta *gained* by Gentiles. A slaughter of Gentiles at Eas-ruaidh. First taking of Ath-cliaith by Gentiles. Cormac, son of Cuillennan, was born. Cathal,¹ son of Muirghes, King of Connacht, moritur. A.D.
[837.]

Kal. Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, vice-Abbot² of Cluain-Iraird, *and* tanist Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. A battle *gained* by Gentiles over the Connachtmen, in which fell Maelduin, son of Muirghes, and others. Bran, son of Faelan, King of Laighen, mortuus. [838.]

Kal. Muiredhach,³ son of Eochaidh, King of Uladh, murdered by his brothers, viz., Aedh and Aengus, and others. Foreigners on Loch Echach, so that they devastated the north of Erin, both churches and territories. Burning of Ferna and Corcach, by Gentiles. [839.]

Kal. Plundering of Lughmhagh by Gentiles from Loch Echach, who carried captive bishops, and presbyters, and sages. Floriacus,⁴ Emperor of the Franks, quievit. Feidhlimidh, King of Mumhan, plundered Midhe and Bregh, and rested at Temhair. Plundering of [Feara] Ceall and [Dealbhna] Beathra by Niall, son of Aedh. Death of Murchadh, King of Connacht, *i.e.* the son of Aedh. Joseph of Ross, Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-eois, quievit. [Mortal] wounding of Cinaeth, son of Coscrach, King of Breghmhuine. [840.]

Kal. Gentiles still on Loch Echach. A fortress *erected by Foreigners* at Linn-duachaill, from which the territories and churches of Teabhtha were spoiled. A fortress *erected* at Dubhlinn, from which Laighen and the Ui Neill were spoiled, both territories and churches, as far as Sliabh Bladhma. Plundering of Cluain-edhnech, and demolition of Cluain-Iraird and Cill-achaidh, by Gentiles. [841.]

[Ct. Gente for Duirlingo beór. Orðain Cluana muc Noir o Gentið do Linn duachaill. Orðain ðirpa ocur ðaighe o Gentið. Loingef Normainðið for ðoínn oc Linn roirp. Loingef ele occ Linn duacail. Coeman Abb Linde duacail do goin, et do lopecað do Gentið. Orðain ðirpæ Ðiarmata do Cael urque o Gentið. Ðungal mac Pefgale, Rí Orpæge, moritur. Cennetið ðarðain ocur do lopecað Cluana muc Noir.

[Ct. Pefgur mac Potað, Rí Connacht, moritur. Ðonnacan mac Maelitaille, repuba et ancoruta quieuit in Italia. Maelpuanað Rí Miðe, moritur. Congaluð mac Irgalaið, tanairi Abbað Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

[Ct. Ronán, Abb Cluana muc Noir, quieuit; do laicénið Roir tethrac ðo. Coirppe mac Caðail, Rí Laiðen, moritur. Tolorð mac Allailæ, flait þella, occipur ept o Galloið Lochá Ríð, et ternum Finnacan mac Allailæ uatoið.

[Ct. Forandán, Abb Aipð Macha, du epgabail ó Gentið a eCluain Comarða, cona minðaið ocur cona muinþi, et ambpeið a longaið go Luimneð. Orðain Ðúin Mare o Gentið, dú po marbað Aoð mac Ðuið ða epioð, Abb Tipe ða ðlarr ocur Cluana Eronið, ocur Ceiternað mac Conðmaire, pecnað Cille ðapa. Ðún la Turger do gallaið for Loch Ríð, go po loitætop Connachta ocur Miðe, et cop loireriot Cluain muc Noir cona ðerþighið, et Cluain pæpta Ðpenunnn, et Tír ða ðlarr, et Lotpa, et caþpaða iomða. Caþpaineð for Gentið pua Niall mac Aoða a Maið ltha. Orðain

¹ *Laighne of Ros-tethrach*. "Ros-Temrach," Four Mast. (842). There was a tribe called the Laighne of Ros-Temrach settled in Meath, in whose territory Colgan (*Trip. Life of St. Patrick*, lib. ii., c. 10) places the church of Domhnach-mor-Muighe-

Echenach, now Donaghmore, near Navan.

² *Fealla*. This territory is also mentioned in the Four Mast.; but Dr. O'Donovan, not knowing that it occurred in this Chronicle, thought it a mistake of those compilers. See his

Kal. Gentiles on Dubhlinn still. Plundering of Cluain-muc-Nois, by Gentiles from Linn-duachaill. Plundering of Birr and Saigher by Gentiles. A fleet of Norsemen on the Boinn, at Linn-ross. Another fleet at Linn-duachaill. Caemhan, Abbot of Linn-duachaill, *mortally* wounded and burnt by Gentiles. Plundering of Disert-Diarmada, from Cael-uisce, by Gentiles. Dungal, son of Fergal, King of Osraighe, moritur. Cennetigh plundered, and Cluain-muc-Nois burnt *by Gentiles*. A.D. [842.]

Kal. Fergus, son of Fothadh, King of Connacht, moritur. Donnacan, son of Maeltuile, scribe and anchorite, quievit in Italy. Maelruanaidh, King of Midhe, moritur. Congalach, son of Irgalach, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [843.]

Kal. Ronan, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit; he was of the Laighne of Ros-tetrach.¹ Coirpre, son of Cathal, King of Laighen, moritur. Tolorg, son of Allailedh, Chief of Fealla,² slain by the Gentiles of Loch Ribh; and Finnacan, son of Allailedh, escaped from them. [844.]

Kal. Forannan, Abbot of Ard-Macha, captured by Gentiles at Cluain-comardha, together with his reliquaries and people; and they were taken in ships to Luimnech. Plundering of Dun-Masc by Gentiles, on which occasion Aedh, son of Dubh-da-crich, Abbot of Tir-da-glass and Cluain-Eidhnech, and Ceithernach, son of Condmaise, vice-Abbot of Cill-dara, were slain. A fortress *erected* by Turges for the foreigners, on Loch Ribh, so that they spoiled Connacht and Midhe, and burned Cluain-muc-Nois, with its oratories, and Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and Tir-da-glass, and Lothra, and numerous cities.³ A battle-breach over⁴ Gentiles *gained* by Niall, son of Aedh, in [845.]

note (*), F. M., ad an. 842. The situation of Fealla has not been ascertained.

² *Cities.* κατὰ αἰ, pl. of cathair, a city, seat, or chief abode; and here

probably meaning ecclesiastical establishments. "Cealla," churches, or cells.—*Four Mast.*

⁴ *Over.* pop, A.; omitted in B.

Donnchað mac Pollaíann ocuṛ Flaínn mic Máel-
puanaíð, la Máelpeclain mac Maílpuanaíð. Turgeṛ
do eṛgabáil la Máelpeclain mac Maílpuanaíð, ocuṛ
baðað Turgeṛ il Loé Uair.

[Ct. Caṛal mac Aililla, Rí h. Maine; Peṛdomnað,
rapienṛ Aṛpo Macha; Connmað mop mac Coṛpaíð,
Rí h. mḃruáin, doṛmíepunt. Níall Caille, mac Aleda,
Rí Tempað, do baðað a cCallaino. Máelóáin mac
Conaill, Rí Calatpoma, do guin o laígníð. Caṛ poṛ
Connachta pe galloirí, ubi Rígán mac Peṛgupa, et
Muíspón mac Diaṛmada, et Aod mac Caṛapnaíð, ocuṛ
alí cecídeṛpunt. Donnchað mac Amalcéaða, Rí h.
neíðað, moṛitup. Oṛgáin Tepmaínn Ciaraín ó Peð-
limíð mac Cṛimthainn. Ciaraṇ, ono, do tocht na
diaíð a Mumáin, ocuṛ poṛgomí da bacáill [do ṛaḃairṛ]
do inn, coṛgað guin meaðóin é. Máelpeclain peṛgnat.

[Ct. Peðlimíð, Rí Muman, optímup Scotopum
reṛuba et ancopita, quíeunt.

Dupṛan a Dó oPeðlimíð,
Tonn báir baṛom poṛbáride;
Fodeapa bṛón oCípeṛnnchaíð
Naṛ maíṛ mac Cṛimthaino Claípe.

Togaíl innṛi Muíṛpemaíṛ la Maolpeclainn [poṛ
ṛianlað mop] oí maceoib báir laígní et Gaílenz, po
battup oṛ innṛato na tuað moṛe Gentílium. Raóineð
móṛ pé Ceapball mac Dúnṛaílí poṛ Aṛono, in quo

¹ *King of Temhair.* The letters "p. e." (for *ṛuṛṛ Eṛenn*, "King of Erin") are added in the marg. in A. by the orig. hand.

² *Termon of Ciaraṇ;* i.e. the termon lands belonging to Cluain-muc-
Nois.

³ *Feidhlímíðh.* "R[ex] Momoníð;" marg. note by O'F.

⁴ *Followed him.* The record of this event given by the Four Mast. (844)

represents Feidhlímíðh as only "imagining" that he was pursued and struck by St. Ciaran; and the Ann. of Clonmacnoise (848) state that St. Ciaran appeared to him in a vision, as he slept.

⁵ *Maelsechlain.* The orig. hand has added the letters p. E. in the marg., in A., to signify that Maelsechlain was *ṛuṛṛ Eṛenn* (King of Erin).

⁶ *King of Mumhan.* Giraldus Cambrensis (*Top. Hib.*, Dist. III., c. 44)

Magh Itha. Plundering of Donnchadh, son of Follamhan, and of Flann, son of Maelruanaidh, by Maelsechlain, son of Maelruanaidh. Turges was taken prisoner by Maelsechlain, son of Maelruanaidh; and Turges was drowned in Loch Uair. A.D.
[845.]

Kal. Cathal, son of Ailill, King of Ui Maine; Ferdomhnach, "sapiens," of Ard-Macha; and Connmach mór, son of Coscrach, King of Ui mBriuin, dormierunt. Niall Caille, son of Aedh, King of Temhair,¹ was drowned in the Callann. Maelduin, son of Conall, King of Calatruim, [mortally] wounded by the Lagenians. A battle *gained* over the Connachtmen by Foreigners, in which Rigan, son of Fergus, Mughron, son of Diarmaid, and Aedh, son of Catharnach, and others, fell. Donnchadh, son of Amhalgaidh, King of Ui nEchdach, moritur. Plundering of the Termon of Ciaran² by Feidhlimidh,³ son of Crimthann. Ciaran, however, followed him⁴ to Mumhan, and [gave] him a thrust of his crozier, so that he received an internal wound. Maelsechlain⁵ reigns. [846.]

Kal. Feidhlimidh, King of Mumhan,⁶ the best of the Scoti, a scribe and anchorite, quievit. [847.]

Alas! O God! for Feidhlimidh;
The cold wave of death has drowned him;
It is a cause of grief to the men of Erin,
That the son of Crimthann of Claire lives not.

Demolition of Inis-Muinremhar by Maelsechlainn, [against a great multitude⁷] of "sons of death" of the Luighne and Gailenga, who were plundering the territories after the manner of Gentiles. A great victory *gained* by Cerbhall,

enumerates Feidhlimidh among the Monarchs of Ireland, thus agreeing with the Bodleian Annals of Innisfallen; but the Annalists of the northern portion of Ireland deny him that dignity.

⁷ Against a great multitude. It

being plain that some words were omitted in the text, the clause in brackets has been added from the Ann. Ult. (846). For *ḡanlaḡ*, a multitude, the Four Mast. (845) have *ḡallaḡ*, a word of identical signification.

cecidere .m.cc. Céu orðan Imlicé iubar ó Gentið. Eogan mac Eadacan, mic Torbair, ancoirta, a cCluain mic Noir quieunt.

[Ct. Fínoaéda mac Tomaltaicceh, Sanctur Luimnið, ancoirta port, et Rex Connacht ppuur, quieunt. Tuacur mac Coðtað, Rí Luigne, moritur. Cað pe Maolreðlann mac Maelpuanað [por Gentið] i Porair, in quo ceciderunt .iii. ced. Cað pe nOlcobur, Rí Muman ocur pe Lorcán mac Cellan co Laignið, por Gentið ic Sciað Nechtain in quo cecidit Compair Iarla, Tanairri Rið Lochlánn, ocur da céu dec immi. Raoineð pé Tígepnað, Rí Lochá Sabar, por Gentið, i nOairé Oirirt Daonna, in quo ceciderunt da picec decc. Raoineð pe nEoganacht Cairil por Gentið að Dun Maoiletuile, in quo ceciderunt cuig céu. Dunað la hOlcobar do toðail dúin Copcaighe por Gentið.]

[Ct. Conaing mac Flaínn, Rí Breð, moritur. Miall mac Cinaéda, Rí Umail, moritur. Congur mac Algaile, Princep Domnað Paorac, ocur Finnaceta mac Diarmada, Ab Daímlaig, et Maolpuadað, Ab Airð Breacáin quieupunt. Inpað Duiblinne la Maolreðlann et la Tígepnað, Rí Lochá Sabar. Flaínn mac Cuanað, Princep Mainirtreð [quieunt]. Muirpeacht peacht ppeit long do muintir Rið Gáll do tíaðtain do

¹ *Over Agond.* F. O'Gonno, A. B. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of the Ann. Ult. (846), translates this expression "de prædonibus;" but there is no authority for such an interpretation. The word "O'Gonno" is apparently the name of some Danish chieftain. "Haconn" would probably be so written; and a chieftain of this name is mentioned in the "*Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*," but his arrival in Ireland is referred to the year 916. See Todd's ed. of the work, p. 27.

² *Of Torbach.* Torbair, of Tor-

bair, A. B.; but the name is written Torbach in all other authorities.

³ *Of Luimnech.* This name is written *Luibnigh*, "of Luibnech," in the Ann. Ult. (847) and *Four Mast.* (846). Dr. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.* loc. cit.) states that Luibnech was "a place on the borders of ancient Meath and Munster, where it is probable he (Finnachda) was fostered;" but in the *Baile Finnachda*, a tract preserved in the *Yellow Book of Lecan* (col. 908), Finnachda is represented as having proceeded from Connaught to Uí Cinnsealaigh, to the spot called

son of Dunghal, over Agond,¹ in which 1,200 were slain. A.D.
[847.]
First plundering of Imlech-Ibhair by Gentiles. Eoghan, son of Edacan, son of Torbach,² anchorite, quievit at Cluain-muc-Nois.

Kal. Finnachda, son of Tomaltach, the Saint of [848.]
Luimnech,³ latterly an anchorite, and previously King of Connacht, quievit. Tuathchur, son of Cobhthach, King of Luighne, moritur. A battle *gained* by Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, [over the Gentiles], at Forach, in which 700 fell. A battle *gained* by Olchobhar, King of Mumhan, and by Lorcan, son of Cellach,⁴ with the Lagenians, over the Gentiles, at Sciagh Nechtain, in which Tomrair Earl, tanist of the King of Lochlann, was slain, and 1,200 along with him. A victory gained by Tigernach, King of Loch Gabhar, over Gentiles, at Daire-Disert-Dachonna, where twelve score perished. A victory gained by the Eoghanacht-Chaisil over Gentiles, at Dún Maeiltuille, in which 500 were slain. A fort *erected* by Olchobhar, to demolish the fort of Corcach against the Gentiles.

Kal. Conaing, son of Flann, King of Bregh, moritur. [849.]
Niall, son of Cinaedh, King of Umall, moritur. Aengus, son of Alghail, Superior of Domhnach Padraig, and Finnachda, son of Diarmaid, Abbot of Daimhliag, and Maelfuadhaigh, Abbot of Ard-Brecain, quieverunt. The plundering of Dubhlinn by Maelsechlainn, and by Tigernach, King of Loch Gabhar. Flann, son of Cuana, Abbot of Mainister *Buite*, [quievit]. A naval expedition of seven score ships, of the people of the King of the Foreigners,

Formael, at which place, according to Keating (Hist. Ir., reign of Cormac Mac Airt), was *Luimnech Laighen*, or Limerick of Leinster. It is now called Limerick, and is situated in the parish of Kilcavan, barony of Gorey, and county of Wexford.

⁴ *Of Cellach.* Catlanié ("of Cath-

lach"), A. B.; evidently a mistake for Cetlanié ("of Cellach"), as in the other Annals, and in the ancient list of Kings preserved in the *Book of Leinster*. O'Flaherty has added the letters "R. L.," for "Rex Lageniæ," in the marg. in A.

tabairt greama for na gallaib battur ar a ceinn, commerepat hEunn uile iarum. Maolbrepail mac Cernaiḡ, Rí Muḡḡbörn iugulatur ept a GentiLibur iar trect co clepceḡ. An eppor a ppaiḡḡe Slaíne do cumgabáil ipin aep et a combpuccaḡ, et a potaíl, co torppacht ní dia bapp Tailltin ocup Finnabair abae.

[ct. Céadaḡe Ab Cluana muc Noir, de Ib Copmaic Maen Maḡe, et Tuatál mac Pcpaḡaiḡ, Ab Recpamn et Depmaḡe, quieuepunt. Cínaoḡ mac Conaiḡ, Rí Ciannacḡa, do pttḡaigeet pe Maelpeḡlann mac Maelpuanaḡ a nept gall, sup poidper o Sionainn co muir, eitip cealla ocup túaḡa, et sup opt innri Loḡa Gabor; ocup pa loirceḡ leir dupteḡ Treoite cum .cc.lx. hominibur, et dupteḡ nuarpaḡ cum .lx. hominibur. Morp Cobthaiḡ mic Maoilcoḡa, Rí Ciappaiḡe Luacpa. Rectappaḡ, Ab Cluana pcpa ḡpenainn, quieuit. Loch Laiḡ hi epḡe Umail la Connachta deloḡ.

[ct. Olcobur mac Cínaoḡa, Rí Cairil, moritur. Cínaoḡ mac Conaiḡ, Rí Ciannacḡa, demepur ept in lacu .i. in Cḡḡi, cpudeli morte ó Maoilpeḡlann et ó Tigepnaḡ, di poepmaib daiḡ ḡaoiniḡ nepeann, et comarba paopaiḡ ppecialitep. Teact Duipḡgentib do Ab Cliaḡ sup palpat ár móp for Pionn Galloḡ, ocup sup inoippiot an longpoet eoir ḡaoinib ocup maoiniḡ. Slat ele do Duipḡgentiḡ con ár mor for Pinnḡgentiḡ oc linn Duacáil. Ríḡ ḡál anCḡro Maḡa eoir Maoilpeḡlann co maḡtib leiḡe Cunn, ocup Maḡuḡan co maḡtiḡ

¹ *Rechtabrach*. Rectapḡ, A. Rectaḡ, B.

² *Loch Laigh*. Loch Laiḡ, A. B.

³ *King of Caisel*. O'F. adds the letters "R. M." in the marg. in A., to signify that Olchobhar was "Rex Momonia," or King of Munster.

⁴ *In the Anghí*. "in Cḡḡi," added as a gloss over the word "demepur" in A.

⁵ *Province of Conchobhar; i.e.* Uladh, or Ulidia.

⁶ *Fethgna*. Over this name, in A., the orig. hand has written "Feacht," to signify that Fethgna should probably be Feachtgna, or Fechtgna, as in the succeeding entry; but at the year 859, *infra*, the name is written Feḡgna (Fethgna), the form in which it appears in the several lists of Ab-

came to oppress the Foreigners who were *in Erin* before them; and they disturbed all Erin afterwards. Maelbresail, son of Cernach, King of Mughdhorn, was murdered by Gentiles, after having entered into the clerical state. The cross on the green of Slane was lifted up into the air, and broken, and scattered, so that fragments of its top reached Taillten and Finnabhair-abha.

A.D.
[849.]

Kal. Cedadhach, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, of the Ui Cormaic of Maen-magh, and Tuathal, son of Feradhach, Abbot of Rechra and Dermhagh, quieverunt. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, King of Ciannachda, rebelled against Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, through the influence of the Foreigners, so that he devastated from the Sionann to the sea, both churches and territories; and he spoiled the islands of Loch Gabhar; and the oratory of Treoit was burnt by him, with 260 men *in it*; and the oratory of Nuarrach, with 60 men *in it*. Death of Cobhthach, son of Maelcobha, King of Ciarraighe Luachra. Rechtabhrach,¹ Abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, quievit. Loch Laigh,² in the territory of Umhall, in Connacht, stole away.

[850.]

Kal. Olchobhar, son of Cinaedh, King of Caisel,³ moritur. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, King of Ciannachda, was drowned in a lake (*i.e.* in the Anghi⁴)—a cruel death—by Maelsechlainn and Tigernach, to the satisfaction of all the good men of Erin, and of the comarb of Patrick especially. The arrival of Dubh-Ghenti at Ath-cliath, and they inflicted great slaughter on the Finn-Gaill, and devastated the fortress, both people and property. Another depredation committed by Dubh-Ghenti on Finn-Ghenti, with great havoc, at Linn-duachail. A royal meeting at Ard-Macha, including Maelsechlainn, with the nobles of Leth Chuinn, and Madudhan, with the nobles of the Province of Conehobhar,⁵ and Dermait and Fethgna,⁶

[851.]

bots of Armagh quoted by the Rev. | except that from the *Book of Leinster*
Dr. Todd (*St. Patrick*, pp. 174-182), | in which it is written "Fechgna."

coiceb Concubair, et Depmar, ocyr Pectgna co ramud Patraic, et Suapleč co clepciŭ Mithhe.

¶ Ct. Duo heperet Patruic .i. Porandian repuba et Epircopur, ocyr ancoruta, et Diapmaro rapientirrimur omnium doctorum Europae, quieuerunt. Uartatio Aipō Macha o galloib Linne Duacail die Samh Chasg. Luct oct .xx. lōng ofinngentib do poctattur do cat ppia Duibgentib do Snamh Aigneč; .iii. laite ocyr tri aibē oꝑ catuccaō doib, achē ar pe Duibgentib po meabair, co parspat a čeli oā longair Leo. Stain fugitiur euair; et lepene decollatur ert. Pogartac mac Maoilbpeair, Rī Aipgiall, moritur. Colum mac Aipechtair, Ab Corcaige, quieuit. Pectgna a ceomairbur Patruic.

¶ Ct. Amair mac Rī Ločlaine do toigect anEunn, gur giallrat gail Epeann dō, et cior o Saoideair dō. Eactigern mac Suair, Rī Lagen Dergabair, iugulatur ert dolore ó Druattar mac Aōā, et ó Cernball mac Dungaile; et Druattar, mac Aōā, iugulatur ert dolore a pocur ruir in .xlui°. die port iugulationem Ectigern. Catā mac Tomaltair, leit Rī Ulaō, a Normanair interpretur ert.

¶ Ct. Maolreclain Rī Tempa do čul co pepoib Muman copige Indēin na nDeri, ocyr angialla do tabairt. Inrachtač .h. Finnachta, heper Colum Cille, rapient optimur, .iiii. id. Marti apud Saxones martirizatur. Muirgel Riġan Lagen mortua ert.

¶ Ct. Abbatirra Cille dapa, .i. Catruan, quieuit. Cpeč la Aōā mac Nell co hulltu, co pargarib Connecan

¹ *Samh Chasg*; lit. "Summer Easter." This has been translated "the Sunday before Easter" by Dr. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, ad an. 850), and "Dies Paschæ" by Dr. O'Connor (*Ann. Ult.* 851). The English translr. of the latter Chronicle also renders it by "Easter-day," (MS. Brit. Mus.,

Clarend. tom. 49); but according to an ancient tract on Ecclesiastical Seasons, preserved in the MS. Laud, 610, Bodleian Library, Samh Chasg is the first Sunday after the seventeenth of the July moon; and in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 35 b., it is stated to be the 40th day after Cengair.

with the congregation of Patrick, and Suairlech, with the clergy of Midhe.

A.D.

[851.]

[852.]

Kal. Two successors of Patrick, viz., Forannan, scribe and Bishop, and anchorite, and Diarmaid, the wisest of all the doctors of Europe, quieverunt. The devastation of Ard-Macha by the Foreigners of Linn-duachaill, on the day of Samh Chasg.¹ A fleet of eight score ships of Finn-Ghenti arrived to fight against Dubh-Ghenti, at Snamh-aignech. They fought during three days and three nights; but the Dubh-Ghenti were successful, so that their opponents abandoned their ships to them. Stain escaped fleeing; and Ierene² was beheaded. Fogartach, son of Maelbresail, King of Airghiall, moritur. Colum, son of Airechtach, Abbot of Corcach, quievit. Fechtgna³ in the comarship of Patrick.

Kal. Amhlaibh, son of the King of Lochlann, arrived in Erin, so that the Foreigners of Erin submitted to him, and tribute *was paid* to him by the Gaeidhel. Eachtigern,⁴ son of Guaire, King of Laighen Desgabhair, was treacherously slain by Bruadar, son of Aedh, and by Cerbhall, son of Dungal; and Bruadar, son of Aedh, was treacherously slain by his companions on the 47th day after the murder of Eachtigern. Cathal, son of Tomaltach, half-King of Uladh, was slain by the Norsemen.

[853.]

Kal. Maelsechlain, King of Temhair, went to the men of Mumhan, as far as Indéin-na-nDéisi, and he brought their hostages. Inrechtach Ua Finnachta, successor of Colum Cille, the best sage, is martyred⁵ among the Saxons, on the 4th of the Ides of March. Muirgel, Queen of Laighen, mortua est.

[854.]

Kal. The Abbess of Cill-dara, *i.e.* Catrian, quievit. A preying expedition by Aedh, son of Niall, into Ulidia,

[855.]

or Whitsunday, answering to the 5th Sunday after Trinity.

² *Ierene*. Εἰρενε (Eirene), Ann. Ult. See note ¹, p. 170.

³ *Fechtigna*. See note ⁶, p. 150.

⁴ *Eachtigern*. Εαχταγερν, A. B.

⁵ *Was martyred*. μαρτυρηται, A. B.

mac Colmáin ocup Flaitheptaē mac Néll, ocup rocaibē arphena. Cilill Abb Achardh dō moptur ert.

¶ Ct. Cuirne mór ocup pioec, sup bimdecda pum loēa, ocup pum aibne Epenn do coirgaib ocup do marcachais a .ix. ¶ Ct. Decembur urque ad .iii. 10. Ianuarii. Tempeptuorup annur. Maelpeclainn mac Maelpuanais a cCairil go ttug gialla Muman. Coecaib mori eidiu Gentib et Maelpeclain co Gall Saordealib leir. Occipio Gormain mic Lonain, Rí damna Cairil, o Gentib, i Loē Ceann Anno Domini .cccc.lvi. Duirteē Lurea do loiceaib a Normandir. Hopm taoirioē na n'Duibgentib iugulatur ert la Ruatpaz mac Mepmein, Rí Dretan. Sodomna Epircopur Glaine martirizatur a Normandir. Moprr Nell mic Gállán iar mbeib deē mbliatona piceo gan biaib gan viē.

¶ Ct. Raineib pen lomair ocup pen Amlais pop Cathal Finn con Gall Saordealib a tipib Muman. Maongal Ab Pabair quieuit. Matudan mac Muirpehaib, Rí Ulaib, moptur. Triar do loiceaib a tTaiten fulgoe. Dpau mac Scanlain, Rí Gabrain, [moptur.]

¶ Ct. Sluaccaib mori viar loiceaib Muma an aon ló la Maelpeclain mac Maolpuanais, co pepaib Epenn, co ttugrao maíom pop pepaib Muman oc Capn Lugdaib, sup pacebaib ann Maelcpóin mac Muirpehaib, leib Rí na n'Dépe. Tuca Maelpeclainn gialla Muman ó Comar trí nupce co Innri Tapbna iar n'Epenn, ocup ó Dún Cepmna co hApann naipēir. Ceallaib mac Guáipe, Rí Laigen Derrgabair .i. Uí Cinnriolaib,

¹ In *Caisel*. a cCairil, A. B. The expression "do out go Cairil," "went to Caisel," would be more correct.

² *Gall-Gaeidhel*; i.e. "Dano-Irish."

³ *Anno Domini* 856. This event has been added in the marg. in A.,

by the orig. hand, and not copied in B.

⁴ *Ruaidhrigh*. Probably Rodhri the Great, whose death is recorded in the *Annales Cambriae*, and *Brut y Tywysogion*, at the year 877.

⁵ *Mermen*; i.e. Mervyn. See *Ann.*

where he lost Connecan, son of Colman, and Flaithbheartach, son of Niall, and a great many besides. Ailill, Abbot of Achiadh-bó, mortuus est. A.D.
[855.]

Kal. Great ice and frost, so that the principal lakes and principal rivers of Erin were passable to pedestrians and horse-riders, from the 9th of the Kalends of December to the 7th of the Ides of January. A tempestuous year. Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, in Caisel,¹ and he carried off the hostages of Mumhan. A great war between Gentiles and Maelsechlain, with whom were the Gall-Gaeidhel.² Occisio of Gorman, son of Lonan, Royal heir of Caisel, in Loch Ceann, Anno Domini 856.³ The oratory of Lusca was burnt by Norsemen. Horm, Chieftain of the Dubh-Ghenti, was slain by Ruaidhrigh,⁴ son of Mermen,⁵ King of Britain. Sodomna, Bishop of Slane, is martyred by the Norsemen. Death of Niall, son of Gillan, after having been thirty years without food or drink. [856.]

Kal. A victory gained by Imhar and Amhlaibh over Cathal Finn, with the Gall-Gaeidhel, in the territories of Mumhan. Maenghal, Abbot of Fabhar, quievit. Madudan, son of Muiredhach,⁶ King of Uladh, moritur. Three persons⁷ were burnt at Taillten by lightning. Bran, son of Scanlan, King of Gabhran, [moritur]. [857.]

Kal. A great host, by which Mumhan was burnt in one day, *was led* by Maelsechlain, son of Maelruanaidh, with the men of Erin, so that they inflicted a defeat on the men of Mumhan at Carn Lughdach, where Maelcróin, son of Muiredhach, half-King of the Desi, was lost.⁸ Maelsechlainn brought off the hostages of Mumhan from Comar-tri-nuisee to Inis Tarbhna, in the west of Erin, and from Dún Cearmna to Arann-airther. Ceallach, son of Guaire, King of Laighen Desgabhair, *i.e.* [858.]

Cambr., and *Brut y Tywys.*, ad an. 844.

⁶ *Of Muiredhach.* Μυρρερθαγς (of Muircertach), A. B.

⁷ *Three persons.* τρι, for τριαι, A. ται, B.

⁸ *Lost.* παρβω, lit. "left," A. B.

mopitur. Marom rúa Cepball ocur rúa nìomar accuic Ærað tìpe for [Cinel] Fiachach go Gall Gairðhealib Leite Cuinn .i. cccc. ar se mìle a lìnroë.

[Ct. Suapleð Æb Æcharð bó quieuit. Paolzur Æb Ruir epé quieuit. Rìg dail maite Epeann os Raite Æoða mic Æpuc, um Maelpeclain Rì Tempa, ocur um Peðgna comarba Paorais, ocur im Suapleð comarba Finnein, as denaith rìte et caoincomparic pep nEpeann, conioð áno do pad Cepball, Rì Orparge, inoipri rri Leð Cuinn, ocur rogaird Maolguála mac Donðgaili .i. Rì Múman, a oipri. Maolguála, Rì Muman, a Normanðoir occipur ept lapioibur.

[Ct. Sloiccheð laigen et Mumhan et Connaçt, ocur h. Néill an ðeirgeipt ipa foçla la Maolpeclain, Rì Tempa, conðeipð as Maig Duma accompocur Æipð Macha, co forbarð Æoð mac Nell, ocur Plann mac Conaing, an ðunað anarðci, cor marbpat ðaoim for lár an ðúnarð, ocur po meabard for Æeð go pparðarð ile.

[Ct. Inpad Míðe doðoð .i. Pinnliat, mac Néill Caille, con galloib. Sopmlat ingen Donncharð, ruzan Gairðeal iar narpuige do héc. Cað Opoma ða maige la Maolpeclain mac Maolpuanarð, ar galloib Æða Cliað.

[Ct. Domnall mac Elphin, Rex Pictorum [obit]. Sloicceð la Æoð mac Néll, la Rìg Æiligh, et la Plann mac Conaing, do inpad Míðe. Dalað mac Maoilparite, Æb Cluana ipairð, quieuit. Maolpeclainn mac Maolpuanarð, Rì Epend uile, .ii. [Ct. Decembrip,

¹ *Uí Cennsealaigh*. Added as a gloss over the preceding name, in A.

² *The Cinel*. Interpolated by O'Flaherty in A., and copied in B.

³ *Their number*; i.e. the number of the Cinel Fiachach and the Gall-Gaeidhel, or Dano-Irish.

⁴ *Alpin*. *Elphii*, A. B., for "Elphin," or "Elphin."

⁵ *Obiit*. Supplied by O'Flaherty, who has also added a marg. note, now nearly destroyed, signifying that Domhnall Mac Alpin's death is quoted by Ussher (*Brit. Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 719) from the Ann. Ult., under the year 862.

⁶ *Tuesday*. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note "863, C. Litera Dom., 2°.

Ui Cennsealaigh,¹ moritur. A victory by Cerbhall and Imhar, in the district of Aradh-tire, over [the Cinel²] Fiachach, with the Gall-Gaeidhel of Leth Chuinn, viz., their number³ was 6,400. A.D.
[858.]

Kal. Suarlech, Abbot of Achadh-bó, quievit. Faelghus, Abbot of Ros-cré, quievit. A royal meeting of the nobles of Erin *assembled* at Rath Aedha-mic-Bric—including Maelsechlain, King of Temhair, and Fethgna, comarb of Patrick, and Suarlech, comarb of Finnen—to establish peace and concord among the men of Erin; at which Cerbhall, King of Osraighe, yielded allegiance to Leth Chuinn; and Maelguala, son of Donngal (*i.e.* King of Mumhan), tendered his allegiance. Maelguala, King of Mumhan, was killed by the Norsemen with stones. [859.]

Kal. An army of Laighen, and Mumhan, and Connacht, and the Ui Neill of the south, was led into the Fochla by Maelsechlain, King of Temhair, until he rested at Magh Dumha, near Ard-Macha; and Aedh, son of Niall, and Flann, son of Conaing, attacked the fort at night, so that they slew men in the middle of the fort; and Aedh was defeated, and lost a great number. [860.]

Kal. Devastation of Midhe by Aedh, *i.e.* Finnliath, son of Niall Caille, with Foreigners. Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadh, Queen of the Gaeidhel, died after penance. The battle of Druim-da-mhaighe *gained* by Maelsechlain, son of Maelruanaidh, over the Foreigners of Ath-eliath. [861.]

Kal. Domhnall Mac Alpin,⁴ King of the Picts [obiit].⁵ An army *led* by Aedh, son of Niall, King of Ailech, and by Flann, son of Conaing, to plunder Midhe. Dalach, son of Maelraitte, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, quievit. Maelsechlain, son of Maelruanaidh, King of all Erin, died on the 2nd of the Kalends of December, on a Tuesday,⁶ in [862.]

Kal. Dec., id est 30 Nov., feria 3^a.
The 30th of November fell on a Tuesday, in the year 863, which

seems, therefore, to have been the year of Maelsechlain's death. See *Ogygia*, pars III., p. 434.



.iiii^a fepua, annó regni sui .xiii. defunctus est. Ruarc mac Dron iugulatur est ó 16 Néll. Aóð Finnlaé mac Néll pegnape incipit.

¶ Ct. Maolpadraic mac Fiancón, Eppop et aóbar Abbaó Aipó maóa, quieuit. Muirecan mac Diarmada, Rí Nair et Aipéir Lipe, a Normanóir interpretur est. Daniel h. Luaitíde, Abb Corcaige et Lir móir do guin. Innpaó Connacht la Aóð mac Néll.

¶ Ct. Lorcan mac Catail, Rí Míro, do ballaó la Aóð mac Néll, Rí Tempa. Concupar mac Donnchaóa, leit Rí Míde, do muchaó in huircu oc Cluan Ipaíro la hAmlaoib Rí gall. Raoineó móp pé nAóð mac Néll ocup pé Plann mac Conaing for Aipíroh mac nAéóa co nUlltaib i Tir Conaille Cero. Eógeo órit, Eppcop Cille rapa, et renex .c.xiii. annorum, quieuit. óar Cernuda mic Caóarnaig, taoipeó Corca óaíreinn, a Gentibur.

¶ Ct. Eclíppir solir hi ¶ Ct. Enair, et eclíppir lunae in eodem menre. Ceallaé mac Aililla, Abb Cille rapa, et Abb íae, dormiuit. Tigernaé mac Fogartaig, Rí Lochá Gabar, ocup leit Rí ópeg, moritur. Taóg mac Diarmada, Rí h. Cinnriolaig, interpretur est a ppatribur suir. Guin Colmaín mic Dunlainge, Rí Potupóa típe, óa clainn paderin.

¶ Ct. Caóraoineó pé nAóð mac Néll, ocup pe Cinel

¹ Ruarc. O'F. adds the letters "R. L.," to signify that Ruarc was King of Leinster, and also the date "861," which he considers the correct year according to the Four Mast., who record the slaying of Ruarc under the year 860=861. But the Ann. Ult. have it at 861=862.

² Abbot-elect. aóbar Abbaó (adhbar Abbadh); lit. "materies Abbatis." O'F. translates it "futurus Abbas," in a marg. note.

³ King of Nas. "Nazie in Lagenia Rex." Marg. note, O'F.

⁴ Suffocated in water at. A. and B. corruptly read "do mapbaó i huircu co." The text is corrected from the Ann. Ult. (863=864), which read "do muchaó in huircu" ("was suffocated in water"). The *Book of Leinster*, fol. 23 b., col. 2, has "a bároo in huircu;" "was drowned in water."

⁵ In the same month. in eodem die, A.; the word "mense" being written over "die" by O'F. In *L'Art de verif. les Dates* (tom. 1, p. 68) an eclipse of the sun is stated to

the 16th year of his reign. Ruarc,¹ son of Bran, was slain by the Ui Neill. Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall, begins to reign. A.D.
[862.]

Kal. Maelpadraig, son of Finchu, Bishop and Abbot-elect² of Ard-Macha, quievit. Muirecan, son of Diarmaid, King of Nas³ and Airther-Life, was slain by the Norsemen. Daniel Ua Luaithidhe, Abbot of Corcach and Lismór, *mortally* wounded. Plundering of Connacht by Aedh, son of Niall. [863.]

Kal. Lorecan, son of Cathal, King of Midhe, was blinded by Aedh, son of Niall, King of Temhair. Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, half-King of Midhe, was suffocated in water at⁴ Cluain-Iraird, by Amhlaibh, King of the Foreigners. A great victory *gained* by Aedh, son of Niall, and Flann, son of Conaing, over Anfidh, son of Aedh, with the Ulidians, in Tir Conaille-Cerd. Edged Brit, Bishop of Cill-dara, and an old man of 116 years, quievit. Death of Cermad, son of Catharnach, Chief of Corca-Baiscinn, by Gentiles. [864.]

Kal. An eclipse of the sun on the 1st of January, and an eclipse of the moon in the same month.⁵ Ceallach, son of Ailill, Abbot of Cill-dara, and Abbot of Hi, dormivit.⁶ Tigernach, son of Fogartach, King of Loch Gabhar, and half-King of Bregb, moritur. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, was slain by his brethren. *Mortal* wounding of Colman, son of Dunlang,⁷ King of Fotharta-tire, by his own children. [865.]

Kal. A battle gained by Aedh, son of Niall, and the [866.]

have occurred on the 1st of January, 865, and an eclipse of the moon on the 15th of the same month.

⁶ *Dormivit.* dormierunt, for dormierunt (dormierunt), A. B. From this it would seem that Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara, was considered by the transcribers of A. and B. to be a different person from the Abbot

of Hi; but in the Ann. Ult. (864) Ceallach is said to have been Abbot of both places, and to have died in Pictland. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 278, 390.

⁷ *Of Dunlang.* Dunlange, A. B.; seemingly a mistake for "Dunlange."

Eoghain pop galloib oc Loch Peabail, go tpuccað da picit deð ceann diuib an aon baile. Loch Lebinn do róð arpuil go tapla i paitib ep amail rǵumu inna imbecdair.

[Ct. Maéluin mac Aoda, Rí Ailigh, in clepícatu moritup. Rabartað Fínoglaipri, Eppcop, quieuit. Conall, Eppcop Cille Scipe, quieuit. Cormac h. Liaðán, Eppcop, quieuit.

[Ct. Ceallach [mac] Cumartcaigh, Ab Pobair [quieuit]. Connmað Ab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit; do Cinel Echach Gall dó. Daniel Ab Glinne da locha, quieuit. Cannan mac Dáluið, Ab Daimliagh, quieuit. Pepsur Roirí Ailipre, repíba, quieuit. Cat Cille h. n'Daigre pe nAod Fínnliat mac Nell, Rí Teampach, ocup pe Concupar mac Tairð, Rí Connacht .i. uii. 10. .iii. bir, oc Cill h. n'Daigre, pop Aib Nell ðpeð ocup pop Laignib, ocup pop ríuagh mór do galloib (.i. tri ceo no ní ar uille; coig míle do Plann mac Conaing, ocup áen míle dAed Fínnliat), in quo bello ceciderunt Plann mac Conaing, Rí ðpeð uile, et Diarmuid mac Eoirpreli, Rí Locha Gabar, et gall iomða do marbað ann; ocup Pactna mac Maéluiuin, Rídomna an [r]íolai do pocair a ppríðguin an caða. Eruptio ignotae aquae de monte Cualann, cum pirculir atup. Rectabpa mac Murchaða, Ab Corcaigh, quieuit.

[Ct. Martan do Dairtraigib Daiminnri, Ab Cluana muc Noir ocup Daiminnri, quieuit. Dúnlang mac Muirpeohaið, Rí debu Lagen, moritup. Plann mac

¹ *All round its edge.* The word *ingnad*, "wonder," is written in the marg. of A., in the orig. hand, to signify that this event forms one of the "Wonders of Erin," for a list of which see Todd's ed. of *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, sq.

² *Of Finnglass.* Fínoglaipri (an error for Fínoglaipri), A. B.

³ *Three hundred or more; i.e. of Foreigners.* O'Flaherty has added a note, now illegible, in the marg., in A.

⁴ *Of strange water.* ignotae aquae (ignotae aquae). The orig. hand has added the word *ingnad*, "wonder," in the marg. in A. The prodigy is not included in the ancient list of the "Wonders of Erin," for which see

Cinel Eoghain, over the Foreigners, at Loch Febhail; and twelve score of their heads were brought to one place. Loch Lebhinn was changed into blood, so that it became clots of gore, like the lights of *animals*, all round its edge.¹

A.D.
[866.]

Kal. Maelduin, son of Aedh, King of Ailech, in clericalu moritur. Robhartach of Finnlass,² Bishop, quievit. Conall, Bishop of Cill-Scire, quievit. Cormac Ua Liathain, Bishop, quievit.

[867.]

Kal. Ceallach, [son] of Cumasgach, Abbot of Fobhar, [quievit]. Connmach, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. He was of the Cinel-Echach-Gall. Daniel, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Cannan, son of Dalach, Abbot of Daimhliag, quievit. Fergus of Ros-Ailithre, Scribe, quievit. The battle of Cill-Ui-nDaighre *gained* by Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall, King of Temhair, and by Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, King of Connacht, on the 8th of the Ides of September, at Cill-Ui-nDaighre, over the Ui Neill of Bregh and the Lagenians, and over a great host of Foreigners, (viz., 300 or more.³ Flann, son of Conaing, had 5,000 *men*, and Aedh Finnliath, 1,000); in which battle fell Flann, son of Conaing, King of all Bregh, and Diarmaid, son of Edirscel, King of Loch-Gabhar; and a great many Foreigners were slain there; and Fachtna, son of Maelduin, Royal heir of the [F]ochla, fell in the heat of the battle. An eruption of strange water⁴ from Sliabh Cualann, with little black fishes. Rechtabhra, son of Murchadh, Abbot of Corcach, quievit.

[868.]

Kal. Martan, of the Dartraighe of Daimhinis, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois and Daimhinis, quievit. Dunlaing, son of Muiredhach, King of Laighen,⁵ moritur. Flann,

[869.]

Todd's ed. of the *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, *sq.*

⁵ *King of Laighen*. 𐌹𐌺 𐌹𐌸𐌺 𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌺 (Rí debu Laighen), A. B. The word 𐌹𐌸𐌺 seems wrongly inserted. Dunlaing is called King of Laighen

in the Ann. Four Mast. (867); but, instead of "son of Muiredhach," he is described as "son of Murchadh," in the catalogue of the Kings of Leinster preserved in the *Book of Leinster*, fol. 20, *sq.*

Peppair, Oeconomus Aipio Maca, moritur. Maelciapain mac Ronain rí ña arþer hEppenn, pennið roðla gall, iugulatur. Orðain Aipio Macha o Amlaib, sup loirceð cona deptaigið; x. ceo eioir bpaio et marbað, ocur rlatte mor archena. Donnacian mac Ceopaða, Rí h. Cinriolaið, iugulatur ert doloie a rocio suo.

¶ Et. Suairleð Indeironen, Eppcop ocur Ab Cluana Ipaio, religioſur totiuſ hiberuia, quieuit. Inpað laigen la Aoð Finnliat mac Néill o Að Cliað 50 Sabpan. Maelrechlainn mac Néll, leið Rí deirgipr ðreð, interfectur ert dolo ó Fulp Dubgall. Dalað, mac Muircepaigi, dux Cinel Conaill, a gente ſua iugulatur. Maongal Eppcop Cille ſapa, quieuit.

¶ Et. Caſalan mac Inſpectuið, leið Rí Ulað, iugulatur ert doloie a conſilio Aoða. Amlaib ocur Imap do toicðeðt apuri do Að Cliað a Aibain dið cédoið lóng, ocur cpeað mor daine .i. do Saxanaið ocur do ðreatnachaið do tabairt leo docum hEppinn. Oilill mac Dúnlaing, Rí laigen a Normandiſ interfectur ert. Oilill, Eppcop ocur Ab Pobair, quieuit.

¶ Et. Ñia Princepſ Daumliag et Eppcopur, lxxxiii°. anno aetatip ſui finiuit. Cennpaolað .h. Moðthuiſepn, Rí Cairil, extenſo doloie quieuit. Feapdomnað .i. do Muðormaið, Princepſ Cluana muc Noiſ, quieuit. Aipogal, Rex Britannopum ſpaða Cluaide, de conſilio

¹ *Economus*. *Equonimus* (Equonimus), A. B.

² *Indeidhnen*. This church was in Meath, near Slane. The name seems compounded of the art. "in" (ind), "the," and "eironen" (eidhnen), which would mean a small, ivy-covered building; lit. "the little ivy." The place has not been identified. St. Molaga's church, now Temple-Molaga, in the parish of Temple-Molaga, barony of Condons and Clongibbons, and co. of Cork, is

called the "Eidhnen" of Molaga, in the *Book of Lismore*, fol. 182, b. Dr. O'Connor translates *Indeidhnen* "sapiens;" (Ann. Ult., ad an. 869).

³ *Aedh*; i.e. Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland.

⁴ *Oilill*. O'Flaherty adds the note "A^o. 880, ut apud me, 'de Regibus Lageniæ.' A^o. 880, Domnaldus successor cæpit, ut infra." There is no chapter "de Regibus Lageniæ" in his published works, and O'F. must therefore have referred to the *Ogygia*

son of Fercar, *Cconomus*¹ of Ard-Macha, moritur. Maelciarain, son of Ronan, royal champion of the east of Erinn, hero-plunderer of the Foreigners, murdered. Devastation of Ard-Macha by Amhlaibh, so that it was burnt, with its oratories. The captives and slain amounted to 1,000; and there was a great destruction besides. Donnacan, son of Cedfaidh, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, was treacherously slain by his companion.

A.D.
[869.]

Kal. Suairlech of Indeidhnen,² Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, the *most* religious of all Hibernia, quievit. The plundering of Laighen, from Ath-cliaith to Gabhran, by Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall. Maelsechlainn, son of Niall, half-King of South Bregh, was treacherously slain by Fulf, a Dubh-gall. Dalach, son of Muircertach, Chief-tain of Cinel Conaill, slain by his own people. Maenghal, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit.

[870.]

Kal. Cathalan, son of Indrechtach, half-King of Uladh, was treacherously murdered at the instigation of Aedh.³ Amhlaibh and Imhar came again to Ath-cliaith from Alba, with 200 ships; and a great band of men, viz., of Saxons and Britons, was brought by them to Erinn. Oilill,⁴ son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, was slain by Norsemen. Ailill, Bishop and Abbot of Fobhar, quievit.

[871.]

Kal. Gnía, Abbot of Daimhliag, and a Bishop, in the 88th year of his age, finivit. Cennfaeladh Ua Mochtighern, King of Caisel, after long suffering, quievit. Feardomnach, *i.e.* of the Mughdorna, Abbot of Cluainmuc-Nois, quievit. Ardgál,⁵ King of the Britons of Srath Cluaidhe, slain at the instigation of Constantine,⁶

[872.]

Christiana, which he is believed to have written, but which is not now known to exist. Oilill's death seems misplaced above, as in the List of Kings of Leinster, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*, he is said to have reigned 8 years, and to have been the third in succession after

Muiredhach, whose obit is entered under the year 869, *supra*; the two intervening sovereigns having enjoyed but brief reigns.

⁵ *Ardgal*. "Rex Britonum." Marg. note, O'F.

⁶ *Constantine*. "Albae Rex, Aº. 876, *infra*." Marg. note, O'F.

Constantin mic Cinaoða, occipit. Maoltuile h. Dunan, Eprcop Tulen, quieuit. Aré an Maoltuile ri tuc monoir caé eitir pepaib Teabða ocup Galenga, ocup Rir Cúl is corraib Tulen, ocup ro meabað pop Galengaið ocup pop Rira Cúl ocup ro marbaio an ar pop paice an baile; ocup Coinro an caða ainm an inaið a tuccað opm alle. Mugron mac Maeil-coðaið, Leið Rí Connacht, moritur.

Ict. Uaémaran mac Drocain, Rí h. Ppaciað Aðne, quieuit. Inhor, Rí Normandorum totius Hiberniae, quieuit. Inpað Connacht la Dunchað Rí Cairil, ocup la Cephall go nOrraigið. Inpað Mumhan o Galloib Aða Cliað.

Ict. Aoð mac Piangura, Princeps et Eprcop Roir Comain, quieuit. Fethna Eprcopur, heper Patraic, ocup caput totius religionis Hiberniae, quieuit. Sloicceð la Aoð mac Néll co laignib, cor airgeo Ceall Aupaille, ocup apaile cealla.

Ict. Maongal tanairi Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Robartað mac Mic na Cepða, Eprcop Cille dara, quieuit.

Ict. Constantín mac Cinaoða, Rex Pictorum, moritur. Congalað mac Pinnacða, Rí Airgiall, moritur. Coirppe mac Diarmacða, Rí h. Cinnriolaið, a ppatribur ruir occipit. Donngal Eprcop Corcaige rubita morte [pepuit]. Rectappa mac Pinnbrain, Rí na nDeiri, quieuit. Eogan Topair (da 1b Cymðainn do), Ab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

¹ *Coinder-an-catha*. "coinro an catha," A. The first word seems corrupt. "Coinder," which would mean "a meeting," appears to be the nearest approximation to its correct form.

² *King of Caisel*. O'F. adds the letters "R. M.," to signify that "King of Caisel" means "King of Munster."

³ *Bishop*. O'F. adds the marg. note

"Ardm. Prid. Nonas Octobris obiit;" signifying that Fethna was Bishop of Armagh, and died on the 6th of October. The Martyrology of Donegal has Fethgna's commemoration at the 12th of February.

⁴ *Kal*. The date (876) has been supplied by O'F.

⁵ *Constantine*. *Cyrtantin* (Constantin), A. B. O'F. adds the marg.

son of Cinaedh. Maeltuile Ua Dunan, Bishop of Tulen, quievit. It was this Maeltuile who gave the incitement to battle between the men of Teabhtha, and the Gailenga and Feara-Cúl, defending Tulen, and the Gailenga and Feara-Cúl were defeated, and slaughtered on the green of the town; and Coinder-an-catha¹ is the name of the spot where the battle was fought, from that time to this. Mughron, son of Maelcothaigh, half-King of Connacht, moritur. A.D.
[872.]

Kal. Uathmaran, son of Brocan, King of Ui Fiachrach-Aidhne, quievit. Imhar, King of the Norsemen of all Hibernia, quievit. Plundering of Connacht by Dunchadh, King of Caisel,² and by Cerbhall, with the Osraighe. Plundering of Mumhan by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. [873.]

Kal. Aedh, son of Fiangus, Abbot and Bishop of Ros-Comain, quievit. Fethgna, Bishop,³ heir of Patrick, and head of all the religion of Hibernia, quievit. An army *was led* by Aedh, son of Niall, to Leinster, and Cill Ausaille and other churches were plundered. [874.]

Kal. Maenghal, tanist-*Abbot* of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Robhartach, son of Mac-na-Cerda, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. [875.]

Kal.⁴ Constantine,⁵ son of Cinaedh, King of the Picts, moritur. Congalach, son of Finnachda, King of Airghiall, moritur. Cairpre, son of Diarmaid, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, slain by his brothers. Donnghal,⁶ Bishop of Corcach, [died] suddenly. Rechtabhra, son of Finnbran, King of the Deisi, quievit. Eoghan Tobair⁷ (who was of the Ui Crimthainn), Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [876.]

note "R[ex] Pictorum. Usser, ex Ult. Annal.," implying that Ussher, following the Ann. Ult., refers the death of Constantine to the year 876.

⁶ *Donnghal*. The Ann. Ult. and Four Mast. have "Domhnall."

⁷ *Eoghan Tobair*; i.e. "Eoghan, of the Well."

Íct. Maoltuile .h. Cúana, Ab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit: do Luigni Connacht dó .i. do Spectraingib Áíroa. Ruairí mac Muirminn, Rex Hytannorum, do toigecht cum Epenn, pop teitheb pe Duib Gallab. Caí oc Loí Cuan eirip Finn Gentib ocu Duib Gentib, in quo Albann dux na n'Duib Gentib, cecidit.

Íct. Prop pola do rílaí go ppuí na parpte epo ocu pola pop na maigib a cCiannaída, oc Duma na n'Deiri go runpaíach. Uentur magnur et pulgor. Eclippir solir .i. noin dopá. Scrin Colum Cille ocu a minna archena [do tabairt] do cum hEunn pop teitheb ría ngallab. Flann mac Maoileclain regnare incipit.

Íct. Aoí Finnlaí mac Nell Caille, Rí Tempaí, in .xii. Íct. Decembris, .ii.ª. ppuia, a n'Druim inar-glainn hí epí Conaile, dopmuit. Máelcoba mac Cpunnmaél, Princep Áíro Maí, do epgabail, [do gallab], ocu an ppleiginn Mochta.

Íct. Papatáí mac Copmaic, Ab lae, quieuit. Macliaráin mac Conaing, Rí Teabtae, in clepícatu quieuit. Doínnall mac Muirgén hí Ríge laígen. Inpaí Míde la ríora Muman go Loch nCínninn et go Loí Semóile. Inpaí laígen la Flann mac Maileclainn, ocu a naíru do tabairt lér.

Íct. Cpunnmaol Cluana Cain, Epícopu, quieuit. Duirteí Cianain do bpuí do galloib, ocu a lán do maoinib do breit ar, et portea bapí mac ímar, cenn Normandir do héc tpe miorbal Dé ocu Cianáin.

Íct. Sloiccheí la Flann mac Maoileclainn co

¹ *Murminn*; i.e. Mervyn.

² *Kal.* O'F. adds the year 878 in the marg. See next note.

³ *An eclipse of the sun.* This eclipse occurred on the 5th of October, 878,

according to *L'Art de ver. les Dates*. The computation of this Chronicle is, therefore, in accord with the true chronology at this period.

⁴ *Begins to reign.* This should ap-

Kal. Maeltuile Ua Cuana, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. He was of the Luighne of Connacht, viz., of the Grectraighe-Arda. Ruaidhri, son of Murminn,¹ King of the Britons, came to Erinn, fleeing from the Dubh-Gaill. A battle at Loch Cuan, between Fair-Gentiles and Black-Gentiles, in which Albann, Chief of the Black-Gentiles, fell. A.D.
[877.]

Kal.² It rained a shower of blood, which was found in lumps of gore and blood on the plains in Ciannachta, at Dumha-na-nDeisi especially. Great wind and lightning. An eclipse of the sun,³ viz., a dark noon. The shrine of Colum Cille, and all his reliquaries, [were brought] to Erinn, to escape the Foreigners. Flann, son of Maelechlainn, begins to reign.⁴ [878.]

Kal.⁵ Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille, King of Temhair, on the 12th of the Kalends of December, on the 6th day of the week, at Druim-inasglainn, in the territory of Conaille, dormivit. Maelcobha, son of Crunnmael, Abbot of Ard-Macha, and Mochta, the Lector, were captured [by the Foreigners]. [879.]

Kal. Feradhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Hi, quievit. Maelciarain, son of Conaing, King of Teabhtha, in clericatu quievit. Domhnall, son of Muirigen, in the Kingship of Laighen. The plundering of Midhe by the men of Mumhan, as far as Loch Ainninn and Loch Semhdile. Plundering of Laighen by Flann, son of Maelechlainn; and he carried off their hostages with him. [880.]

Kal. Crunnmael of Cluain-Cain, a Bishop, quievit. The oratory of Cianan was broken into by Foreigners, and its full of property taken out of it; and afterwards Barid, son of Imhar, Chief of the Norsemen, died through the miracle of God and Cianan. [881.]

Kal. A hosting by Flann, son of Maelechlainn, with [882.]

pear under the next entry, which records the death of Flann's predecessor, Aedh Finnliath.

⁵ Kal. The correct year is 879, according to O'F. See *Ogygia*, Proloquium, p. [42].

nGalloib et eo nḡaoidéalib ḡa Poḡlae, conderib a Maḡ eoirib dí ḡlaib, cop inperitur Aḡo Macha, ocur po ḡap ḡialla Conaill ocur Eogain don turur rin. Caḡ eoirib Conaile Muirtemne ocur Ulltu, du attop-ḡaib Aḡrib mac Aḡḡa, Rí Ulaḡ, et Conall mac Maeilidúin, Rí Coḡa, et alii. Concupar mac Tairḡ, Rí teopa Connacht, uitam penilem piniuit. Inpaḡ Mumhan la Flann mac Maileclainn, et a bḡaigḡe [do ḡaḡaib] leir.

¶ Ct. Maolrúan Eḡcop Lurca, quieuit. Cumarḡaḡ mac Domnall, Rí Cineoil Laoḡaire, moritur. Morir mic Aḡrile o Otir mac Eirḡni, ocur ó Muirḡil ingen Maileclainn. Eoḡacan mac Aḡḡa, leḡ Rí Ulaḡ, iugulatur eḡt ó maccoib Aḡrib mic Aḡḡa. Caḡaraḡ mac Rabartaḡ, Princeḡp ocur Eḡricopur Aḡro Maca, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Domnall mac Muirgen, Rí Lagen, iugulatur eḡt a rociur ruir. Sḡanlan Eḡcop Cille ḡara, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Maolpaḡraic .i. díb Maíne .i. ootig ingine Lingaig, Ab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Mael[paḡraic] mac Maelcuapraḡ, Rí Aḡrḡiall do ḡuin o [a] muinter. Eclirpḡr polir, et uirae punt ptellae in coelo. Copmac, Eḡcop Daímliaḡ, extenḡo doḡope quieuit. An mac oc Craib Lairre do labraḡ a ccinn ḡa mḡr iar na ḡeinemain. Muirḡaḡ mac ḡrain, Rí Lagen, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Eirḡmon mac Aḡḡa leḡ Rí Ulaḡ o hEloir mac

¹ *Three divisions.* The characters "R. C.," signifying Rí Connacht (King of Connacht), have been written in the marg. of A. by the orig. hand. The "three divisions" of Connacht meant, therefore, the entire province.

² *Kal.* O'F. considers 883 to be the correct year.

³ *Eirgni.* See note 1, p. 170.

⁴ *Kal.* The proper date is 884, according to O'F.

⁵ *From Tech-inghine-Lingaigh.* oocig .i. Uigaig, A. B., which is apparently corrupt. It should probably be "o tig inghine Lingaig," which would signify "from the house of Lingach's daughter." The clause in parenthesis is added as a gloss in A. O'F. considers the correct year to be 885.

⁶ *After his birth.* The word ingnaro (ingnadh), "wonder," is written in the marg. in A., in the orig. hand.

the Foreigners and Gaoidhel, into the Fochla, until he rested at Magh-edir-di-glais, and he ravaged Ard-Macha, and took the hostages of *Tir* Conaill and *Tir* Eoghain on that expedition. A battle between the Conaille Muirthemne and the Ultonians, in which Anfidh, son of Aedh, King of Uladh, and Conall, son of Maelduin, King of Cobha, and others, were slain. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, King of the three *divisions*¹ of Connacht, ended an aged life. The plundering of Mumhan by Flann, son of Maelechlainn; and its hostages [were taken] by him.

A.D.
[882.]

Kal.² Maelruan, Bishop of Lusca, quievit. Cumasgach, son of Domhnall, King of Cinel Laeghaire, moritur. The son of Ausli was slain by Otir, son of Eirgni,³ and by Muirgel, daughter of Maelechlainn. Eochacan, son of Aedh, half-King of Uladh, was slain by the sons of Anfidh, son of Aedh. Cathasach, son of Rabhartach, Abbot and Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit.

[883.]

Kal.⁴ Domhnall, son of Muirigen, King of Laighen, jugulatus est a sociis suis. Sganlan, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit.

[884.]

Kal. Maelpadraic (*i.e.* of the Ui-Maine, *i.e.* from Tech- inghine-Lingaigh⁵), Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Mael[padraic], son of Maelcuararda, King of Airghiall, *mortally* wounded by [his own] people. An eclipse of the sun, and stars were seen in the heavens. Cormac, Bishop of Daimhliag, *after* long suffering, quievit. A boy spoke at Craebh Laisre before the end of two months after his birth.⁶ Muiredhach,⁷ son of Bran, King of Laighen, quievit.

[885.]

Kal. Eiremhon,⁸ son of Aedh, half-King of Uladh,

[886.]

The prodigy is included in the ancient list of the "Wonders of Erin." See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 208.

⁷ *Muiredhach*. "Qui A.D. 872 Regnum abdicavit." Marg. note, O.F.

⁸ *Eiremhon*. O.F. adds the marg. note "886, Ult.; 888 rectius ut apud

D. A." The entry occurs in the Ann. Ult. at the year 885=886, and in the Annals of the Four Mast. under the year 885, which O.F. thinks should be 888, the chronology of the Four Mast. being three years antedated at this period.

laryni occipit. Piacna mac Aineib, Rí Ulaib, a ruir [occipit ert]. Osgain Cille dapa ó Gentib; ceirpe ricit décc do breib do daoimib erte, im an recnab .i. Suibne [mac] Duibdabairenn.

¶ Ct. Maolmuire an file eolaib Saibel, quieuit. Ine alibir gur in duilleib do ratarh do nith do tiachtain do cum Eirinn co Cain Domnaib ocur porcetlaib maib. Maolruan Ab Dairt Diarmada ocur Cille Aibed, et Tige Telle, quieuit. Cu cen matair, Ab Imib lobair, quieuit. Aodan mac Reodaib, Ab Roir cpe, quieuit. Ar gall Luimib la Connactuib.

¶ Ct. Maolcoba, Ab Air Maib, quieuit. Donncharh mac Duibdabairenn, Rí Cairil, quieuit. Caipaoineib por Flann mac Maoileclainn pe galloib Acha Cliaib, dú atpocair Aob mac Concupair, Rí Connacht, et Lepgur mac Cruindén, Eppcop Cille dapa, et Donncharh mac Maoiliduin, Princepp Cille delga, et alii multi. Snetgur rapient Dairt Diarmada, aiti Copmaic mic Cuilennan, quieuit. Cephall mac Dunlainge, Rí Orpuib, rubita morte [perit]. Sicfruib mac Imair, Rí Normanuir, a fratre suo per volum occipit ert. Claocloib beir la hogo Erenn.

¶ Ct. Sluacceb la Domnall mac Aoda, et la tuarcept Erenn et co galloib, co huib [Neill] an deirceirt. Oenab Tailten cen aige. Dublaetna mac Maelgualan i righ Cairil. Tuadcap Eppcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

¹ *Iargni*. This is probably the same name which is written "Iercne" at the year 852, and "Eirni" under the year 882, *supra*.

² *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 887.

³ *With.* Gay, A. Gay, B.

⁴ *Abbot.* Ab, A. Omitted in B.

⁵ *Kal.* O'F. considers this to be the year 888.

⁶ *Son of Dunlaing.* Mac Dun-

lainge, A. B. The name is written "Dunghal" in the Ann. Ult. and Four Mast., with which agrees the ancient list of the Kings of Osraighe, or Ossory, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*, fol. 20, sq.

⁷ *Sichfrith.* O'Flaherty adds the marg. note "Godfredus rectius a fratre Ivaro caesus: War[us], et Cod. Cluanensis."

slain by Eloir, son of Iargni.¹ Fiachna, son of Anfidh, King of Uladh, [was slain] by his own people. Plundering of Cill-dara by Gentiles. Fourteen score men were taken out of it, together with the vice-Abbot, viz., Suibhne, [son] of Dubhdabhairn. A.D.
[886.]

Kal.² Maelmuire, the learned poet of the Gaeidhel, quievit. The Pilgrim, with³ the leaf which was given from Heaven, came to Erin, with the Cain Domnaigh, and good precepts. Maelruain, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada and Cill-Aichedh, and Teach-Telle, quievit. Cu-cen-mathair, Abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, quievit. Aedhan, son of Rechtaidh, Abbot⁴ of Ros-cre, quievit. A slaughter of the Foreigners of Luimnech by the Connachtmen. [887.]

Kal.⁵ Maelcobha, Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit. Donnchadh, son of Dubhdabhairn, King of Caisel, quievit. A battle-breach *gained* over Flann, son of Maelechlainn, by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, in which were slain Aedh, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, and Lergus, son of Crunden, Bishop of Cill-dara, and Donnchadh, son of Maelduin, Abbot of Cill-delga, and many others. Snedgius, wise man of Disert-Diarmada, tutor of Cormac Mac Cuilennain, quievit. Cerbhall, son of Dunlaing,⁶ King of Osraighe, died suddenly. Sichfrith,⁷ son of Imhar, King of the Norsemen, was treacherously slain by his own brother. Change of cutting the hair⁸ *adopted* by the virgins of Erin. [888.]

Kal. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Aedh, and *the men* of the north of Erin, and with Foreigners, to the Ui [Neill] of the South. The fair of Taillten not celebrated.⁹ Dubhlachtna, son of Maelguala, in the Kingship of Caisel. Tuadhcar, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [889.]

⁸ *Cutting the hair.* This entry is not found in any other chronicle, and the phraseology is so ambiguous as to leave it uncertain whether the "change" consisted in cutting off the hair of nuns, or abandoning the prac-

tice of cutting it. It is probable, however, that the commencement of the practice is implied. See Introduction.

⁹ *Not celebrated.* cen arge; lit. "without celebration." "Taltenii ludi intermissi." Marg. note, O'F.

Íct. Coelum ardepe uirum ert in nocte hī Íct. Enáir. Maolodap, Eprcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

Íct. Plann mac Maoilidúin, Ab lae, quieuit. Copmac, Princepp Pobair, ocur tanairi Abbat Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Suibne mac Maoiluma, ancorita Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Orđan Cille dapa et Cluana Irapto do Ğentib. Maolpabaill mac Clepig, Rí Abne, quieuit. Conach Taillten do aige la Plann mac Maoileclainn. Ar gall la huiB Amalceab cop ttorcpar Elair mac Ğairp ann.

Íct. Maolbriđoe na ġamnarġe, o Ğabar .i. Ceall ula, dperab Umaill dó, Ab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Uentur magnur a mí Marta, cop tparđair piodbairġ, et co pug na dertaiġe ar a laġpaġeb. Ğigernan mac Sellacháin, Rí Ğreppne, quieuit.

Íct. Moġta dalta Petġna Eprcoip Airp Macha, quieuit. Cumurp cengigir a nAirp Maġa etir Cinel neogain ocur Ulltoib, dú attorcharp rocharġe .i. eirip Airġeo mac laighe ocur Plaitġbertaġ mac Mupcharġa, cop rcar Maolbriđoe. Ríar Maolbriđoe iarppin, ocur eniġ Paopacce o cuigedib ġepeno, la ġabail a naitipe, tpiġha pect ccumal et cetpar hī epocair o Ulltoib, cenmoġar cealla ocur manchu. Riaccán mac Ecġigern, Rí .h. cCinnriolaiġ, moritur. Decc mac Epmaín, Rí Ulaġ, occirur ert la Airġeo.

Íct. Lachtan mac [Maail]ciapain, Rí Teabġa,

¹ *The Heavens.* Ctm, A. B.

² *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 891.

³ *Suibhne.* O'Flaherty adds a marg. reference to Ussher, for whose observations regarding Suibhne, see *Brit. Eccles. Antiq.* Dublin, 1639, p. 732. The name is written Swifneh in the Anglo-Saxon Chron., which has his obit at the year 891.

⁴ *From the Provincials of Erinn.* o cuigedib Epenn. The Four Mast. (889) have "ó coiccead ġeann .i. ó coiccead Ulaġ," "from the fifth of Erinn, viz., from the fifth (Province) of Uladh," which seems more correct. The same Annals add that a similar reparation was exacted from the Cinel Eoghain.

⁵ *Cumhale.* A "Cumhal" meant

Kal. The Heavens¹ appeared to be on fire at night on the Kalends of January. Maelodhar, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. A.D.
[890.]

Kal.² Flann, son of Maelduin, Abbot of Hi, quievit. [891.]
Cormac, Abbot of Fobhar, and tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Suibhne,³ son of Maeluma, anchorite of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Plundering of Cill-dara and Cluain-Iraird, by Gentiles. Maelfabhaill, son of Clerech, King of Aidhne, quievit. The fair of Taillten was celebrated by Flann, son of Maelechlainn. A slaughter of the Foreigners by the Ui Amhalgaidh, in which Elair, son of Barid, was slain.

Kal. Maelbrighde-na-gamhnaidhe, from Gabhar, *i.e.* [892.]
Cill-Ula, who was of the men of Umhall, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Great wind in the month of March, which prostrated trees, and bore off the oratories from their sites. Tighernan, son of Sellachan, King of Breifne, quievit.

Kal. Mochta, foster-son of Fethgna Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. [893.]
The contention of Whitsuntide at Ard-Macha, between the Cinel Eoghain and the Ultonians (*i.e.* between Aideid, son of Laighne, and Flaithbheartach, son of Murchadh), in which many were slain, but Maelbrighde separated *them*. The award of Maelbrighde afterwards, and *the satisfaction* for Patrick's honour from the Provincials of Erin,⁴ besides receiving their hostages, was thirty times seven cumhals,⁵ and four of the Ultonians to be hanged, besides churches and gifts. Riagan, son of Echtighern, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, moritur. Becc, son of Erman, King of Uladh, was slain by Aiteid.

Kal. Lachtnan, son of [Mael]ciarain, King of Teabhtha, [894.]
moritur. Niall, son of Laeghaire, King of the Desi,

three cows, or the value of three cows. | 630, although Colgan understands
The number of cows was, therefore, | "210 boves." *Trias Thaum.*, p. 296.

moritur. Níall mac Laoisair, Rí na nDéne, moritur. Paolan mac Suair, Rí .h. cCinnriolaiḡ, moritur.

¶ Ct. Duplactna mac Maoilḡuair, Rí Cairil, moritur. Maolpeḡair mac Cuain, Eppcop Típe da ḡlar, comarba ḡrenainḡ, quieuit. Ceallach mac Flannagáin, Rí ḡreḡ, occipitur ert ó [Fo]ḡartac mac Tolairḡ. Muirpeḡac mac Eochagáin, leit Rí Ulaḡ, occipitur ert o Aitéo mac Laḡne. Maolaiḡen, Eppcop Aíro Macha, quieuit.

¶ Ct. ḡlaḡmac, Princepḡ Cluana muc Noir .i. mac Tairceḡaiḡ do ḡreḡmanib, quieuit. Ar ḡall [la] Conaille [ocur] la Aitéo mac Laḡne in quo ceciderunt Amlaib .h. Imair ocur ḡlun tḡaḡna mac ḡláin iaráinḡ, cum .cccc. Scolaiḡe mac Macáin, Rí Dealbna ḡeḡra do marbaḡ la muintir Cluana muc Noir, conitḡ inḡrḡde ro marbaḡ [Maolaiḡair]. Maolacair tanairi Cluana muc Noir, et Princepḡ Damairi, (do raḡ pḡi bar conatḡ baoi cinto do immarbaḡ Scolaiḡe), do tol marḡra la Dealbna ḡeḡra anḡḡail Scolaiḡe. Saorḡpetac mac Conair, Sapienḡ et Eppcopur, et Princepḡ Corcaḡe, quieuit. Flann mac Lonain, Pḡḡil ḡaerdeal .i. pḡim pḡile ḡaerdeal, do marbaḡ duitḡ Cuirpḡuide .i. o huiḡ Roḡarḡ, aḡ Loḡ da Caoḡ a nDeḡib Muman. Flaḡḡeḡtaḡ mac Muḡchaḡa, Rí Ailiḡ, occipitur ert la hu ḡreapail.

¶ Ct. Caḡraoineḡ pía Maolḡinnain mac Flannagáin, ic Raḡ cḡo, pḡp Ulltoir ocur pḡp Dál Aḡraḡe, ubi multi ceciderunt, um Muirpeḡtaḡ mac Eoiḡ, Rí Dál Aḡraḡe, ocur im mac Maoilmocheḡe mic Inḡpeactaiḡ .i. Aintiarraḡ, Rí Leite Cathail. Aitéo mac Laḡne uulḡeratur euairt. Uaḡmuran mac Concupair, Rí .h.

¹ *Maelguair.* "Maelguala" in the other chronicles, and in the List of Kings of Cashel in the *Book of Munster*.

² *Maelaichen.* O.F. intimates in a note that this ecclesiastic died in the

year 891, which is the date given in the Four Mast. (890=891), where the name is written Maelaithghin.

³ *Slaughter.* O.F. prefixes the date 896, and refers to Ware (*Antiq. Hib.*).

moritur. Faelan, son of Guaire, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, moritur.

A.D.

[894.]

[895.]

Kal. Dubhlachtna, son of Maelguaire,¹ King of Caisel, moritur. Maelpedair, son of Cuan, Bishop of Tir-da-glas, comarb of Brenainn, quievit. Ceallach, son of Flannagan, King of Bregh, slain by [Fo]gartach, son of Tolarg. Muiredhach, son of Eochagan, half-King of Uladh, was slain by Aiteid, son of Laighne. Maelaichen,² Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit.

Kal. Blathmac, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, *i.e.* son of Taircedach, of the Breghmhaine, quievit. A slaughter³ of the Foreigners[by] Conaille [and] by Aiteid, son of Laighne, in which Amhlaibh, grandson of Imhar, and Gluntradna, son of Gluniarainn, with 800 *others*, fell. Scolaighe, son of Macan, King of Dealbhna Bethra, was slain by the community of Cluain-muc-Nois, on account of which [Maelachaid] was killed. Maelachaid, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, and Abbot of Daimhinis, (who declared when dying that he was not guilty of the slaying of Scolaighe), suffered martyrdom from the Dealbhna Bethra, in revenge for Scolaighe. Saerbrethach, son of Conadh, a sage, and Bishop, and Abbot of Corcach, quievit. Flann, son of Lonan, the Virgil⁴ of the Gaeidhel, *i.e.* chief poet of the Gaeidhel, was slain by the Ui Cuirrbuidhe, viz., by the Ui Fothaidh, at Loch-Dacaech, in the Deisi of Mumhan. Flaithbhertach, son of Murchadh, King of Ailech, was slain by the Ui Breasail.

[896.]

Kal.⁵ A battle-breach *gained* by Maelfinnain, son of Flannagan, at Rath-cro, over the Ultonians and the Dál-Araidhe, in which many fell, with Muircertach, son of Edech, King of Dál-Araidhe, and with the son of Maelmoherghe, son of Indrechtach, *i.e.* Aindiarraidh, King of Leith-Cathail. Aideidh, son of Laighne, escaped with wounds.

[897.]

⁴ Virgil. Pīrgil, A., the transcriber of which has added the characters ".i. u" over the letter p, to

intimate that the letters p and u (f and v) were of equal signification.

⁵ Kal. O'F. prefixes the date 897.

ῥῥοιζε α ρuir [occipur ert]. Inpað Connact la Plann mac Maoilreclainn, ocur a geill do ðobach.

Ἰct. Aíðeo mac Laiġne, Rí Ulað, a pocur pep dolum [occipur ert]. Ppor póla do riliuð a nApo Ciannachta. Ant ailitir do dol a hEunn. Apo Maða dargain ó galloib Lochu Peaðail, et Cumurcað do gabáil dáip, et a mac .i. Aoð mac Cumurcaicð, do marbað. Ruarc mac Tisernáin, Rí Driepne, moritur. Aedacan mac Concupair, Rí Teabta, moritur. Coccad eioir Plann mac Maoilreclainn et a mac .i. Maelruanaið, ubi multi ceciderunt.

Ἰct. Apgadan Abb Corcaige, quieuit. Pluuialir annur. Depectio panir. Creð la Connactoið a niarper Miðe. Sapuccað Innpí Aingín, et duini do zuin por a lap, ocur pepín Ciapain inte, ocur penuð ῥruicð im Cairpne Crom, Eppcop Cluana muc Noir. Maíom por Connachtoið oc Að Luain pia niarper Miðe ip in lo cetna, co ῥapagrat opem.

Ἰct. Mac Eioig mac Leðlobair, Rí Dáil Apathe, moritur. Taz mac Concupair, Rí teopa Connacht, extenro doloipe, quieuit. Opgain Cille Dapa ó Ģentib. Quier Maoilbriðe mic Ppoiliz, Apdeappuz Muman. Quier Domnaill mic Conſtantin, Rí Alban. Den móp do pala a muir a nAlban .i. da tpaigib dæc ap naoi ῥpictib a pað; ui. tpaicðib eioir a da cið; xu. tpaicðib poð a puil; ui. poð meóir a laiñe; ui. appað a ppona. Ģiliter Ģér no uan tuinne Ģað mup ði.

Ἰct. Maolruanaið mac Plann mic Maoileclainn,

¹ *Aideidh*. Although O'F. thinks 898 the correct year, he refers the death of Aideidh to the year 899.

² *The Pilgrim*; i.e. the Pilgrim whose arrival is recorded above under the year 886, and whose name is given in the *Four Mast.* (886) as "Ananloen."

³ *Ruarc*. O'F. refers his obit to the year 899.

⁴ *Mac-Edigh*. "Muretigh," Ann. Ult. (899=900).

⁵ *A large woman*. Den móp. O'F. adds the word "virago" in the marg. This prodigy is entered in the Ann. Ult. at the year 890=891, and in the Ann. *Four Mast.* under the year 888=891.

⁶ *Kal*. O'F. understands 901 to be the correct year.

Uathmuran, son of Conchobhar, King of Ui-Failghe, [was slain] by his own people. Devastation of Connacht by Flann, son of Maelsechlainn; and its pledges were taken. A.D. [897.]

Kal. Aideidh,¹ son of Laighne, King of Uladh, [was slain] in treachery, by his companion. A shower of blood was shed in Ard-Ciannachta. The Pilgrim² departed from Erinn. Ard-Macha was plundered by the Foreigners of Loch Feabhail, and Cumusgach was taken prisoner by them, and his son, *i.e.* Aedh, son of Cumusgach, was slain. Ruarc,³ son of Tighernan, King of Breifne, moritur. Aedhacan, son of Conchobhar, King of Teabhtha, moritur. A war between Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, and his son, *i.e.* Maelruanaidh, in which many fell. [898.]

Kal. Argadan, Abbot of Corcach, quievit. A rainy year. Failure of bread. A preying expedition by the Connachtmen into West of Midhe. The profanation of Inis Ainghin, and a man was wounded in the middle of it, and the shrine of Ciaran there, and a synod of seniors along with Cairbre Crom, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois. A victory was gained at Ath-Luain, on the same day, by the men of West Midhe over the Connachtmen, who lost a number of men. [899.]

Kal. Mac-Edigh,⁴ son of Lethlobhar, King of Dál-Araidhe, moritur. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, King of the three *divisions* of Connacht, after long suffering, quievit. Plundering of Cill-dara by Gentiles. Quies of Maelbrighde, son of Proilech, Archbishop of Mumhan. Quies of Domhnall, son of Constantine, King of Alba. A large woman⁵ was cast ashore by the sea in Alba, *viz.*, her length *was* nine score and twelve feet; six feet between her two paps; the length of her hair *was* 15 feet; the length of the fingers of her hands *was* 6 feet; the length of her nose *was* 7 feet; whiter than a swan, or the foam of the wave, was every part of her. [900.]

Kal.⁶ Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, [901.]

o Luignið Connacht occirur ert .i. a lopecað a ttaiz tineað .i. ó maccoið Cernacáin mic Tairðg, et ó mac Loracán mic Caðail, ubi ceteri multi ceciderunt, exceptis tribus .i. Maelcrón mac Domnail, Rí Cineoil Laozaire, ocu p Princep Roir eð .i. Duðcuilinn, et aliu. Claoðloð Abbato a Cluain muc Noir .i. lopeð tairiri Deomur. Claoðloð Rí 1 Cairil .i. Cormac mac Cuilenóain an ionað Cinngeáin. Maolbpeail mac Maoilodoraid, Rí Cineoil Conaill, do marbað a ecað sailtini la Murchað mac Maoilrouin, Rí Cineoil Eoghain.

[Ct. Píndguine Rí Cairil a puir occirur ert. Inoapbað Gentae a hEirinn .i. [o] longport Aða Cliað, oc Cephall mac Muirgén co Laignið, et Maolpinnian mac Flannagáin so ffeoið ðneð, so ffrangrat drect móp do lonceið.

[C. Caoincompac Epircopur et Princep [Luðmarð, quieuit]. Ceallað mac Saorðura, [tanair] Eppcop Airo Macha, quieuit. Maolpinnian, Rí ðneð, moritur. Duipðilla mac Eiripgeóil, Rí .h. Cinnrilaið, moritur.

[Ct. lopeð .i. Loca Con, duib Piacrað an tuairgirt, Abb Cluana muc Noir, in pace quieuit. Sapuccað Cenannra la Plann mac Maoileclain, pop Donnchað .i. a mac padepin, et alii multi decollati sunt circa opatorium. Dungal mac ðaéine, Princep ogur Eppcop Glinne da locha, quieuit. Pogartað mac Maoilpuanaro, Rí Cineoil Conaill, moritur. Cairppe Cam, Eppcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Ar do tuarðarib ppirut Maoilpeclain mic Maoilpuanarð cenn.

¹ *In a house set on fire.* α τταiz tineað; lit. "in a house of fire."

² *With the exception of three.* exceptis tribus (exceptis tribus), A. B. The Four Mast. state that the three persons in question perished also.

³ *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 902.

⁴ *Of Lughmhagh.* Added from Four Mast. (898, recte 903).

⁵ *Tanist.* tanair, interlined by O'F.

⁶ *North.* The clause within the parenthesis is added as a gloss over the name of Joseph, in A. It is misplaced in B., being added to the preceding entry.

⁷ *Maelruanaidh.* "Maeldoraidh," Four Mast., which is more correct.

⁸ *Cairbre Cam.* This name is written "Cairbre Crom" under the year 898, *supra*, and in all other

was slain by the Luighne of Connacht, *i.e.* he was burnt in a house set on fire,¹ viz., by the sons of Cernachan, son of Tadhg, and by the son of Lorcan, son of Cathal; in which the rest, *who were* many, perished, with the exception of three,² viz., Maelcron, son of Domhnall, King of Cinel Laeghaire, and the Abbot of Ros-ech, namely, Dubhcuilinn, and another. A change of Abbots at Cluain-muc-Nois, viz., Joseph instead of Dedimus. A change of Kings at Caisel, viz., Cormac, son of Cuilennan, in the place of Cenngegain. Maelbresail, son of Maeldoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, was killed in the battle of Saitin, by Murchadh, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel Eoghain.

A.D.
[901.]

Kal.³ Finngwine, King of Caisel, was slain by his own people. Expulsion of the Gentiles from Erin, *i.e.* [from] the fortress of Ath-cliath, by Cerbhall, son of Muirigen, with the Lagenians, and by Maelfinnian, son of Flannagan, with the men of Bregh; and they (*the Gentiles*) left a great number of ships.

[902.]

K. Caeincomrac, Bishop and Abbot [of Lughmhagh,⁴ quievit]. Ceallach, son of Saerghus, [tanist-⁵] Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. Maelfinnian, King of Bregh, moritur. Duibhgilla, son of Edirsgel, King of Ui Cennselaigh, moritur.

[903.]

Kal. Joseph (*i.e.* of Loch Con, of the Ui Fiachrach of the North),⁶ Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, in pace quievit. Profanation of Cenannus by Flann, son of Maelechlain, against Donnchadh, *i.e.* his own son; and many others were beheaded around the oratory. Dungal, son of Baithin, Abbot and Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, quievit. Fogartach, son of Maelruanaidh,⁷ King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. Cairbre Cam,⁸ Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. It was to him the spirit of Maelechlain, son of Maelruanaidh, showed itself.⁹ Ead, King of

[904.]

authorities. The words "Cam" and "Crom" are nearly synonymous, the former meaning *crooked*, and the latter, *bent*, or *stooped*.

⁹ *Showed itself.* Tuapgarb cenn; lit. "raised its head." See a curious account of this apparition, in the *Mart. of Donegal*, at 6 March.

Ead Rí Cruithentuaithe do tuitim fpu da .h. imair ocup fpu Catol go.v. cetoib. Ailec dargain do gallaib.

Íct. Flann mac Domnall, Rídamna an tuairgirt, moritur. Eignecan mac Dalai, Rí Cinel Conaill, moritur. Sluaígeð la Flann mac Maoileclainn, et la Cernball mac Muirpeccéin, co fpu Muíhan, co po inpeasap ó Gabran go Luimnech.

Íct. Colman Eppcop Dairíliag et Lurgá, quieuit. Feirgil Eppcop Fíndabrac quieuit. Sluaígeð per Muman la Cormac mac Cuilennáin, et la Flaithbertach, go Maí Lena, sup tinoilrit leé Cuinn doib annrín, um Flann mac Maoileclainn, go raoinéð por leé Cuinn. Annur mortaliatir. Sluaiccheð oile la Cormac ocup la Flaithbertac, por Ua Néll, ocup por Connachta, co ttugrat gilla Connacht, ocup sup optattur inri Locha Ríð arpa coblaé. Can la Cele Cleipeé por leé Cuinn.

Íct. Sluaígeð la Cinel nEoghain .i. la Domhnall mac Aóda ocup la Níall mac Aóda, sup loirccrío Tlachta. Bellum bealaí Mugnai pe laígnib ocup pe leíé Cuinn por pepaib Muman, in quo Cormac mac Cuilennáin, Rí Cairil, Scríba optimus, atque Eppcopus, et ancopra, et sapientissimus Gaoidiol, occipit ert .i. Fíach .h. Ugradan o Dennlir irpe po ínarb Cormac. Foseptaé mac Suibne, Rí Ciarrage Cuiréi, ocup Ceallaé mac Cearbaill, Rí Orraíge, occipunt. Ailill mac Eogain, Princepp Trín Corcaíge, ocup Maolmoréa, Rí Rata Linne, et Maolgorp Rí

¹ *Ead, King of Cruithen-tuath; i.e. of Pictland. There is no mention of this Ead in the usual lists of Pictish Kings, unless he is the Aedh, or Hugh, King of Scotland, who succeeded Constantine II. in 881, and who is stated by most authorities to have been killed after a reign of one year. If so, his obit is misplaced here. See Chalmers' Caledonia, vol. i., pp. 375, 381.*

² *Kal. O'F. prefixes the date 906, implying thereby that the year 905 has been omitted in A. See note ⁵, p. 184.*

³ *A Rule. Can. This word is represented by "Lex," under the year 826, supra. It also means a Tribute. O'Flaherty understands this to be the year 907.*

⁴ *Kal. This is the year 908, according to O'F. See note ², p. 182.*

Cruithen-tuaith,¹ fell by the two grandsons of Imhar, and by Catel, along with 500 *men*. Ailech plundered by Foreigners. A.D.
[904.]

Kal.² Flann, son of Domhnall, Royal heir of the North, moritur. Eignechan, son of Dalach, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. A hosting by Flann, son of Maelechlainn, and by Cerbhall, son of Muiregen, to the men of Mumhan, when they ravaged from Gabhran to Luimnech. [905.]

Kal. Colman, Bishop of Daimhliag and Lusca, quievit. Fergil, Bishop of Finnabhair, quievit. A hosting of the men of Mumhan, with Cormac, son of Cuilennan, and with Flaithbhertach, to Magh Lena; and the *army of* Leth Chuinn assembled there against them, under Flann, son of Maelechlainn; but the *army of* Leth Chuinn was defeated. A year of mortality. Another hosting by Cormac and by Flaithbhertach, against the Ui Neill and the men of Connacht; and they brought away the hostages of Connacht, and destroyed the islands of Loch Ribh from their fleet. A Rule³ *established* by Cele-Cleirech over Leth Chuinn. [906.]

Kal.⁴ A hosting by the Cinel Eoghain, *i.e.* by Domhnall, son of Aedh, and by Niall, son of Aedh; and they burned Tlachtgha. The battle of Bealach Mughna *gained* by the Lagenians and by the *army of* Leth Chuinn, over the men of Mumhan, in which Cormac, son of Cuilennan, King of Caisel, a most excellent scribe, and Bishop and anchorite, and the wisest of the Gaeidhel, was slain: viz., Fiach Ua Ugfadan, from Dennlis, it was that slew Cormac. Fogartach, son of Suibhne, King of Ciarraighe-Chuirci, and Ceallach, son of Cerbhall, King of Osraighe, were slain. Ailill, son of Eoghan, Abbot of Trian Corcaighe,⁵ and Maelmordha, King of Rath-linne, and Maelgorm, King of Ciarraighe-Luachra, with a mul- [907.]

⁵ *Trian Corcaighe*; *i.e.* the "third of Corcach (or Cork)." The word "trian," ("third"), like "quarter,"

sometimes loses its relative quantity, and simply means "district," or "division."

Ciarraige Luacra, .ui. m. ibi multi ceciderunt. Colman Princeps Cinn Eitig, ocus Rí Corca Dubne, ocus alii multi nobiles qui non numerati sunt; ut dicitur:—

Cormac Feimin, Fogartach,
Colman, Ceallaic cruaid nuga,
Albatao con il milib
Accat Bealaig muaró Múgna.
Plann Tempa don Tailten maí,
Ceapball do Capmain cionae,
1 septuagesim Septemhír
Claoiríod cat cétoib ilaí.

In tEpreop, an tanmcara,
An rui ba poela porbapc;
Rí Cairil con il manib,
Al De tairpan do Cormac.

Cormac.

Plano mac Maoileclainn, Rí Tempaí, Ceapball mac Muirgen, Rí Laignen, Catal mac Concupair, Rí Connaíct, uictories epant. Maolograi mac Congalaicé, Rí Loíca Gabar, per volem occipit ert o [F]ogartae mac Tolairc.

Ict. Ceapball mac Muirgen, Rí Laignen volupe mortuus ert, ut dicitur:—

Mor uac lúe lonogalach
San Ceapball cruibtec celeé;
Per rial forraró porbapac,
Dia fogain Temair taroleé.

¹ *The poet.* The stanzas which follow are attributed to Dallan, son of Mór, poet to Cerbhall, King of Leinster, one of the victors in the battle of Bealach Mughna. A few of Dallan's compositions are preserved in the *Book of Leinster*.

² *Seventeenth of September.* septuagesim (septuagesim), for septimo decimo, or decimo septimo, A. B. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note "17 Septembris, i.e. 17 Kal. Sept., Augusti 16, et feria 3, ut in Dungal.

Annal. Anno 908. Litera Dominical. CB." But the Annals of Donegal (or Four Mast.), in which the battle is entered under the year 903—equal, however, to 908—do not mention the day of the week. In a subsequent stanza of the foregoing poem, quoted in the *Fragments of Irish Annals* (Dublin ed. 1860), p. 217, the battle is stated to have been fought on a Tuesday. The 17th of September fell on a Tuesday in the year 905, at which date Caradoc of

titude to the number of 6,000 fell there. Colman, Abbot of Cenn-Eittigh, and the King of Corca-Duibhne, and many other nobles who are not enumerated, *were slain*, as said the poet¹ :—

A.D.
[907.]

Cormac of Feimhin, Fogartach,
Colman, Ceallach of the hard fights—
They perished, with many thousands,
In the battle of famous Bealach Mughna.
Flann of Temhair, of the plain of Tailten,
Cearbhall of lordly Carman,
On the Seventeenth of September,²
Gained a battle of which hundreds were joyful.
The Bishop—the soul-friend—
The renowned, illustrious sage—
King of Caisel, of great riches—
O God! Alas for Cormac. Cormac.³

Flann, son of Maelechlainn, King of Temhair; Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Laighen; and Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, were victors. Maelogra, son of Congalach, King of Loch Gabhar, was treacherously slain by [F]ogartach, son of Tolarg.

Kal.⁴ Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Laighen, [908.]
dolore mortuus est, ut dicitur⁵ :—

Great grief that Life of fierce valour
Is without the pious, friendly Cearbhall—
A generous, stayed, prolific man,
To whom Temhair⁶ the splendid was obedient.

Lancarvan (*Brut y Tywysogion*) has the death of Cormac (Corvauc). The Irish Annals generally point to the year 908, and it seems likely, therefore, that O'Flaherty is right, and that the text should read "the 17th of the Kalends of September."

² *Cormac*. The first word of the poem is here repeated, according to the usual practice of Irish scribes.

⁴ *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 909.

⁵ *Ut dicitur.* ut dñ, A. ut dic-
tum, B.

⁶ *Temhair*. For *Temhair* or *Tara*, the Four Mast. have *Eriu*, or *Erin*. But Cearbhall was never King of Tara, i.e. of Erin; and Tara ceased to be the residence of the Irish monarchs after the year 534, although the practice of styling them "Kings of Tara" was observed down to a late period.

Mugron mac Sochlain, Rí .h. Maíne, moritur. Dec .h. Lečlabair, Rí Dál Aráide, moritur. Caittall mac Ruadrač, Rí Dpetan, moritur. Damliag Cluana muc Noir do denam la Plann mac Maoileclainn et la Colman Conailleč.

¶ Ct. Cačpaíneč pe Plann mac Maoileclainn cum puiŕ filiŕ ŕop ŕipa Dpeŕne, ubi ceciderunt Plann mac Tigeŕnáin, Rí Dpeŕne, ocuŕ a mac, et alii multi interfecti ŕunt .i. tŕia millia hominum. Aŕđi ingnač do tocuŕ ipin bliadain ŕi .i. na da žŕéin do ŕioč imaille in uno die in pŕodie nonag Man. Coblač la Domnall Ua Maoileclainn, ocuŕ la Innpačđač mac Concupair, ŕop Dpeŕg deŕne, žup ŕannŕit ŕop cablač Mumhan, ocuŕ žup maŕbŕat daoine imđa.

¶ Ct. Dúnlong mac Coŕppe, ŕuamna Lagen, moritur. Domnall mac Ačđa, Ríž Ailiž, do žabáil bachla. ŕinŕ Cichl.

¶ Ct. Sapuccač Aŕđ Macha o Cernacan mac Dúilgen .i. cimič do bpeič aŕ in cill ocuŕ a maŕbač ic loč Cŕŕ ŕŕia Aŕđ Macha anair. Cernachán do bačđač la Níall mac Ačđa Ríž inđ [ŕ]oclain in eodem lacu i ccinaič ŕapaŕŕte Paŕpaice.

¶ Ct. Congalach mac Žaŕbič, Rí Conaille Muŕtemne, occiŕuŕ eŕt a ŕŕatŕe ŕuo. Cačpaíneč ŕia Níall mac Ačđa ŕop Connachtaič .i. ŕop Maelcluič mac Concupair, du attoŕčuiŕ Maelcluič et daoine iomđa. Cač ŕia Maolmíthič mac Plannucan, ocuŕ pe Donncharđ .h. Maoileclainn, ŕop Lopeán mac Dunchačđa ocuŕ ŕop ŕogaŕtač, žo Lagníč Leó, ubi ceciderunt multi.

¹ *Sochlan*. "Sochlachan," Ann. Ult., and Four Mast., which is more correct.

² *Caittall*. The death of Cadell, son of Rodhri, or Ruaidhri, is entered under the year 907 in the *Brut y Tywysogion*, and in the *Annales Cambriae* at the year 909.

³ *Battle*. The original hand has written "cač muŕge cuma," "battle of Magh Cuma," in the marg., in A. The place has not been identified.

⁴ 3,000 men. tŕia iii hominum, A. B.

⁵ *End of the Cycle*. This corresponds to the year 911, which completed the



Mughron, son of Sochlan,¹ King of Ui Maine, moritur. A.D.
 Bec Ua Lethlabhair, King of Dál-Araidhe, moritur. [908.]
 Caittell,² son of Ruaidhri, King of Britain, moritur. The
 stone church of Cluain-muc-Nois was built by Flann, son
 of Maelechlainn, and Colman Conaillech.

Kal. A battle³ gained by Flann, son of Maelechlainn, [909.]
 with his sons, over the men of Breifne, in which fell
 Flann, son of Tighernan, King of Breifne, and his son;
 and many more were slain, viz., 3,000 men.⁴ A wonderful
 sign appeared in this year, viz., two suns *were seen* to run
 together on one day, *namely that* preceding the nones of
 May. A fleet by Domhnall Ua Maeilechlainn, and by Inn-
 rachdach, son of Conchobhar, on *Loch Dergdheirc*; and
 they defeated the fleet of Mumhan, and killed many men.

Kal. Dunlang, son of Cairbre, Royal heir of Laighen, [910.]
 moritur. Domhnall, son of Aedh, King of Ailech, assumed
 the *pilgrim's* staff. End of the Cycle.⁵

Kal. The profanation of Ard-Macha by Cernachan, [911.]
 son of Duligen, viz., a captive was taken out of the
 church, and killed at Loch Cirr, to the east⁶ of Ard-
 Macha. Cernachan was drowned by Niall, son of Aedh,
 King of the [F]ochla, in the same lake, for the offence of
 the profanation of Patrick.

Kal.⁷ Congalach, son of Gairbhith, King of Conaille [912.]
 Muirthemne, was slain by his own brother. A battle
 gained by Niall, son of Aedh, over the Connachtmen, viz.,
 over Maelcluiche, son of Conchobhar, in which Maelcluiche
 and numerous persons were slain. A battle *gained* by
 Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, and by Donnchadh Ua
 Maeilechlainn, over Lorcan, son of Dunchadh, and over
 Fogartach, with the Lagenians, in which many fell.

48th Lunar Cycle from the Birth of
 Christ. It would seem, therefore,
 that O'Flaherty was right in supposing
 that a year had been omitted between
 904 and 905, which latter should be
 906. See note ², p. 180.

⁶ *To the east.* The Four Mast.
 (907) have "to the west." The cor-
 rect year is 912.

⁷ *Kal.* O'Flaherty prefixes the
 year 913, which is the correct date.



Íct. Flaitebertač a riže Cairil. Saill do tíaachtain a nEinnn a bpoirt lairge. Sluaas ant [f]oēlai ocyr Ulaio, um Niall mac Aoða, i Míoe go Speallach nEille. Caēraoineō pé Flann mac Maoileclainn, cum ruir rílur, poppa ainnyen, du attopcair tream doib um Pepsal mac Congura mic Maoiliduin, et um Maolmorða mac nEipemoin mic Aoða dUiltaiē, ocyr um hEruan mac Saipbit, flait h. mōpēail, et um Diarmaird mac [Sealðaiē], Rí Dailpiata, ocyr um Maolmuire mac [Flannagaín] Rí Pēpnmaige, et alu, et Domnall [mac] Saipbiē, Rí Conaile, et Connican mac Aipectaiē.

Íct. Oengur mac Flainn mic Maeileclainn, Rídamna Eipenn in matupa penectute pepuit. .l.x. no .l.xx. die poirt bellum Spealligi quo iugulatur ert, unde pepuit .l.x. die. Domnall mac Aoða, mic Nell, Rí Ailiē, poirt penitentiam pepuit. Maolciarain mac Eūcan, Princep Cluana eoir, et Muccnama Eprcop Aipō Mača, ocyr daltā Pečēna, dopmuit. Sgannlan Eprcop Tamlachta, quieuit. Opgain Corcaige et Lir mōir, et Ačaiē bó, ó Gentiē.

Íct. Cobflaiē ingēn Duibduin, Abbatyrra Cille dāra, quieuit. Maolbarrionn, rāgar Cluana mic Noir, quieuit. Pōgupač mac Tolairc, Rí dēirgipē dpeē, quieuit. Flann mac Maoileclainn, Rí Epeann uile, in .i.iii°. Íct. Iúin, iiii. pēria xxxiii°. anno pēgni rui, dēpunctur ert hi Cinto eiē muintipe Cluana:—

¹ *Kal.* The correct year is 914, as O'F. has noted in the marg., in A.

² *70th.* xx., a mistake for lxx., A. B.

³ *Received a mortal wound.* iugulatur ert (jugulatus est). The corresponding expression in the Four Mast. (911=915) is do ġum (was mortally wounded). The Ann. Ult. (914 *al.* 915) state that Aengus died

on the 7th of the Ides of February, being the 3rd feria, or Tuesday, which answers to the year 915.

⁴ *Bishop of Ard-Macha.* The name of Maelciarain is not found in any of the ancient lists of Bishops or Abbots of Armagh, and it is likely that the words in the text are transposed, and that the entry should read "Maelciarain, son of Eochagan, Abbot of

Kal¹ Flaithbheartach in the sovereignty of Caisel. Foreigners arrived in Erin, at Port-Lairge. The army of the [F]ochla and of Uladh, under Niall, son of Aedh, *marched* into Midhe, to Greallach-Eillte. A battle was there gained over them by Flann, son of Maelechlainn, with his sons, in which a number of them were slain, including Ferghal, son of Aengus, son of Maelduin; Maelmordha, son of Eremhon, son of Aedh, of the Ultonians; Erudhan, son of Gairbhith, chieftain of Ui-Breasail; Diarmaid, son [of Sealbhach], King of Dal-Riada; and Maeltuired, son [of Flannagan], King of Fernmhagh, and others; and Domhnall [son] of Gairbhith, King of Conaille, and Connican, son of Airechtach.

A.D.

[913.]

Kal. Oengus, son of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, Royal heir of Erin, died in ripe old age, on the 60th or 70th² day after the battle of Greallach, where he received a mortal wound,³ of which he died on the 60th day. Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Niall, King of Ailech, died after penitence. Maelciarain, son of Eochagan, Abbot of Cluain-eois and Muccnamha, Bishop of Ard-Macha,⁴ and foster-son of Fethghna, dormivit.⁵ Sgannlan, Bishop of Tamhlacht, quievit. Plundering of Corcach, and Lismór, and Achadh-bó, by Gentiles.

[914.]

Kal. Cobhflaith, daughter of Dubhduin, Abbess of Cill-dara, quievit. Maelbarrionn, Priest of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Fogartach, son of Tolarg, King of the South of Breg, quievit. Flann, son of Maelechlainn, King of all Erin, died on the 8th of the Kalends of June, on Saturday,⁶ in the 37th year of his reign, at Cenn-eich of the family of Cluain:—

[915.]

Cluain-eois and Muccnamh, and foster-son of Fethghna Bishop of Ard-Macha, dormivit.”

⁵ *Dormivit*. This word is transposed in A. and B., in both of which it follows after “Cluain-eois.”

⁶ *Saturday*. *un. feria* (7th feria). The correct year was, therefore, 916, on which the 8th of the Kalends of June, or 25th of May, fell on the 7th feria, i.e. Saturday. O’Flaherty has added a marg. note, now illegible.

Τριαξ ρη α Ερη ιοθnac
 Et do daoine doḡnac,
 O terta Plann . . . marb
 Do Ri roḡorin roḡlac.

Anoroit mac Ruapač, Rí ḡpetan, moritup. Níall
 Glúndup, mac Aoḡa, reḡnape incipit. Oenač Tailten
 daḡnuagaḡ la Níall.

Íct. Sluaiceḡ pper nEpeñn la Níall mac Aoḡa,
 ḡo galloib̄ Loch a caeč, ḡur marbta ḡall ocup
 ḡaoiḡil ann, um Riḡ Cairpḡe ḡračairde, ocup um tairēč
 .h. Cernaḡ .i. Maolḡinnén mac Donnagaín, ocup um
 taoireč .h. Cernaḡ .i. Pḡpḡur mac Muirḡén, ocup
 alii multi occip̄i punt. Caḡraoineḡ Ciro puat por
 laḡnib̄ re nlla imair; re ceo, uel ampliuḡ, im an
 riḡraib̄ et imon Aip̄oicē .i. Uḡaire mac Aililla, ocup
 im Riḡ Aip̄ir lipe .i. Maolmorḡa mac Muirḡén,
 ocup um Muḡpon mac Cindeoiḡ, Rí na tḡr̄i Comann
 ocup laič̄ri, ocup Cinaoḡ mac Tuatail, Rí .h. Feneclair,
 et alii multi, et im an Aip̄o epp̄cop. Opḡain Cille
 dapa do galloib̄ Cinn puat. ḡabail Ač̄a eliač do
 galloib̄ ap hēc̄in por pḡraib̄ Epeann. Níall Glúndup
 ḡo pḡpḡla pper nEpeann, et co pḡraib̄ ḡreaḡ, ocup
 Miḡe, hi cr̄iē Mumhan, co pḡap̄caib̄ ḡrēm mór oia
 muintip̄ ann .i. um Riḡ Teab̄ta .i. Donnclán mac
 Plannagaín, ocup um Riḡ Cairpḡe ḡračairde. Coirne
 mor in hoc anno, ocup r̄nec̄o aḡbal, co táro ap̄ por
 innib̄.

Íct. Muirpenn ingen Suairt, abbat̄irra Cille dapa,
 quieunt. Ceall dapa darp̄ain do ḡentib̄ ap̄oip̄i ó Ač̄

¹ Anoroit; i.e. Anaraut, or Anarawd, whose obit appears in *Brut y Tywysogion* at the year 913, and in the *Annales Cambriae* under 915.

² Many others were slain. a. m. o. p. for alii multi occip̄i punt (alii multi occisi sunt), A. B.

³ The Archbishop; i.e. Maelmaedhog, son of Diarmait, whom the Ann. Four Mast. describe as "Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, a distinguished scribe, anchorite, and an adept in the Latin learning and Scotie language."

⁴ Kal. O'F. has added a marg.

Pity, this, O warlike Erinn,
 And thy anguished people ;
 For Flann is missing . . . dead,
 Thy noble, most valiant King.

A.D.
 [915.]

Anoroit,¹ son of Ruari, King of Britain, moritur. Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh, begins to reign. The fair of Taillten renewed by Niall.

Kal. A hosting of the men of Erinn with Niall, [916.] son of Aedh, to the Foreigners of Loch-Dachaeach, where Foreigners and Gaeidhel were slain, including the King of Carraic-Brachaidhe, and the chieftain of Ui-Cernaigh, viz., Maelfinnen, son of Donnagan, and the chief of Ui-Crimhthainn, viz., Fergus, son of Muirigen ; and many others were slain.² The victory of Cenn-fuait was gained over the Lagenians by the grandson of Imhar, *in which* 600, or more, *were killed*, together with the chieftains and the chief-King, *i.e.* Ugaire, son of Ailill ; and the King of Airther Life, viz., Maelmordha, son of Muirigen ; and Mughron, son of Cennedigh, King of the three Comanns, and of Laighis ; and Cinaedh, son of Tuathal, King of Ui-Fenechlais, and many others, together with the Archbishop.³ Plundering of Cill-dara by the Foreigners of Cenn-fuait. Ath-cliath forcibly taken by the Foreigners from the men of Erinn. Niall Glundubh, with the choice part of the men of Erinn, and with the men of Bregb, and of Midhe, went into the territory of Mumhan, where he lost a great number of his people, together with the King of Teabhtha, *i.e.* Donnucuan, son of Flannagan, and the King of Carraic-Brachaidhe. Great frost in this year, and prodigious snow, which inflicted slaughter on cattle.

Kal.⁴ Muirenn, daughter of Suart, Abbess of Cill-dara, [917.] quievit. Cill-dara was again plundered by Gentiles from

note, now mutilated, but apparently implying that the correct date is 918, the chronology of this period being

one year in advance of the true reckoning, owing to the omission noticed in note 2, p. 180.

cliað. Eitne ingen Aoda mic Nell, rigan pper mðreð, ocur Mór ingen Ceapbaill, mic Dungaile, rigan laigen dergabap, in penitencia quieuerunt. Tisepnað .h. Clepið, Rí Aðne, moritur ert.

¶ Ct. Dallað Aoda mic Flainn .h. Maoleclainn la Donnchað mac Flainn. Cað Aða cliað for Saorvelað ría ngalloib .i. ría nlmay .i. Sitruuc Gaile, in quo ceciderunt Niall Glúnduð, mac Aoda, Rí Tempach, et Concupar .h. Maoleclainn, Rídamna Eipenn .i. Rí Míðe, ocur Aod mac Eoðuccan, Rí Ulað, et Maolmichíð mac Flannagáin, Rí ðreaf, ocur Maolcpaoibe .h. Duibyrinað, Rí Aipgiáll, et Maolcpoib mac Doligen, Rí Torpatan, Ceallach mac Poðartaið, Rí derpcerit ðreð, Eipemon mac Cinneðið, plað Cineoil Maíne, ocur alii multi ducep qui non nominati sunt cum Niall i cað Aða cliað interfecti sunt. Cormac mac Moðlai, Rí na nDeiri, moritur. Duðgilla mac Lachtnaín, Rí Teabða, moritur. Donnchað pegnac. Loingreð, Eppcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Cairc for .iii. ¶ Ct. Mai, ocur min Cairc a rampað.

¶ Ct. Caðraoineð pé Donnchað mac Flainn .h. Maoleclainn for Gentib, so tuucað ár porpa conap pédað aipem rair, sup mó, umoppo, do galloib do marbað ann inár do Saorveloib do marbað irin cað poirðe. Muirceprtað mac Tisepnáin do tuirim a pppitðuin ann. Cenannur do innpað do galloib

¹ From *Ath-cliað*. Cað cliað, A. B., for o at cliað.

² Of *Dungal*. Dungaile (of Gungal), B.

³ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 919.

⁴ By *Imhar*; i.e. *Sitric Gaile*. "Ría nlmay .i. Sitruuc Gaile," A. B. This seems to be a mistake, as Imhar's death is entered under the year 873, *supra*. Probably the text should

read "Ua nlmay .i. Sitruuc Gaile," "the grandson of Imhar, i.e. Sitric Gaile." The Ann. Four Mast. (917) have "by Imhar and Sitric Gaile." This Sitric Gaile is called "Sitruuc cað ua nlmay" ("Sitric the blind, grandson of Imhar"), in the *Wars of the Gaoidhel with the Gaill*, ed. Todd, p. 35.

⁵ *Dubhgilla*. Dubgall (Dubhgall), A.

⁶ *Donnchadh*. The orig. hand has

Ath-cliath.¹ Eithne, daughter of Aedh, son of Niall, Queen of the men of Bregb, and Mór, daughter of Cerbhall, son of Dungal,² Queen of Laighen-Desgabhair, in pœnitentia quieverunt. Tighernach Ua Clerigh, King of Aidhne, mortuus est.

A.D.

[917.]

Kal.³ Blinding of Aedh, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, by Donnchadh, son of Flann. The battle of Ath-cliath *was gained* over the Gaeidhel, by Foreigners, viz., by Imhar, *i.e.* Sitric Gaile,⁴ in which fell Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh, King of Temhair; Conchobhar Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Erinn, *i.e.* King of Midhe; Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Uladh; Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, King of Bregb; Maeleraeibhe Ua Duibhsinaigh, King of Airghiall; Maelcroibhe, son of Dolighen, King of Tortan; Ceallach, son of Fogartach, King of the South of Bregb; Eiremhon, son of Cennedigh, lord of Cinel-Maine, and many other leaders who have not been named, were slain along with Niall, in the battle of Ath-cliath. Cormac, son of Mothla, King of the Deisi, moritur. Dubhgilla,⁵ son of Lachtan, King of Teabhtha, moritur. Donnchadh⁶ reigns. Loingsech, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Easter on the 7th of the Kalends of May,⁷ and Little Easter⁸ in summer.

[918.]

Kal.⁹ A battle gained by Donnchadh, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, over the Gentiles, when such slaughter was inflicted on them as could not be estimated, so that the number of Foreigners killed there was greater than the number of Gaeidhel slain in the preceding battle.¹⁰ Muircertach, son of Tighernan, fell there in the heat of battle. Cenannus was afterwards plundered by Foreigners, and

[919.]

added the letters "R. O." in the marg. in A., to signify that Donnchadh was RÍG ERENN, "King of Erinn."

⁷ The 7th of the Kalends of May; *i.e.* the 25th of April. This indicates the year 919, in which Easter Sunday fell on that day. O'F. has added a

note on the subject, but it is now partly mutilated.

⁸ Little Easter; *i.e.* Low Sunday.

⁹ Kal. This is the year 920, according to O'Flaherty.

¹⁰ The preceding battle; *i.e.* the battle recorded under the preceding year.

iarruiðe, et bpiuið an Doimlíag. Pinnear, Eppcop Doimlíag, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Domnall mac Flann .h. Maoileclainn, Rí-
daíhna Tempač .i. Rí Míde, do marbad la a bpačair
.i. la Donnchað, is ðuiuiðin da coca. Ciarán, Eppcop
Tulain, quieuit. Magna peritencia in hibernia.
Ruman mac Caturaič, Eppcop Cluana Iprairt,
[quieuit]. Goppaič .h. Imair do gabáil a nllč
cliač. Maoileclainn mac Maoilruanaið, Rídamna
Ereann, inmatúra morte peruit. Orgain Aipr Mača
do Goppaič ó llč cliath. Maonač Cele Dó do
tiachtain don parrgi aníar, do denam peaða hEreann.

¶ Ct. Taðcc mac Paolain, Rí Laigen [ðerğaðair],
mopitur. Maoilpoil mac Aililla, episcopur et optimur
Leite Cuind, ocur cenn inðornain, quieuit. Cormac,
Eppcop Cluana perta ðrenainn, quieuit. Uačmaran,
mac Dobailen, Rí Luigne Connacht, mopitur ert.
Sluaiceð la Donnchað, Rí Tempač, co Connachta, sup
marbad ðrém mór dia muintir ann, a nduibtir Ača
Luain, um Cinač mac Concupair, Rí .h. pfoilge.
Orgain Cluana muc Noir do galloib Luimniğ, ocur
tect doib for loč Rið, sup optattar a innri uile.
Orgain Eninri do galloib la Poturuið tpe, dú po
marbta da ceo değ do Ğaoidiolaið. Maelmicuač,
Rí Aíðne, iugulatur ert o Galloib. Pinnuine .h.
Maoilmuair, Rí pper cell, mopitur.

¶ Ct. Maelmopða mac Concupair, Rí .h. pfoilge,

¹ *Kal.* This is the year 921, according to O'Flaherty's computation.

² *Inmatura.* So in A. and B.; but as Maelsechlainn was the grandson of King Flann, whose obit appears under the year 915, *supra*, the word "inmatura" was certainly meant.

³ *From the west.* aníar. The same word occurs in the Annals of the Four Mast. (919); and Dr. O'Donovan

has translated it "westwards," as if it had been written "anair" (*anair*).

⁴ *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date "922."

⁵ [*Southern*] *Laighen.* Laighen, A. B. The name of Tadhg appears in the List of Kings of Ui-Cennealaigh, or Southern Leinster, preserved in the ancient *Book of Leinster*. He is also called King of "Laighen Desgabhair,"

the stone church broken. Finnchar, Bishop of Daimhliag, quievit.

A.D.

[919.]

[920.]

Kal.¹ Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair, *i.e.* King of Midhe, was slain by his brother, viz., by Donnchadh, at Bruidhen-da-choga. Ciaran, Bishop of Tulan, quievit. Great pestilence in Hibernia. Ruman, son of Cathusach, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird [quievit]. Goffraigh, grandson of Imhar, occupies Ath-cliath. Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, Royal heir of Erin, immatura² morte periit. The plundering of Ard-Macha by Goffraigh, from Ath-cliath. Maenach, a Céle Dé, came across the sea, from the west,³ to make the laws of Erin.

Kal.⁴ Tadhg, son of Faelan, King of [southern] Laighen,⁵ moritur. Maelpoil, son of Ailill, Bishop, and most excellent of Leth-Chuinn, and head of purity,⁶ quievit. Cormac, Bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, quievit. Uathmaran, son of Dobhailen, King of Luighne of Connacht, mortuus est. A hosting by Donnchadh, King of Temhair, into Connacht, and a great number of his people were slain there, in Dubhtir-Atha-Luain, along with Cinaedh, son of Conchobhar, King of Ui-Failghe. The plundering of Cluain-muc-Nois by the Foreigners of Luimnech; and they went upon Loch Ribh, and ravaged all its islands. The plundering of En-inis, in Fotharta-tire, by the Foreigners, where 1,200 of the Gaedhel were slain. Maelmicduach, King of Aidhne, was slain by Foreigners. Finngüne Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, moritur.

[921.]

Kal.⁷ Maelmordha, son of Conchobhar, King of

[922.]

or "Southern Leinster," in the Annals of the Four Mast. (920).

⁶ *Head of purity.* ceñ iōiōnāi (cenn indhidnain), A. B. For "cenn indhidnain" the Four Mast. (920) have abb Inoeōnen, "Abbot of Indedhnen," an establishment believed to have been in Meath, which is probably more correct. Colgan, also, calls

Maelpoil "Abbas Indenensis," (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 64); and Dr. O'Connor thinks him the same as the Paulinus to whom Probus dedicates his Life of St. Patrick. See O'Connor's ed. of the Ann. Four Mast., p. 440, note 1.

⁷ *Kal.* O'Flaherty prefixes the date 923.

iugulatur ert. Ligad ingen Plann mic Maileclann, ben Ríð ðreð .i. Maílmíð, morptua ert, ut dixit Gille Mocuðu :—

Ingen Plann yr Maolmuire,
Maíð an ben Ligad ppi a linn ;
O clann, Congalad caoin críðir,
Yr Oð mac Míðrð míno.

Duibhlitir fagarf Arða Maða do marbað do galloib .i. Cille Slebe. Maoltunle mac Colmain, pepleiginn Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Deðemur .h. fopibten, tanairi Cluana muc Noir, quieuit; occur Plann Pobair uero anno uno interruit et oem exprobrauerunt.

[Ct. Ceallach mac Cepbail mic Muirgen, Ríðamna Laiccen, iugulatur ert o Dunncað mac Doíhnaill. Da céo décc do galloib do barhað hic Loch Ruðpañge. Dunncað mac Domnaill, tánairi Cluana Ipaíro, píðamna Tempach, iugulatur ert a ppatre suo. Spealan mac Congalaið, Rí Conaille a rui [occipit ert]. Gail pop Loð Ríð .i. Colla mac Baíro, Rí Luimnið, a quibur Eððagepn mac Plannchaða, Rí ðreðmaine, occipit ert. Natiuitar ðuaín mic Cinnéoið.

[Ct. Lopcán mac Dunncaða, Rí ðreacð, morpitur. Cathal mac Concupair, Rí teopa Connaðt, morpitur. Dubgall mac Oðð, Ríðaðna Ulað, iugulatur ert ó Cínel Maíléae. Domnall mac Cathail, Ríðamna Connacht, iugulatur ert a ppatre suo, ó Tado mac

¹ *Of Cill-Sleibhe.* The Four Mast. (921) state that Duibhlitir was of, or from, Cill-Sleibhe (Killeavy, in the county of Armagh), and that he was slain by the Foreigners of Snamh Aighneach, or Carlingford Lough. Ann. Ult. also represent the Foreigners as being from Snamh Aighneach, and add that Duibhlitir was martyred by them at Cill-Sleibhe, on the occasion of their plundering the place. It is

probable that the expression in the text, “.i. Cille Slebe” (i.e. “of Cill-Sleibhe”), should follow after the name “Duibhlitir.”

² *Tanist*; i.e. tanist-Abbot, or vice-Abbot. This is apparently the Dedimus whose deposition in favour of the Abbot Joseph is recorded under the year 901, *supra*.

³ *Exprobrauerunt.* The Latin clause stands thus in the MS., “.uº. año uno

Ui-Failghe, jugulatus est. Ligach, daughter of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, wife of the King of Bregh, *i.e.* Maelmithidh, mortua est, ut dixit Gilla Mochuda :—

A.D.

[922.]

The daughter of Flann and Maelmuire—
A good woman was Ligach in her time ;
Her children were the mild, festive Conghalach,
And Aedh, son of the noble *Mael*mithidh.

Duibhlitir, Priest of Ard-Macha, was slain by the Foreigners, *i.e.* of Cill-Sleibhe.¹ Maeltuile, son of Colman, Lector of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Dedimus Ua Foirbthen, tanist² of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit ; and Flann Fobhair vero anno uno interfuit, et omnes exprobraverunt.³

Kal. Ceallach, son of Cerbhall, son of Muirigen, Royal heir of Laighen, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall. Twelve hundred⁴ Foreigners were drowned in Loch Rudhraighe. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, tanist-*Abbot* of Cluain-Iraird, and Royal heir of Temhair, was slain by his brother. Spealan, son of Congalach, King of Conaille, [was slain] by his own people. Foreigners on Loch Ribh, *i.e.* Colla, son of Barid, King of Luimnech, by whom Echtighern, son of Flannchadh, King of Breghmhaine, was slain. Birth of Brian,⁵ son of Cennedigh.

[923.]

Kal.⁶ Lorcan, son of Donnchadh, King of Bregh, moritur. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of the three *divisions*⁷ of Connacht, moritur. Dubhgall, son of Aedh, Royal heir of Uladh, was slain by the Cinel Maelilche. Domhnall, son of Cathal, Royal heir of Connacht, was slain by his own brother, by Tadhg, son of Cathal. Faelan, son of Muiredhach,

[924.]

interf. et oēm expbravert." The abbrev. "oēm" is probably a mistake for "omnes." But in either case the entry appears unintelligible.

⁴ Twelve hundred. Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise has "200;" but the Ann. Ult. have "900, aut amplius."

⁵ Brian ; *i.e.* Brian Borumha. O'Flaherty prefixes the date 924.

⁶ Kal. This is the year 925, according to O'F.

⁷ Divisions. The characters "R. Q.," for "R₁₅ Connacht," "King of Connacht," are added in the marg. in the orig. hand.

Caṡail. Paolan mac Muirṡdhaig, Rí Lincēn, do gabail do galloib Ḃṡa cliaṡ [con]a maccaib.

[Ct. Colman mac Cililla (.i. do Conaillib Muirtemne; ir leir do pineḡ Daimliag Cluana muc Noir), Princep Cluana muc Noir et Cluana Ipaip, quieuit. Opṡain Duin Suobairge do galloib Lochu Cuan. Opṡain Cille rapa do galloib Puip Lairge. Ḃ hapṡain ariḡiri ó Ḃṡ cliaṡ irin bliṡain ceṡna. Ḃr na nṡall do cup la hUlltoib, du po maṡṡa oṡt ceṡo la Muirceptaṡ mac Neill, um an Rí .i. Ḃlṡdan mac ṡoṡṡuṡ, ocur Ḃuṡep ocur Roilṡ.

[Ct. Maebriṡde mac Topnám, comarba Paṡpae ocur Colum Cille, céno cpaṡbaḡ Epenn, uitam penilem piniuit, (uel quieuit). Siṡṡuc .h. imair, Rí Pinngall et Dubgall, moṡṡur. ṡall Ḃṡa cliaṡ do ḡol a hEipinn. Oenaṡ Taillten do cumuṡe do [Muirceptaṡ] mac Neill, um Donnchaḡ, membrum iniquum inobediēṡ captiuo (uel captiu) iniquo. Cainṡealban mac Maoileṡoin, Rí Laoṡaire, moṡṡur. Poṡṡaṡ mac Lachtan, Rí Teabṡa, moṡṡur.

[Ct. Muirṡeal, ingen Flaṡnn mic Maoileṡlann, in penectute diṡṡṡima, quieuit a cCluain muc Noir. Carneḡ ingen Canṡdan, Rígan Riṡ Tempach. Pinnachṡa Ḃbb Copeuige, quieuit. Donnchaḡh mac Domnaill, Ríṡanna an Tuairṡeip, a Norṡanṡir inter-

¹ [Together with] his sons. a mcaib, A. B.; apparently a mistake for cona mcaib (cona maccaib). The Ann. Four Mast. (923) have "cona mac .i. Lorcán," "with his son, i.e. Lorcán."

² Quieuit; i.e. died. This word is transposed in the text, being placed between the names "Cluain-muc-Nois" and "Cluain-Iraid." O'F. prefixes the date 926.

³ Slaughter. O'Flaherty has added a marg. note, now partially mutilated, "[28] Decembris, feria 5, ut ha[bent]

Dungall: Annal: [Liter]a Dominic: [A], 926." The Annals of the Four Mast. have the event under the year 924; but they state that the battle took place "on the 28th of December, being Thursday," which would agree with the year 926.

⁴ Maebriḡde. O'F. has added a marg. note, which is now mutilated and illegible.

⁵ Capiti. A. and B. incorrectly read ṡi captiuo, the characters "ṡi" ("vel i") over the word, signifying that it

King of Laighen, was captured by the Foreigners of Ath-clíath, [together with] his sons.¹

A.D.

[924.]

[925.]

Kal. Colman, son of Ailill, (*i.e.* of the Conaille Muir-themne; it was by him the stone church of Cluain-muc-Nois was made), Superior of Cluain-muc-Nois and of Cluain-Iraird, quievit.² Plundering of Dun-Suobhairce by the Foreigners of Loch Cuan. Plundering of Cill-dara by the Foreigners of Port-Lairge. It was again plundered from Ath-clíath in the same year. A slaughter³ of the Foreigners was committed by the Ultonians, in which 800 were slain by Muircertach, son of Niall, including the King *i.e.* Albdan, son of Gothfrith, and Aufer, and Roilt.

Kal. Maelbrighde,⁴ son of Tornan, successor of Patrick and Colum Cille, head of devotion of Erinn, vitam senilem finivit, (*vel quievit*). Sitric, grandson of Imhar, King of the Finn-Gaill and Dubh-Gaill, moritur. The Foreigners of Ath-clíath left Erinn. The Fair of Tailten was interrupted by [Muircertach], son of Niall, against Donnchadh; membrum iniquum inobediens capiti⁵ iniquo. Caidelbhan, son of Maelcroin, King of Laeghaire, moritur. Fogartach, son of Lachtnan, King of Teabhtha, moritur.

[926.]

Kal.⁶ Muirgheal, daughter of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, in senectute ditissima,⁷ quievit at Cluain-muc-Nois. Caineach, daughter of Canadian, Queen of the King of Temhair.⁸ Finnachta, Abbot of Corcach, quievit. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, Royal heir of the North, was

[927.]

should probably be captivi. This curious testimony appears to have been borne of Muircertach, regarding whom the translator of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 922=927, says, "my author sayeth of Mortaugh that he was 'Membrum iniquum inobediens capiti iniquo.'"

⁶ Kal. O'F. prefixes the date "928."

⁷ In senectute ditissima. In the translation of the Annals of Clonmac-

noise (923=928), Muirgheal is stated to have died "an old and rich woman." The death of her father, Flann, King of Ireland, is entered under the year 915, *supra*.

⁸ Temhair. After this word the orig. scribe adds, "α λεῖτόν η̄ η̄ ἰννα φίλ ᾱ ἡύτ;" *i.e.* "Reader, her place is not here;" implying that the entry is out of place. He also adds the word ὀρμηα, "forgetfulness," in the marg. The obit of Caineach is entered under the next year.

pectur ert. Opgain Cille dapa do mac Coptpūt ó purt lairge.

Íct. Tuatal Ó Enecam, Eprcop Daimliag ocur lursa, quieuit. Caneē, ingen Canadain, Rigan Ríġ Tempach, in penitentia quieuit; ben Donnchaċa mic Flainn. Diarmaid mac Cephail, Rí Oppaiġe, morptur ert. Cele mac Scannail, comarba denncuir, ogur Eprcop, quieuit. Gabail pop Loē Oirbren do galloib Luimniġ, ocur innri an locha dargain doib.

Íct. Obreppio Depce perna ocur a toġail, ubi mille homines moriuntur. Ar na nġall robattur pop Loē Oirbren do ċur la Connachtuib. ġail Luimniġ do gabail a Maġ Raiġne. Topolb do gabail pop Loē Eċaċ. Nuada Eprcop ġlinne da Loċa, quieuit.

Íct. ġail Luimniġ do gabail pop Loē Riġ. Tippaide mac Ainneine de aiġ ċruin, pincepp Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Bacall Ciapain do badohaċ a Loē Teċeo, et da pep .x. maille ppa, ocur a paġbail ri po cetoir. Crundmaol, Eprcop Cille dapa, quieuit. Cernaċán mac Tigernaġ, Rí ċperne, morptur.

Íct. Flann mac Maoilpinnā, Rí ċpeg, do marbaċ daib Eċaċ. Loingreċ .h. Leġlabair, Rí Dail Araiċe, morptur. Colla .h. ċairda, Rí Luimniġ, morptur.

Íct. Raimeċ pua pēgal mac Domnail, ocur pía [ġigpuiċ] mac Uaċmaráin, pop Muirceptaċ mac Nell, dú attopcair Máolġarb mac ġairbiċ, Rí Deplair ocur Connail mac ċruatturáin, et alii. Raimeċ pua Daaġ mac Néll, co galloib locha Eċaċ, pop cocao

¹ *Gothfrith*; i.e. Godfrey. Coptpūt (Cofthrith), for Coptpūt, A.; Coptpūt, B.

² *Kal.* This is the year 929, according to O'Flaherty.

³ *Canadan.* "Canannan," Four Mast. (927=929).

⁴ *Kal.* The correct year is 930, according to O'F.

⁵ *Perished.* m., for moriuntur

(moriuntur), A.; morptui sunt (mortui sunt), B.

⁶ *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 931.

⁷ *Tighernach.* "Tighernan," Ann. Ult. and Four Mast.

⁸ *Maelinna.* "Maelinnia," Four Mast. (930). This is the year 932, according to O'Flaherty's computation.

slain by the Norsemen. Plundering of Cill-dara by the son of Gothfrith,¹ from Port Lairge. A.D.

Kal.² Tuathal O'Enecain, Bishop of Daimhliag and Lusca, quievit. Caineach, daughter of Canadan,³ Queen of the King of Temhair, in pœnitentia quievit: *she was* the wife of Donnchadh, son of Flann. Diarmaid, son of Cerbhall, King of Osraighe, mortuus est. Cele, son of Scannal, comarb of Bennechar, and Bishop, quievit. The Foreigners of Luimnech settled upon Loch Oirbsen, and the islands of the lake were plundered by them. [927.] [928.]

Kal.⁴ The siege and demolition of Derc-Ferna, where 1,000 men perished.⁵ A slaughter of the Foreigners who were on Loch Oirbsen was committed by the Connachtmen. The Foreigners of Luimnech settled in Magh Raighne. Torolb established himself upon Loch Echach. Nuadha, Bishop of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. [929.]

Kal.⁶ The Foreigners of Luimnech took up *their* station on Loch Ribh. Tipraide, son of Ainnsen, of the Ui Briuin, Superior of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. The crozier of Ciaran was drowned in Loch Teched, and twelve men along with it; but it was found immediately. Crunn-mael, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. Cernachan, son of Tighernach,⁷ King of Breifne, moritur. [930.]

Kal. Flann, son of Maelsinna,⁸ King of Bregh, was slain by the Ui-Echach. Loingsech Ua Lethlabhair, King of Dal-Araidhe, moritur. Colla, grandson⁹ of Barid, King of Luimnech, moritur. [931.]

Kal. A victory by Fergal, son of Domhnall, and by [Sigfridh], son of Uathmaran, over Muircertach, son of Niall, in which Maelgarbh, son of Gairbhith, King of Derlas, and Conmal, son of Bruadaran, and others, were slain. A defeat by Daigh,¹⁰ son of Niall, with the [932.]

⁹ Grandson. Colla is called "son of Barid" at the year 923, *supra*.

¹⁰ Daigh. "Conaing," Ann. Ult. and Four Mast., which is the correct name. Conaing (Conaing) is fre-

quently written Conng, the reversed C [C] being an abbrev. for Con; and as when written in a loose and careless manner it resembles a T, the mistake may have so arisen.

nErpno, du po marbta da ceo decc uel ampliuṛ. Gaill do gabail pop Loč hErne cop loitetar il tuača aṣur ecalpa, co Loč gamna. Aṛo Mača darṣain do mac Goṛpit o Loč Cúan. Maṛuṛan mac Aṛoṛa co cuicceṛ Eṛenn, ocuṛ Amlaib mac Gočṛpiṛ go nṣalloib, ṣur optattar go ṣliaṛ Deča, conuṛ tappaiṛ Muir-ceptach mac Néll, ṣur paṣṛaṛ da .xx. déṣ ocuṛ angabail. Cuilén mac Oṣṛain, Rí Oṛṛaiṣe, moṛitup. Ḃapṛo Ḃone, pṛim pīle Eṛenn, do marbṛaṛ do 1ṣ Copmaic .h. nečāč.

Ĳt. Gaill Luimniṣ uinnṛaṛ Connacht go Maṣ Luirṣ po thúaiṛ, ocuṛ go Ḃaṛṣna paiṛ. Gočṛpiṛ Rí gall ó galop po docṛaiṛ do héc.

Ĳt. Cmaoṛ mac Coirbṛe, Rí .h. cCinnṛilaṣ, do marbṛaṛ do galloib Loča Ṣarman.

Ĳt. Duo heṛeṛeṛ Patṛicií .i. Ioseph, ṛeṛiba et Eṛicopuṛ, et Maolṛaṛaie mac Maolṛuile, Eṛicop quieueṛunt. Cluan muc Noir darṣain ó Ač cliač. Ceallačan Caṛil ocuṛ pṛ Muṣian da pīaṛ aṛuoiṛ. Gaill Loča Eṛne do tect pop Loč Riṛ. Iorṛeaṛ Ačā cliač o Donnchaṛ mac Flainn, ó Riṣ Tempach.

Ĳt. Gaill Loča Riṛ do uol ṛAč cliač. Ḃṛuattar mac Duibṣille, Rí .h. Cinnṛolaṣ, moṛitup. Cleirṛen mac Tiṣeṛnain, Rí Ḃṛeṛne, moṛitup.

Ĳt. Pṛṣal mac Domnaill, Rí an Tuaiṛṣeṛt, moṛitup. Maolṛaṛaie Eṛicop Luṣmaṣ, quieuit.

¹ *Fifth of Erin.* O'F. writes *Ulr*, for *Ularoh*, over the word *Eṛenn*, to signify that the "fifth," or "Province" of *Ulidia* was intended. The *Ann. Ult.* and the *Four Mast.* have "*Uladh*," or *Ulidia*, which was one of the five provinces into which *Erinn* was anciently divided. It is occasionally referred to in this Chronicle as coiceṛ Eṛenn (coiced *Erenn*), "*the fifth of Erin.*"

² *Twelve score.* ṛa .xx. déṣ, A. B.

This is also the expression in the *Ann. Ult.* (932=933); but Dr. O'Conor erroneously renders it by "1200."

³ *Son of Oghran.* O'F. corrects this to "son of *Ceallach*." *Cuilen* is called "son of *Ceallach*" in the *Ann. Ult.* and *Ann. Four Mast.*, and also in the ancient List of the Kings of *Osraighe*, or *Ossory*, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*.

⁴ *Kal.* O'F. considers 934 to be the correct year.

Foreigners of Loch-Echach, over the Fifth of Erinn,¹ in which 1,200, or more, were slain. The Foreigners established themselves on Loch Erne, so that they destroyed many territories and churches, as far as Loch Gamhna. Ard-Macha was plundered by the son of Gothfrith, from Loch-Cuan. Madudhan, son of Aedh, with the Fifth of Erinn,¹ and Amhlaibh, son of Gothfrith, with the Foreigners, ravaged as far as Sliabh-Beatha, but Muir-certach, son of Niall, overtook them, and they lost twelve score² *men* and their spoils. Cuilen, son of Oghran,³ King of Osraighe, moritur. Bard Bone, chief poet of Erinn, was killed by the Ui-Cormaic of Ui-Echach.

A.D.
[932.]

Kal.⁴ The Foreigners of Luimnech ravaged Connacht as far as Magh Luir northwards, and eastwards to Badhghna. Gothfrith, King of the Foreigners, died of a most grievous disease.

[933.]

Kal.⁵ Cinaeth, son of Cairbre, King of Ui Cennsel-aigh, was slain by the Foreigners of Loch Garman.

[934.]

Kal.⁶ Two heirs of Patrick, viz., Joseph, a scribe and Bishop, and Maelpatraic, son of Maeltuile, Bishop, quieverunt. Cluain-muc-Nois was pillaged from Ath-cliath. Ceallachan Caisil⁷ and the men of Mumhain pillaged it again. The Foreigners of Loch-Erne went upon Loch-Ribh. Burning of Ath-cliath by Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Temhair.

[935.]

Kal. The Foreigners of Loch-Ribh went to Ath-cliath.⁸ Bruadar, son of Dubhgilla, King of Ui-Cennsel-aigh, moritur. Cleircen, son of Tighernan, King of Breifne, moritur.

[936.]

Kal.⁹ Fergal, son of Domhnall, King of the North, moritur. Maelpatraic, Bishop of Lughmhagh, quievit.

[937.]

¹ Kal. O'F. prefixes the date 935.

Momonie," have been added in the marg. by O'F.

⁶ Kal. The year 936 has been noted in the marg. by O'F.

⁸ Ath-cliath. O'F. B. O'F. makes this the year 937.

⁷ Ceallachan Caisil, or Callaghan of Cashel. The letters R. M., for "Rex

⁹ Kal. The correct year is 938, according to O'F.

Concupar mac Maoilcén, Rí .h. pfoilge, et a tha mac, do marbað la Lopeán mac Paoláin. Ceall Cuilinn dargain la hAmlaib mac Coṛppit, et deð céo do bpaio do bpeð eirte.

[ct. Dað pola poppan ngréin o topach laoi go meðón laoi ap na marað. Toḡail Ailiḡ pop Muirceptach mac Néll, ó Gentiḡ, et a ipgabáil doib, sup ruarlaice Dia uataib. Pip Muman et, t um, Ceallaðan co ngalluib dargain Míde ocur Cluana eibneð, ocur Cille aibeo [et] go Cluan Ipaio. Pinaðoa mac Ceallaḡ, comarba Daie, [quieuit]. Maioim pia Congalach mac Maoilmuiriḡ pop Gailengaib, tú attopcaip epí .xx. uioib. Domnall mac Lopeán, Rí Aibne, quieuit a cCluain muc Nóip. Canoin Paioaie do cumoað la Donnchað mac Néll.

[ct. Sluaḡeð la Donnchað .h. Maileclainn, ocur la Muirceptach mac Néll, co laiguib ip co ppa Muman, sup gabpa angialla. Apalt mac .h. Imaip .i. mac Siupic, Rí gall Luimniḡ, do marbað la Connachtoib. Níall mac Pegaile, Rídamna Ailiḡ, do marbað la Muirceptað mac Néll. Lann, ingen Donnchaða, Rígan Rí Ailiḡ, moptua ept. Coibðenað, Ab Cille aiaio, do barhað a muip Delginnip.

[ct. Gall i nliup Moéta iap lec ega, sup oirgrioo hi. Muirceptað mac Néll, co ppaib an [P]ocla et bpeḡ, do dul attip nOppaḡe. Amlaib mac Gocppit, Rí Pinngall ocur Dupgall, moptuup ept. Ap na nDére do cup la Ceallchán et la ppaib Mumhan, tú attopcpattup oa mile. Mupeablað la Muirceptach

¹ *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 939.

² *Canoin Padraig*; "Canon of Patrick;" i.e. the ancient MS. now known as the *Book of Armagh*, about to be edited by the Rev. Dr. Reeves.

³ *Covered.* Do qmvað, for do cumvað, A. Do apmvað, B.

⁴ *Son of Niall.* The Four Mast.

(937 = 939) state that the person who had the Canoin-Phadraig covered was "Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Ireland," which is probably correct.

⁵ O'F. supplies the date "940."

⁶ *Lann.* She is called "Flann" in the Ann. Ult. (939), and Four Mast. (938); but "Flann" is more frequently used as a man's name, whereas "Lann" is

Conchobhar, son of Maelchen, King of Ui-Failghe, and his two sons, were slain by Lorcan, son of Faelan. Cill-Cuilinn was plundered by Amhlaibh, son of Gothfrith, and 1,000 captives were taken out of it. A.D.
[987.]

Kal.¹ The sun was of the colour of blood from the beginning of one day to the middle of the day following. The demolition of Ailech against Muircertach, son of Niall, by the Gentiles, and he was captured by them, but God released him from them. The men of Mumhain, and (or, along with) Ceallachan, with the Foreigners, plundered Midhe, and Cluain-eidhnech, and Cill-aichedh, [and] as far as Cluain-Iraird. Finnachda, son of Ceallach, comarb of Daire, [quievit]. A victory gained by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, over the Gailenga, in which three score of them were slain. Domhnall, son of Lorcan, King of Aidhne, quievit at Cluain-muc-Nois. The Canoin Padraig² was covered³ by Donnchadh, son of Niall.⁴ [988.]

Kal.⁵ A hosting by Donnchadh Ua Maeilechlainn, and by Muircertach, son of Niall, to the Lagenians and to the men of Mumhain, and they received their pledges. Aralt, son of the grandson of Imhar, *i.e.* son of Sitric, King of the Foreigners of Luimnech, was killed by the Connachtmen. Niall, son of Fergal, Royal heir of Ailech, was killed by Muircertach, son of Niall. Lann,⁶ daughter of Donnchadh, the King of Ailech's Queen, mortua est. Coibhdenach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, was drowned in the sea of Delg-inis. [989.]

Kal.⁷ Foreigners *went* into Inis-Mochta, over the ice, so that they plundered it. Muircertach, son of Niall, with the men of the [F]ochla, and of Bregb, went into the territory of Osraighe. Amhlaibh, son of Gothfrith, King of the Finn-Gaill and Dubh-Gaill, mortuus est. A slaughter of the Deise was committed by Ceallachan and the men of Mumhain, when 2,000 were slain. A fleet *was* [940.]

always found in the Annals as the name of a woman.

⁷ Kal. O'F. considers this the year 941.

mac Néll go ttug orðain a hinrib Alban. Ar gáll do éur la .h. ffoilge .i. la hCmipgin mac Cínadha, ocur la Cínel Riachað, ocur da ced décc do marbað and a Maig Ceiri. Orlaith ingen Cinnéiridh mic Lopecan do bar la Donnchað mac Flainn, Rí Eipenn, iar na liudh for Congur, for a mac. Muirceptað mac Néill do dul go Cairiol, do ðaigro raðaigir for Ceallaðan Rí Cairil, go ttug Ceallaðan leir go ttápo a laith Donncha[ð] mic Flainn, Rí Eipenn é.

[Ct. Dunchað Epreop Cluana mac Noir, quereit. Paolan mac Muireðhaig, Rí Lathen, décc derðor. Da mac Lopecan mic Dunchað do marbað la Congalach mac Maolmíthir. Cluain mac Noir darðain do Galluibh Aetha cliað ocur do Blacaire mac Gortpuit. Dunlaith ingen Maolmíthir, moritup. Orðain Dúin leð glairi la mac Ragnall, et mac Ragnall do marbað la Maorðan, la Rið Ulað, pe cenn rectmuine, ppu enec páoraiac.

[Ct. Muirceptach mac Nell, Rídamna hEipenn, do marbað ac Að Píðia do Galluibh Aetha cliað; ocur orðain Aipo Maða o Gentið. Caðraimeð pe .h. Canannain, la Ruarpi, for Cínel nEogain co ngalluibh Loða feabail, ubi multi ceciderunt, um Maelpuanair mac Flainn, Riðdomna an tuairðepr. Dublena ingen Tigeprnain Rið ðreipne, ben Rið Tempach .i. Donnchað mic Flainn, moritup.

¹ *Orlaith*. Latinised "Aurelia" by O.F. in the marg. This entry is rather obscure, owing to an apparent corruption of the text. The word "bar" seems intended for "barugad," "putting to death," the sign of abbrev. being omitted. Orlaith was the wife of Donnchadh.

² *Pledges*; i.e. for his submission to the Monarch of Ireland, against whose supremacy Ceallachan had offended by the devastation of Midhe, or Meath, two years before.

³ *Kal*. O'Flaherty has prefixed the date "942."

⁴ *A fall*. The Ann. Four Mast. (940) add that the accident happened to Faelan at "Aenach-Colmain," or "Colman's Fair," which was anciently celebrated on the Curragh of Kildare.

⁵ *Blacaire*. Cairpe (Caire), B.

⁶ *The son of Ragnall*. B. adds "asur a mac" ("and his son"). The words "et mac" ("and son") are also repeated in A., but a line is

fitted out by Muircertach, son of Niall, and he brought plunder from the islands of Alba. A slaughter of the Foreigners was committed by the Ui-Failghe, *i.e.* by Aimhirgin, son of Cinaedh, and by the Cinel Fiachach, and 1,200 were slain therein, in Magh Ceisi. Orlaith,¹ daughter of Cennedigh, son of Lorcan, was put to death by Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Erinn, after having intrigued with Aengus, his son. Muircertach, son of Niall, went to Caisel, to exact pledges² from Ceallachan, King of Caisel, and he brought Ceallachan with him, and delivered him into the hands of Donncha[dh], son of Flann, King of Erinn.

A.D.

[940.]

Kal.³ Dunchadh, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Faelan, son of Muiredhach, King of Laighen, died of a fall.⁴ Two sons of Lorcan, son of Dunchadh, were killed by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and by Blacaire,⁵ son of Gothfrith. Dunflaith, daughter of Maelmithidh, moritur. Plundering of Dun-leth-glaise by the son of Ragnall; and the son of Ragnall⁶ was killed by Madudhan, King of Uladh, before the end of a week, in revenge of Patrick.⁷

[941.]

Kal. Muircertach, son of Niall, Royal heir of Erinn, was killed⁸ at Ath-Firdhia by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith; and the plundering of Ard-Macha by Gentiles. A battle gained by Ua Canannain, *i.e.* Ruaidhri, over the Cinel Eoghain, together with the Foreigners of Loch Feabhail, in which many fell, including Maelruanaidh, Royal heir of the North. Dubhléna, daughter of Tighernan, King of Breifne, wife of the King of Temhair, *i.e.* of Donnchadh, son of Flann, moritur.

[942.]

drawn under them, to signify that they are to be omitted.

⁷ *In revenge of Patrick.* ṽṽṽ enec ṽṽṽṽṽṽ (fri enech Padraice); lit. "towards the honour of Patrick."

⁸ *Killed.* O'F. prefixes the date

943, and adds the marg. note (in A.) "26 Feb., War. Ant., p. 132," to signify that Ware (*Antiq.* ed. 1658, p. 132) refers the killing of Muircertach, or Murtough, to the year and day indicated.

¶ Ct. Catraoineb pe Ceallačan Cairil pop Cinnediġ mac Lorcain i Muig Duine, ubi multi ceciderunt. Flaithbertaġ mac Imanain, Rí Cairil, quieuit. Suairpe mac Mailacain, ragar̃ Cluanu [muc Noir], quieuit. Orġain Aṡa eliaġ do Congalaġ mac Maoilmithib co ppearaib ȳreġ, et ȳraén mac Mailmorda go Laigrib, dú attorepattar cetra cet̃ do galloib aġ gabáil an dúine, ġur loircepir é, ocur co pugrat ar a peoda ocur a maíne ocur a brata. Conn mac Donnchaġa, Riġdamna Tempach, do marbat ȳperaib Ĥernmaige .i. a eġ dia ġuin. Donnchaġ mac Flaínn mic Maoileclainn, Rí Epenn port annor .xxv. in pegno, moritur. Congalaġ mac Maoilmithib pegrat.

¶ Ct. Ģaill Locha Eġaġ do marbat imon Riġ, immbreiri, la Domnall mac Muirceptaig Uí Néll. Oengur mac Donnchaġa mic Flaínn, Rí Mide, moritur. Dia colamain tentiġe ȳraigrin rectmain pua Samain, ġur poillriġrit an biġ uile. Ģéll Connacht la Congalach mac Maoilmithib.

¶ Ct. Aimepgin mac Cinaeda, Rí .h. pfoilge, moritur. Domnall mac Maoilmuaib, Rí Luigne Connacht, [occipit est] o mac Uaġmarain mic Dobailén, ocur o Copco [Ĥ]p̃p̃.

¶ Ct. Catraoineb pe Donnchaġh mac Ceallaġ, Rí Orp̃aige, pop Laigrib, dú attorecip ȳraon mac Maoilmorda, Rí Laigen, cum multir, et Ceallach mac Cinaoġa, Rí .h. cCinnpealaigh. Annur mirabilium,

¹ *Kal.* The correct year is 944, according to O'F.

² *With the men.* co ppeā, for co ppearaib, A. co ppear, B.

³ *He died.* aēc, A. B., for a ēc.

⁴ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 945.

⁵ *Ua Neill.* This is the first men-

tion of Ua Neill, or O'Neill, as a hereditary surname, in the Irish Annals.

⁶ *Was slain.* There being a slight omission in the text, and the entry manifestly implying the death of Domhnall, by violence, the words "occisus est" have been supplied. The Annals of the Four Masters (944)

Kal.¹ A battle was gained by Ceallachan Caisil over Cennedigh, son of Lorcan, at Magh-duine, where many fell. Flaithbhertach, son of Imhanan, King of Caisel, quievit. Guaire, son of Maelacain, Priest of Cluain[-muc-Nois], quievit. Plundering of Ath-cliaith by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, with the men² of Bregb, and Braen, son of Maelmordha, with the Lagenians; when 400 Foreigners were slain at the taking of the fort, which they (*the assailants*) burned, and they took therefrom its precious things, and its goods and spoils. Conn, son of Donnchadh, Royal heir of Temhair, was slain by the men of Fernmhagh, *i.e.* he died³ of his wounds. Donnchadh, son of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, King of Erinn, after *having been* 25 years in the sovereignty, moritur. Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, reigns.

A.D.
[948.]

Kal.⁴ The Foreigners of Loch-Echach were slain, along with their King, in a battle, by Domhnall, son of Muir-certach Ua Neill.⁵ Oengus, son of Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Midhe, moritur. Two fiery columns were seen a week before Allhallowtide, which illuminated the whole world. The pledges of Connacht *were taken* by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh.

[944.]

Kal. Aimhirgin, son of Cinaedh, King of Ui Failghe, moritur. Domhnall, son of Maelmhuidh, King of Luighne of Connacht, [was slain⁶] by the son of Uathmaran, son of Dobhailen, and by the Corco-[Fi]rtri.

[945.]

Kal. A battle was gained by Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, King of Osraighe, over the Lagenians, in which were slain Braen, son of Maelmordha, King of Laighen, and Ceallach, son of Cinaedh, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, with many *more*. A year of prodigies, *i.e.* in which the Leaf⁷

[946.]

state that he died a natural death. O'F. prefixes the date "946."

⁷ *The Leaf*. "Ouilleann. In the Bodleian *Annals of Inisfallen* this Leaf is stated to have descended on the

altar of Imlech-Ibhair, now Emly, in the co. Tipperary. But Dr. O'Conor translates the word "ouilleann," "pluvia." See his ed. of the *Ann. Inisfal.*, ad an. 931, recte 947.

io ept attapla an duillenn do nith et attardair an Cele Dé don pairige an der do procept do Saerdelair.

[ct. blacaire .h. imair, Rí Normandorum, do marbað tre celg, go daoinib imothair .i. mile, la Congalach mac Maoilmithib. Ainmire .h. Catlain uá mic Uair Míde, Princep Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Gormplair ingen Plann mic Maoileclainn, in penitentia extensa obiit. Creach lair na galloib dar Druim raite, gur loirgrio an derthe, ocur decnepar ar reacht .xx. ann.

[ct. Plaitbertaí mac Muirceartaí mic Nell, Rídamna Tempach, iugulatur ept o Cinel Conaill. Domnall mac Finn Rídamna laigen, moritur. Fogartach mac Donnagán, Rí Airgiall, moritur. Oenagan mac Egeartaí, Airceinnech Egaillí bige, qui fuit germanus atavi Cuinn na mboíet, Eppcop Cluana muc Noir, [quieuit].

[ct. Donnchaí mac Domnaill .h. Maoileclainn, Rídamna Tempaí, iugulatur ept ó Pepsal Got mac Congura. Cloigteí Slaine do loirgaí do Gentib, cona lán do daoinib ann .i. im Conecan pepleginn Sláine. Maourdan mac Aoða, Rí Ulaí, a fuir occipit ept. Caí Muine bpoícan eirip Galloib et Saerdelib, uá attopcair Ruairí ó Canannan appuigun an caí, et uá attopchar ile do Galloib. Gotpuit pugit. Congalach mac Maoilmithib uictor fuit. Donnchaí mac Domnaill, let pí Míde, moritur. Creí la Congalach mac Maoilmithib rin Mumain, gur airg lair Mumhan ocur gur marp da mac Cinneoií .i. Ectigepn

¹ To instruct. do propect, for do procept, or do procect, A. B. O'F. adds the date 947.

² Gormflaith. O'Flaherty has added the words "Regina Hibernie" in the marg. in A. She was thrice widowed, having been first married to Cormac Mac Cuilennain, King of Munster, who was killed in 907; and, secondly, to

Cerball, King of Leinster, slain in 909; her third husband being her cousin, King Niall Glundubb, killed in 919. "After all which royall mariadges," observes the translator of the *Annals of Clonmacnois* (905, recte 913), "shee begged from doore to doore, forsaken of all her freinds and allies, and glad to bee relieved by her in-

came from Heaven, and the Cele-Dé was wont to come across the sea, from the south, to instruct¹ the Gaeidhel.

A.D.

[946.]

Kal. Blacaire, grandson of Imhar, King of the Norsemen, was treacherously slain, together with many men, viz., 1,000, by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh. Airmire Ua Cathalain, of the Ui-mic-Uais of Midhe, Superior of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Gormflaith,² daughter of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, died in great penitence. A preying expedition by the Foreigners through Druimraithe, so that they burned the oratory and seven score and ten persons in it.

[947.]

Kal.³ Flaithbheartach, son of Muircertach, son of Niall, Royal heir of Temhair, was slain by the Cinel Conaill. Domhnall, son of Finn, Royal heir of Laignen, moritur. Fogartach, son of Donnagan, King of Airghiall, moritur. Oenagan, son of Egertach, Airchinnech of Eglais-beg, who was "germanus atavi" of Conn-na-mbocht, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, [quievit].

[948.]

Kal. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair,⁴ was slain by Fergal Got, son of Aengus. The belfry of Slane was burned by Gentiles, with its full of people in it, including Conecan, Lector of Slane. Madudhan, son of Aedh, King of Uladh, was slain by his own *people*. The battle of Muine-Brocan between Foreigners and Gaeidhel, in which Ruaidhri O Canannain was slain in the heat of the battle, and in which many Foreigners perished. Gothfrith fled. Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, was the victor. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, half-King of Midhe, moritur. An expedition by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, into Mumhain, and he plundered Iar-Mumhain, and killed two sons of Cennedigh, viz.,

[949.]

ferious." O'F. makes this the year 948.

³ Kal. O'Flaherty prefixes the date 949.

⁴ Royal heir of Temhair. "R[ex] Midhe;" marg. note by O'F. The

heir apparent to the sovereignty of Temhair, or Tara (i.e. of Ireland), when of the southern branch of the Ui Neill, or Hy Neill, seems to have been regarded as *ex officio* King of Meath.

ocur Donnacan. Ruapce .h. Laegačan, Rí rFep Cul Teabta, moritur.

[Ct. Ooð mac Maoilpuanaíð, rígoamna Tempach, iugulatur est ó Domnall mac Donnchaðha. Becc mac Duinncuainn, Rí Teabta, moritur. Cinneoið mac Lopean, Rí Dáil eCair, moritur. Goðppuð mac Siurpucca do gabáil Aða cliað, ocur dargain Cenannra agus Domnaið Paðpais, ocur Airð ðreacain, ocur Tuilén, ocur Dírirt Ciapain, ocur Cille Scipe, reð Deur uindicauit; mortuus est in breui tempore; ubi capta sunt tria millia hominum cum maxima aurum et argenti. Saorpe Cluana Ipaíð ó Congalach mac Maoilmithið.

[Ct. Flann .h. beccan, Airchinech Droma cliað, moritur. Concupar mac Domnall .h. Maoleclainn [do ðarbað la a cenel feirrin]. Perdomnach .h. Maonaið, Abb Cluana muc Noir, quieuit .i. i nGlinn ra loca mortuus .i. do Corca Moga. Domnall Donn mac Donnchaðha, Rígoamna Tempach, moritur; aðair Maolreclainn Moir.

[Ct. Cluain muc Noir dargain dpeoið Muman go nGalloið Luimnigh. Eirne, ben Congalaið mic Maoilmithið .i. ingen Feigale, Airðpiz Epeann, moritur. Maolcolum mac Domnall, Rí Alban, a ruir occipit est.

[Ct. Ceallačan, Rí Cairil, moritur. Ooð mac Gaipbið, Rí Cairbpe moipe ocur Daptraize, a ruir [occipit est]. Celecair mac Robartais do 15 mic Uair Miðe, comorba Finnain ocur Ciapain, quieuit. Robartach comarba Colum Cille, quieuit. Niall .h.

¹ *Donnacan*. "Donnchuan," *Four Mast*. "Donchwan," *Ann. Clonmacnois*, (*Mageoghegan's transl.*).

² *Kal*. The correct year is 951, according to O'F.

³ *Tribe*. The nature of Conchobh-

ar's death being omitted in A. and B., the liberty has been taken of supplying, in the text, the clause in brackets from the *Ann. Four Mast*. (950=952).

⁴ *Corca-Mogha*. The portion of this entry from "i.e." to the end is

Echtighern and Donnacan.¹ Ruarc Ua Laeghachan, King of Feara-Cul-Teabhtha, moritur. A.D.
[949.]

Kal.² Aedh, son of Maelruanaidh, Royal heir of Temhair, was slain by Domhnall, son of Donnchadh. Becc, son of Donnucuan, King of Teabhtha, moritur. Cenne-digh, son of Lorcan, King of Dal-Cais, moritur. Gothfrith, son of Sitric, took possession of Ath-clíath, and plundered Cenannus, and Domhnach-Padraig, and Ard-Brecain, and Tulen, and Disert-Ciarain, and Cill-Scire, (but God took vengeance, for he died shortly after), on which occasion 3,000 men were taken *prisoners*, together with an enormous *quantity* of gold and silver. The freedom of Cluain-Iraidh was granted by Congalach, son of Maelmíthidh. [950.]

Kal. Flann Ua Beccan, Airchinech of Druim-clíabh, moritur. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Maelechlainn, [was killed by his own tribe³]. Ferdomhnach Ua Maen-aigh, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit; *i.e.* in Glenn-dalocha he died; viz., he was of the Corca-Mogha.⁴ Domhnall Donn, son of Donnchadh, Royal heir of Temhair, father of Maelsechlainn Mór, moritur. [951.]

Kal. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the men of Mumhain, with the Foreigners of Luimnech. Eithne, *i.e.* daughter of Fergal,⁵ wife of Congalach, son of Maelmíthidh, chief King of Erin, moritur. Maeleoluim, son of Domhnall, King of Alba, a suis occisus est. [952.]

Kal.⁶ Ceallachan, King of Caisel,⁷ moritur. Aedh, son of Gairbhith, King of Cairbre-mór and Dartraighe, a suis [occisus est]. Celechair, son of Robhartach, of the Ui-mic-Uais of Midhe, comarb of Finnan and Ciaran, quievit. Robhartach, comarb of Colum Cille, quievit. [953.]

added as a gloss in A., over the name of Ferdomhnach. It is transposed in B., in which it is placed after the entry immediately preceding. O'F. prefixes the date 952.

⁵ *Daughter of Fergal.* These words are slightly misplaced in the text.

O'Flaherty considers this the year 953.

⁶ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 954 as the correct date.

⁷ *King of Caisel.* "Rex Momóniæ," marg. note, O'F.

Tolairce, flait Cuirpne, moritur, a quo Capn .h. τTolairce for bpu Loëu Rí.

Íct. Sluaicēð la Domnall mac Muirceptaiḡ, go longaið, for Loch Eirne. Dunaðac mac Egeptaiḡ Eprcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

Íct. Congalac mac Maolmíthið, Rí Eirenn, to marbað cona ríograið do galloib Áta cliað, ocup la Laignib, ocup Áod [mac] Áictiðe, Rí Teabta, ocup Maodan mac Áoda mic Maolmíthið, ocup Cormac mac Caðalan Rí ríper nÁrda. Maonac comarba Finnén, quieuit. Tatos mac Catail, Rí Connacht, moritur.

Íct. Caðurach mac Doiligén, comarba Pátopaḡ, saoi Eprcop Saordeal, quieuit. Maolpotarptaiḡ, Rí Cairil, moritur. Maolcolm .h. Canannan, Rí Cinél Conaill, moritur. Flann mac Áodasain, comarba Glinne da loca, quieuit. Muirpeðach .h. Lachtan, Rí Tebta, moritur.

Íct. Tanairri mac hUíðir, comarba Comgaill, to marbað do galloib. Túathal mac Uḡaire, Rí Lagen, moritur.

Íct. Cluain muc Noir dargain dperaið Mumhan. Dubduin comorba Colaim Cille, quieuit. Dupda-bairenn mac Domnall, Rí Cairil, a ruið occupur ep. Sluaicēð la Domnall mac Muirceptaiḡ go Dal nÁrda, go ttuḡ ḡialla ar. Caðmoz Princep Lir moir et Eprcop Copearḡe, [quieuit].

Íct. Plaiḡ moir for innlib la rneachta ocup

¹ *Kal.* The correct year is 955, according to O'F.

² *Comarb of Patrick*; i.e. successor of Patrick, and consequently Abbot, or Bishop, of Armagh. O'F. prefixes the date "957."

³ *King of Caisel.* The letters "p. m." are written in the marg. in the

orig. hand, to signify that Maelfhortaigh was "rí Mumhan," i.e. "King of Mumhain," or Munster, the Kings of Caisel, or Cashel, being always so accounted.

⁴ *Son of Odhar.* "Mac Uidhir." This is the first appearance in the Annals of the name of Mac Uidhir, now written MacGuire, or Maguire.

Niall Ua Tolairg, Chief of Cuirene, (a quo Carn-Ui-Tolairg on the brink of Loch Ribh), moritur. A.D.
[953.]

Kal.¹ An expedition by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, with ships, on Loch Erne. Dunadhach, son of Egertach, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [954.]

Kal. Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, King of Erin, was slain, together with his chieftains, by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and by the Lagenians; and Aedh, [son] of Aichtidhe, King of Teabhtha, and Madudhan, son of Aedh, son of Maelmithidh, and Cormac, son of Cathalan, King of Feara-Arda, *were slain*. Maenach, comarb of Finnen, quievit. Tadhg, son of Cathal, King of Connacht, moritur. [955.]

Kal. Cathusach, son of Doilgen, comarb of Patrick,² sage-Bishop of the Gaoidhel, quievit. Maelfothartaigh, King of Caisel,³ moritur. Maeleolum Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. Flann, son of Aedhagan, comarb of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Muiredhach Ua Lachtnain, King of Teabhtha, moritur. [956.]

Kal. Tanaise, son of Odhar,⁴ comarb of Comgall, was slain by Foreigners. Tuathal, son of Ugaire, King of Laighen, moritur.⁵ [957.]

Kal. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the men of Mumhain. Dubhduin, comarb of Colum Cille, quievit. Dubhdabhairn, son of Domhnall, King of Caisel,⁶ a suis occisus est. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, to Dal-Araidhe, from which he carried off hostages. Cathmogh, Superior of Lis-mor and Bishop of Corcach, [quievit]. [958.]

Kal. A great mortality *brought* upon cattle, by snow [959.]

The Christian name of this ecclesiastic is written "Tanaidhe" in the Ann. Ult. and Four Mast., and "Taney" in Mageoghagan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. O'F. adds the date "958" in the margin.

⁵ *Moritur*. Omitted in B.

⁶ *King of Caisel*. O'F. has written "R. M." for Rex Momonæ, in the marg., and added the year "959" as the correct date.

galpa. Pēpēgnarō mac Clepaḡ, Rīḡ Cairil, a ruir occipur ert.

†Ct. Cpeē la flaitēbertaē mac Concupair, la Rīḡ nAlilḡ, a nDāl nAlraīde, sup inoir Condepe, ḡo tappaō Ulaō porpa, sup marbaō ann, ocur a da dērbbratair .i. Taroḡ ocur Conn. Illulḡ, Rī Alban, moritur. Oēngur .h. Maoltoparō, Rī Cinel Conaill, iugulatur. Muḡron .h. Maolmuarō, Rī pPep cCeall, moritur.

†Ct. ḡotpūt mac Almarib, moritur. Caoincompacc mac mac Cupaīn, Princep Tīgernaigh Cluana hEoar, rui Eppeop, quieuit. Longa la Domnall mac Muircepaḡ de Daball tar Sliab Fuar co Loē nCinnin, quod non factum ert ante. Eigneē mac Dalaḡ, Rī Alrḡiall, ocur a mac, do marbaō da bpathair, do Murchaōh, ocur a marbaō pen po cēdōir ó Ua Canannáin. Suin Donnchada mic Ceallachain, Rī Cairil. Pēpḡal .h. Ruairc a pḡḡe Connacht, ocur maīom na Cairnce leir ap Muimnechib, ocur Dál cCair dargain dō.

†Ct. Ceall dapa dargain do galloib Alā cliaē, ocur dAlmarib mac Sītpuēca. Muirpenn ingen mic Colmáin, Abbatirra Cille dapa, quieuit. Alrealt mor ocur uacht ocur tēpa ēā. Muircepaē mac (t .h.) Canannain, Rī Cinel Conaill, a ruir iugulatur. Dubrguile mac Cīnaōda, comarba Coluim Cille, quieuit. Muircepaḡh mac Congalaḡ mic Maolmīthib, occipur ert a ppatre ruo .i. la Domnall, inpelicitep. Maolpuanarō .h. Eḡneāin, Rī Cinel

¹ *Occisus est.* O'F. intimates, in a note, that this event occurred in the year 961, though he prefixes the date 960 to the preceding record.

² *Illulbh*; i.e. Ildulf, or Indulph, son of Constantine.

³ *Son of Mac-Curain.* "Son of Curan," Ann. Four Mast. (961).

⁴ *Successor.* Princep (Principes),

A.B.; but the word comarba, "heir or successor," would have been more correct. O'F. prefixes the date 962.

⁵ *King of Caisel.* O'F. adds the letters "R. M.," for "Rex Momoniae," in the marg. in A., to signify that Donnchadh was King of Munster, to which the title "King of Caisel," or Cashel, was equivalent. But Dr. Todd has proved that Donnchadh

and distempers. Fergraidh, son of Clerech, King of Caisel, a suis occisus est.¹

A.D.

[959.]

[960.]

Kal. A preying expedition by Flaithbheartach, son of Conchobhar, King of Ailech, into Dal-Araidhe, and he plundered Connor; but the Ulidians overtook him, and he was slain there, together with his two brothers, viz., Tadhg and Conn. Illulbh,² King of Alba, moritur. Oengus Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, jugulatus. Mughron Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, moritur.

Kal. Gothfrith, son of Amhlaibh, moritur. Caeincomhrac, son of Mac-Curain,³ successor⁴ of Tighernach of Cluain-eois, a sage-Bishop, quievit. Vessels *were transported* by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, from the Dabhall, across Sliabh Fuaid, to Loch Ainnin, which was not done before. Eigneche, son of Dalach, King of Airghiall, and his son, were slain by his brother Murchadh, and Murchadh was himself immediately after killed by Ua Canannain. *Mortal* wounding of Donnchadh, son of Ceallachan, King of Caisel.⁵ Fergal Ua Ruairc in the sovereignty of Connacht, and the victory of the Catinche *was gained* by him over the men of Mumhain, and Dal-Cais was plundered by him.

[961.]

Kal. Cill-dara was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and by Amhlaibh, son of Sitric. Muirenn, daughter of Mac-Colmain, Abbess of Cill-dara, quievit. Great famine, and cold, and scarcity of corn. Muircertach, Mac (or O⁶) Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, a suis jugulatus. Dubhsgaile, son of Cinaedh, comarb of Colum Cille,⁷ quievit. Muircertach, son of Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, was slain by his brother, *i.e.* Domhnall, unluckily. Maelruanaidh Ua Egnchain, King of

[962.]

was never King of Munster. *Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, p. 239.

⁶ Or O. The characters "C. h.," for no ua ("or O"), are added to the preceding word. The Four Mast. (963) have hūa Canannan, *i.e.*

O'Canannain, or descendant of Canannan.

⁷ Cille. C., abbrev. for Cille, A. Clua, for Cluana (of Cluain), B., which is incorrect. O'Flaherty considers the real year to be 963.

Conaill, a ruir [occipit erit]. Domnall mac Becce, Rí Teabta, interpretatur erit.

[Ct. Aoð mac Maoilmithið in peregrinatione moritur .i. hi Cinn rímonaíð. Sluaicceð la Domnall mac Muircepaí, Rí Tempach, go ttaḡ gialla .h. Rúairḡ .i. Pērgal, Rí Connacht. Claoðlóð Abbato a nApo Macha .i. Dubdalete aninad Muircepaí.

[Ct. Muiredach mac Pērgara, comarba Paopaḡ .iii. annir in principatu, quieuit. Maíom pōp .h. Ruairḡ a mðairinn Corcumpuaíð pē Comaltan .h. Clepū, ocur pē Maelpeclainn mac Apeḡa, dú attopcrattur da .xx. ceo, um Taitēleð .h. nḡaḡpa .i. Ríḡ Luighe. Caturach mac Murchaḡain, Eppcop Aipo Macha, quieuit. Pīngin, Eppcop muintire lae, quieuit. Donnchaḡ mac Tuathaí, pḡdamna laigen, moritur. Ceallach mac Paeláin, Rí laigen, moritur. Cormac .h. Cillín do Uib pḡacrað Aíðne, comorba Ciaraín ocur Comáin, ocur comarba Tuamaḡpene, et ar aḡe do ponaḡ tempul mop Tuamaḡpene et a claitēc, Sapienr et penex, et Eppcopur, quieuit in Chpīrto. Pērgal .h. Ruairpē, Nabcoḡón na nḡaioḡiol .i. Rí Connacht, port innumerabilia mala, do tuitim la Domnall mac [Congalaíḡ] Ríḡ Cnoḡba.

[Ct. Caḡ eroir Cinel nEogain ocur Cinel Conaill, du attopcair ile um Maerípa .h. Canannáin, et um Muircepaí mac Concupair, et um mac Ríḡ Connact.

¹ *Cinn-rímonaidh*. This name, which is also written Cill-righmonaidh, was the ancient name of St. Andrew's, in Scotland. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 385, n. ¹. O'F. has prefixed the date 964.

² *Of Muiredach*. Muirpe, A. Muirpe, B., in which the sign of abbreviation is omitted.

³ 4,000. Da .xx. c., for da .xx. ceo, "two score hundred," A. B.

⁴ *Its Cloigtech*; i.e. its "Bell-house," or Round Tower. This is the earliest

record extant of the erection of a Round Tower. See Petrie's *Essay*, *Trans. R. I. Acad.*, vol. xx., p. 377. The following orig. note, referring to Cormac Ua Cillín, is written in the marg. in A., but omitted in B., viz.: ".i. Liat na ttri lemen, da bliaroan .x. ocur cetpe ceo o éḡ Ciaraín go liat na ttri lemen;" "i.e. Liath-na-ttri-lemenn: twelve years and four hundred from the death of Ciaran to Liath-na-ttri-lemenn." But the death of St.

Cinel Conaill, a suis [occisus est]. Domhnall, son of Becc, King of Teabhtha, interfectus est.

A.D.

[962.]

[963.]

Kal. Aedh, son of Maelmithidh, dies in pilgrimage, viz., at Cinn-rimonaith.¹ A hosting by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, King of Temhair, and he carried off the pledges of Ua Ruaire, *i.e.* Fergal, King of Connacht. A change of Abbots at Ard-Macha, viz., Dubhdalethe in place of Muiredhach.²

Kal. Muiredhach, son of Fergus, comarb of Patrick, *who was* seven years in the government, quievit. A victory was gained over Ua Ruaire, in Boirinn of Corcomruaidh, by Comaltan Ua Clerigh, and by Maelsechlainn, son of Arda, in which 4,000³ were slain, including Taithlech Ua Gadhra, *i.e.* King of Luighne. Cathusach, son of Murchadhan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. Finghin, Bishop of the family of Hi, quievit. Donnchadh, son of Tuathal, Royal heir of Laighen, moritur. Ceallach, son of Faellan, King of Laighen, moritur. Cormac Ua Cillín, of the Ui Fiachrach Aidhne, comarb of Ciaran and Coman, and comarb of Tuaim-greine, by whom the great church of Tuaim-greine, and its Cloigtech,⁴ were constructed, sapiens et senex, et Episcopus, quievit in Christo. Fergal Ua Ruaire, the Nabecodon⁵ of the Gaeidhel, *i.e.* King of Connacht, after innumerable evils, fell by Domhnall, son [of Congalach⁶], King of Cnoghbha.

[964.]

Kal. A battle between the Cinel Eoghain and Cinel Conaill, in which many were slain, together with Maelisa Ua Canannain and Muircertach, son of Conchobhar, the son of the King⁷ of Connacht. Cerbhall, son of Iorcan,

[965.]

Ciaran is recorded under the year 544, *supra*. "*Liath na trí lemm*" means "the gray man of the three leaps."

⁵ *Nabecodon*; *i.e.* Nabuchodonosor, as some annotator has noted over the name in A.

⁶ *Of Congalach*. Interlined by O'Flaherty in A.

⁷ *Son of the King*. The text reads

"ocuī um mac Ríḡ Connacht," "and along with the son of the King of Connacht;" the person referred to being Muircertach, son of Conchobhar. It is not unusual to find in Irish MSS. such an expression as "and Muircertach, the King," written "and Muircertach, and the King." O'F. considers the correct date to be 966.

Cepball mac Lorcáin, Rídamna Laigen, do marbað do Domnall mac Congalaid, Rí breg.

Íct. Sloiceð la Domnall .h. Nell go Laighnib, sup indir o ðerba rair co rairre, go tuc boruma mor leir, ocur go tarro forbair for gullu Áta cliað, ocur for Laighnib, rra pé dá mhír.

Íct. Eogan mac Cleirib, Eprcop Connacht, quieuit. Maelfinnian mac Cluchain, Eprcop Cenannra, ocur comorba Ultain, quieuit. Deollán mac Ciarmaic, Rí loðu Gabar, moritur. Carrac calma .i. Donnchadh, .h. Maeleclainn, rugdamna Míde, per volum occirur eir o Art mac Carrthaigh.

Íct. Cenannur dargain dAlmlaib Capain go ngalluib ocur go Laighnib, go rug boruma mór ler, ocur co rparccaid rocharðe dia muintir, um ðepal mac nAllellen, ocur sup bair maíom for Oib Nell og Art-maolcon. Cat Cille mona pe Domnall mac Congalaid, go ngalluib Áta cliað, for Domnall mac Muirceptaid, for rug Tempach, dú atporcair ile, um Artgair mac Maíurain, Rí Ulað, um Donnagán mac Maímuire, Rí Airgíall, ocur im Pergus Rial, Rí Cuailgne, ocur um .h. Cuilennan, Rí Conaille, et alii nobiles. Ppoinnteð Lanne Leire do loirccad la Domnall mac Muirceptaid, Rí Tempach, ocur cetra cet do dul martra ann, eirir rira ocur mna. Lugbad ocur Oruim inarglainn dargain [la Glu]n hilaip .i. Murchad.

Íct. Cuilen mac Iluib, Rí Alban, do marbað do ðretnaib attig teneð. Domnall mac Muirceptaid do innarbað a ruge Míde do maccuib Aloða. Tuacal

¹ *Borumha*; i.e. a prey of cows. O'F. adds the date 967.

² *Kal.* This is the year 968, according to O'F.

³ *Lost.* go rparccaid, lit. "he left."

⁴ *Battle of Cill-mona.* O'F. adds the note "970, rectius," in the margin; thus implying that another year has been here omitted, or that the events of two years have been mixed up in the one entry. See note 3, p. 180.

Royal heir of Laighen, was slain by Domhnall, son of Congalach, King of Bregh.

A.D.

[965.]

Kal. A hosting by Domhnall Ua Neill to the Lagenians, so that he ravaged from Berbha eastwards to the sea, and he brought with him a great borumha,¹ and besieged the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and the Lagenians, for the space of two months.

[966.]

Kal.² Eoghan, son of Clerech, Bishop of Connacht, quievit. Maelfinnian, son of Uchtan, Bishop of Cenannus, and comarb of Ultan, quievit. Beollán, son of Ciarmhac, King of Loch Gabhar, moritur. Carrach-calma, *i.e.* Donnchadh Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Midhe, was slain through treachery by Art, son of Carthach.

[967.]

Kal. Cenannus was plundered by Amhlaibh Cuaran, with Foreigners and Lagenians, and he carried off a great prey of cows, and lost³ a great number of his people, including Bresal, son of Ailillen; but he gained a victory over the Ui Neill, at Ard-maelcon. The battle of Cillmona⁴ *gained* by Domhnall, son of Congalach, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, over Domhnall, son of Muircertach, King of Temhair, in which a great many were slain, including Ardgar, son of Madudhan, King of Uladh, and Donnagan, son of Maelmuire, King of Airghiall, and Fergus Fial, King of Cuailgne, and Ua Cuilennain, King of Conaille, and other nobles. The refectory of Lann-leire was burned by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, King of Temhair, and 400 persons suffered martyrdom there, between men and women. Lughbhadh and Druiminasglainn were plundered [by Glu]n hIlair,⁵ *i.e.* Murchadh.

[968.]

Kal. Cuilen, son of Ilulb, King of Alba, was killed by Britons, in a house on fire. Domhnall, son of Muircertach, was expelled from the sovereignty of Midhe,

[969.]

⁵ *Glu-hIlair*. The letters enclosed within brackets are supplied from the Ann. Four Mast., a blank space being left for them in A. They are

also omitted in B.; in which the concluding words, "hIlair. i. Murchadó," are incorrectly placed after the word "Cúban" in the next line.

comarba Ciaraín, ocur Eppcop, rubita morpe port
ieiunium tpeuuanum obuit. Maolraína, comorba
Cainniġ, quieuit. Domnall mac Muirceptaiġ iterum
i Míde, sup loit eoir cealla ocur daine, do neoċ
rúair ar a cénn. Maonaċ mac Maeilmíċil, Eppcop
Cluana muc Noir [quieuit]. Níall mac Aóda, Rí
Ulaċ, moritur.

Ĳct. Caċ eoir Ulaċ ocur Dál nAraíde, tu
attorpcar Aó mac Loingriġ, Rí an coicceċ, et alii.
Eochaid uictor fuit. Cluan Ipaíro, ocur Pobar, ocur
Lann ela, ocur Dírirt Tola do loiceaċ ocur dargain la
Domnall mac Muirceptaiġ. Mupchaċ mac Finn,
aropí laigen, do marbaċ la Domnall Claén, tpe
tangnach.

Ĳct. Concupar mac Tarog, apo ríġ Connacht,
moritur. Caċ Ceiri Copann eoir Glun hilaí et
Connactoiċ, dú attorpcar ile, um Caċal mac Tarog, Rí
Connacht, ocur Tarog mac Muirceptaiġ, Rí .h. nDiar-
mada, ocur [M]upchaċ mac Flaínn mic Gleċneċain,
taoirpech Clainne Mupchaċa, ocur um Gebennaċ mac
Aóda, Rí .h. Maíne, ocur um Seppuċ .h. rFlaíċbeptaiġ
i rppuċsuin, et alii. Inpaċ Connacht la Glun hilaí
.i. Mupchaoh, iarppin. Beccan comorba Finnén, Eppcop,
quieuit. Ailíll mac an laigniġ, comarba Caoimġin,
quieuit.

Ĳct. Maíom pop Domnall mac Congalaíġ pe
nDonnchaċ Píonn mac Aóda, tu attorpcar Congalach
mac laíċgnén, ocur Cathal mac Planagáin, ocur alii.
Muirceptaċ .i. Rí Míde, .i. mac Aóda mic Flaínn .h.
Maíleclainn, do marbaċ la Domnall mac Congalaíġ.

¹ *Sons of Aedh*. The Four Mast. (969) and the Ann. Ult. (970=971) have "Clann Colmain," i.e. the O'Melaghlin's of Westmeath. By "Maccoib Aóda," "sons of Aedh," are meant the descendants of Aedh Slaine, who were situated in East

Meath, or the present county of Meath. O'Flaherty thinks 971 the correct year.

² *Kal*. O'Flaherty prefixes the date 972.

³ *The Province*; i.e. the Province of Uladh, or Ultonia. Some hand has

by the sons of Aedh.¹ Tuathal, comarb of Ciaran, and a Bishop, died a sudden death after a three days' fast. Maelsamhna, comarb of Cainnech, quievit. Domhnall, son of Muircertach, again in Midhe; and he destroyed whatever he found in his march, both churches and people. Maenach, son of Maelmichil, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, [quievit]. Niall, son of Aedh, King of Uladh, moritur.

A.D.
[969.]

Kal.² A battle between the Ultonians and Dál-Araidhe, in which Aedh, son of Loingsech, King of the Province,³ and others, were slain. Eochaidh was the victor. Cluain-Iraird and Fobhar, and Lann-ela, and Disert-Tola were burned and plundered by Domhnall, son of Muircertach. Murchadh, son of Finn, chief-King of Laighen, was slain by Domhnall Claen, through malice.

[970.]

Kal.⁴ Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, chief-King of Connacht, moritur. The battle of Ceis-Corainn between Glun-hilair and the Connachtmen, in which a great number were slain, including Cathal, son of Tadhg, King of Connacht; and Tadhg, son of Muircertach, King of Ui-Diarmada; and [M]urchadh, son of Flann, son of Glethnechan, chieftain of Clann-Murchadha; and Gebhennach, son of Aedh, King of Ui Maine; and Serridh Ua Flaithbhertaigh, *who fell* in the heat of battle, and others. The plundering of Connacht afterwards by Glun-hilair, *i.e.* Murchadh. Beccan, comarb of Finnen, a Bishop, quievit. Ailill Mac-an-Laighnigh,⁵ comarb of Caemhghen, quievit.

[971.]

Kal. A victory *was gained* over Domhnall, son of Congalach, by Donnchadh Finn, son of Aedh, in which were slain Congalach, son of Ladhgnen, and Cathal, son of Flannagan, and others. Muircertach, *i.e.* King of Midhe, son of Aedh, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, was

[972.]

added the year "979" in the marg., that being the date under which this battle is recorded in the Ann. Four Mast.

¹ Kal. This is the year 973, according to O'F.

⁵ Mac-an-Laighnigh; *i.e.* "son of the Laighnech (or Leinsterman)."

Donnchað Finn mac Aoda, mic Flaínn, do marbað la Aed for raorum ðernain Ciaraín tre meabal. Murchaoh Glun illair, aro pí Ailið, do marbað la Cinel Conaill. Maíom for .h. cCinnriolaið ría nOppaiðíð, dú attopchar ile um Donnchað mac Ceallaið, Rí .h. cCinnriolaið, et alii nobiles.

[ct. Eogar Rí Saxan, religiorur rex, moritur. Arogal mac Corpaðan, comarba Comgail ocu rFinnen, quieuit. Cíaoð .h. Aptaaccán Ppimhégyur Leðe Cuinn, moritur. Domnall mac Eogain, Rí ðpetan, in clepuatu quieuit. Ceona reacht Maoilrechlainn mic Domnall o Að cliað aar bpu cor an gail.

[ct. Donnchaoh mac Ceallaið, Rí Oppaiðe, moritur. Maðgañhain mac Cinneoið, Rí Mumhan, do marbað do Mael[muaio] mac ðrain, do Rið .h. nEðac, iar na tithnacail do Dounubáin mac Cathail, do Rið .h. pFíðgente appl. Scpín Colum Cille aarðgan do mac Domnall mic Muircepað. Dunchað mac ðrain, do Sil Muircepað .i. Tribur Fluic, comarba Ciaraín Cluana muc Noir, do dol a nailitre aAro Macha, so pað pua ré trí mbliatna ðeg a ðepatbat ann.

¹ *Aedh*. The Ann. Ult. (978) say that Donnchadh Finn was killed "by Aghda, son of Dubheann;" and the Four Mast. (972) have "Aghda, son of Dubheann, son of Tadhgan, Lord of Teathbhha;" but neither of these authorities contains any reference to the *Bernan Ciaraín*.

² *Bernan Ciaraín*; i.e. the "gapped bell of Ciaran." In the Irish Life of St. Ciaran or Kieran, of Saigher (*MS.* 23, *M.* 50, *R. I. Acad.*, p. 63), this bell, which is there called "*Barcan Ciaraín*," is stated to have been given to St. Ciaran by St. Patrick, and to have been used as a swearing relic in the district surrounding Seirkieran, in the King's County. In Colgan's Latin version of the Irish Life, the bell is called "*Bardan Ciar-*

ain;" and the translator adds: "*forte Bodhran*; i.e. mutum, potius legendum videtur; cum hic legatur illud cymbalum nullum sonum edidisse, donec venerit ad locum à Deo Monasterio Sagirensi extruendo destinatum." *AA. SS.*, p. 458. It is also referred to under the year 1041=1048, *infra*. The bell is not now known to be in existence.

³ *Donnchadh*. The Ann. Ult., the Four Mast., and the Ancient List of Kings of Ui-Cenisealaigh in the Book of Leinster, have "Domhnall." O'F. also substitutes "Domhnall," and prefixes the date 974 to the entries under this year.

⁴ *Kal*. O'F. prefixes the year 975, which is the correct date.

killed by Domhnall, son of Congalach. Donnchadh Finn, son of Aedh, son of Flann, was slain by Aedh,¹ against the protection of the Bernan Ciarain,² through treachery. Murchadh Glun-ilair, chief-King of Ailech, was killed by the Cinel Conaill. A victory *was gained* over the Ui-Cennsealaigh by the Osraighe, in which a great many were slain, along with Donnchadh,³ son of Ceallach, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, and other nobles.

A.D.
[972.]

Kal.⁴ Edgar, King of the Saxons, religiosus Rex, moritur. Ardgal, son of Cosrachan, comarb of Comgall and Finnen, quievit. Cinaedh Ua Artagan, chief poet⁵ of Leth-Chuinn, moritur. Domhnall, son of Eoghan, King of Britain,⁶ in clericatu⁷ quievit. First expedition of Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, from⁸ Ath-cliaith, on which occasion he broke the Foreigner's leg.

[973.]

Kal.⁹ Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, King of Osraighe, moritur. Mathghamhain, son of Cennedigh, King of Mumhain, was slain by Mael[mhuaidh], son of Bran, King of Ui-Echach, after having been treacherously surrendered to him by Donnabhan, son of Cathal, King of Ui-¹⁰ Fidhghente. Scrin of Colum Cille was plundered by the son of Domhnall, son of Muircertach. Dunnchadh, son of Bran, of the Síl Muiredhaigh, *i.e.* "Tribhus Fliuch,"¹¹ comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, went in pilgrimage to Ard-Macha, and he was there during the space of thirteen years, in devotion.

[974.]

¹ Chief Poet. *Prumhíur*, for *prumhéguir* (*prim hégius*), A. *Prumhíur*, B.

² King of Britain. *Rí Òr*, for *Rí Òrpetan*, A. B. Probably King of the Britons of Strath Clyde. The *Brut y Tywysogion*, under the year 974, records the departure to Rome of Dunwallon, King of Strath Clyde. "Ac ydaeth Dunwallaun brenhin Ystrat Clut y Rufein."

³ In clericatu. The corresponding expression in Tighernach and the Ann.

Ult. is "α ναυίερε," "in pilgrimage."

⁴ From. o, MSS. A. and B. It should probably be *to* or *co*, "to."

⁵ Kal. O'Flaherty prefixes the date "976."

⁶ *Ui*. Omitted in B.

⁷ *Tribhus Fliuch*; *i.e.* "Wet trowse," or trousers. In the Ann. Four Mast. (974) this sobriquet is applied to Domhnall, son of Congalach, whose death is recorded in the next entry.

Domnall mac Congalaí, Rígoadhna hÉpenn, morutur.

Íct. Inir Cathaí do rapuccaó do Órian mac Cinneoiḡ for galloib Luimnigh .i. Imar et a da mac .i. Amlaib ocup Dubcenn. Amlaib mac Illunib, Rí Alban, do marbaó la Cinaó mac Maoileolum. Maolpuanaó Got .h. Maoileclann, Rígoamna Tempach, per solum occipit.

Íct. Scéin Adamnain dargain do Domnall .h. Néll. Caó eirip Órian et Maolmuáó, go ttopchair Maolmuáó ann, Rí .h. nEchaó. Caó Dúclainne for laigni pe galloib Aóa cliaó, dú attopchair Rí laigen .i. Ugaire mac Tuathail, ocup Muireadhach mac Riann, Rí .h. Cenrelaí, ocup Congalaó mac Flann Rí Lege ocup Reóet, et alii. Catraoineó pia nAipsialla for Cinel Conaill, dú attopchair ile um Níall .h. Canannan, ocup um .h. Congalaí, ocup mac Murchaóa Glun ilair, et alii. Comaltan .h. Clepiḡ, Rí .h. pPiacrach Aóne, morutur.

Íct. Flann mac Maoilmíóil, pepleginn Cluana muc Noir, ocup Eppcop, ocup Aipcinneó Cluana Deochra, quieuit. Muirenn, ingen Congalaí, comarba Órugoe, quieuit. Concupar mac Finn, Rí .h. pPoilge, morutur. Domnall Claen, Rí laighen vergabáil do galloib Aóa cliaó. Letlopar .h. Finn, Rí Daíl Apsaóe, ocup Tigernan, Rí Cinel Conaill, occipi punt.

Íct. Domnall .h. Néll, Rí Tempach, port penitentiam obint. Maolrechlainn pegnaie incipit for Épinn. Caó Tempach pia Maolrechlainn mac Domnall, la

¹ *Domhnall*. See n. 11, p. 223.

² *Kal*. O'F. prefixes the date 977. A blank space of four lines precedes the first entry, "Inis Cathaigh," &c., in A.

³ *Profaned*. The meaning is, that the right of sanctuary of Inis Cathaigh, or Scattery Island, was violated, or profaned.

⁴ *A battle*. O'F. notes that this battle was fought in 977, but he prefixes 978 as the date of the other entries under this year.

⁵ *Cluain-Deochra*. "Cluain-Deora," B. Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*) places Cluain-Deochra in Westmeath; but in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 11th

Domhnall,¹ son of Congalach, Royal heir of Erin, moritur. A.D.

[974.]

Kal.² Inis Cathaigh was profaned³ by Brian, son of Cennedigh, against the Foreigners of Luimnech, *i.e.* Imhar and his two sons, viz., Amhlaibh and Dubhcenn Amhlaibh, son of Illulbh, King of Alba, was slain by Cinaedh, son of Maelcoluim. Maelruanaidh Got Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair, per dolum occisus. [975.]

Kal. Serin of Adamnan was plundered by Domhnall Ua Neill. A battle⁴ between Brian and Maelmhuaidh, in which Maelmhuaidh, King of Ui-Echach, was slain. The battle of Bithlann was *gained* over the Lagenians by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, in which were slain the King of Laighen, *i.e.* Ugaire, son of Tuathal, and Muiredhach, son of Rian, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, and Congalach, son of Flann, King of Leghe and Rechet, and others. A victory was gained by the Airghialla over the Cinel Conaill, in which a great many were slain, along with Niall Ua Canannain, and Ua Conghalaigh, and the son of Murchadh Glun-ilair, and others. Comaltan Ua Clerigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, moritur. [976.]

Kal. Flann, son of Maelmichil, Lector of Cluain-muc-Nois, and Bishop, and Airchinnech of Cluain-Deochra,⁵ quievit. Muirenn, daughter of Congalach, comarb of Brigid, quievit. Conchobhar, son of Finn, King of Ui-Failghe, moritur. Domhnall Claen, King of Laighen, was taken prisoner by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Lethlobhar Ua Finn, King of Dal-Araidhe, and Tighernan, King of Cinel Conaill, occisi sunt. [977.]

Kal. Domhnall Ua Neill, King of Temhair, died after penitence. Maelsechlainn begins to reign over Erin. The battle of Temhair *gained* by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Erin, over the Foreigners of [978.]

Jany., it is stated to be in the county Longford. It is probably the place now called Clondara, in the parish of

Killashee, barony and co. of Longford. This is the year 979, according to O'F.

Ris hErenn, pop Galloib Aċa cliaċ, ocur pop maccoib Amlaoib an tainruib, dú attopcharp ile um Raġnall mac Amlaoib, Riġdamna ġáll, ocur um Conamail mac ġille Aġppe (tAġppi), ocur Aġlabraio Aċa cliaċ ocur pocaiċe. Ðraon mac Muġeh[ar]a, Riġdamna Laiġen, ocur Congalaċ mac Flainn, Rí [ġaileng], ocur a mac .i. Maolan, ocur Piaġra ocur Cuġuiliġh, [da mac] Ðublaċċ, da Ris ġep Tulaċ, ocur Iachtnan Rí Muġ-
 doġn Maiġen, do tuitim appuithġuin an caċa. Moġ-
 pluaiġeċ la Maeleclainn mac Ðomnaill, la Riġ
 Tempach, ocur la Eochaiċ mac Aġoġail, Rí Ulaċ, ġo
 Galloib Aċa cliaċ, ġo tuġrat poġbair tġi la ocur tġi
 noĩċe poġpa, ġo tuġrat ġialla hErenn app, um
 Ðomnaill Claon, Rí Laiġen, et um aĩtipe .h. Néll
 aĩcena, a noġreip o Galloib, piċe ceo [bo] co ġeoĩb et
 maĩniĩb aĩcena, ġo ġaoĩpe .h. Néill o Ðinaĩnn ġo
 muĩp, ġan can ġan cabaċ. Aġ annĩn tġa poġuaġair
 Maolpeclainn, ġaċ aon do ġaoĩelaiċ ġail accpiċ ġall
 anġaoĩpe, ocur a noċraĩċe, teo app dā tĩp ġen ap
 cenn piċe ocur ġubaċuĩp. Ða ġi ġpaċ Ðaĩbĩlĩn na
 hErenn an pluaiġeċ ġin. Muġchaċ mac Riataĩ, Ab
 Ruĩp Comaĩn, et tanaĩpĩ Cluana muc Noĩp, quĩeuĩt.
 Muġpon Ab lae, ġeĩba et epĩcopuĩ, quĩeuĩt. Amlaiċ
 mac Ðĩtĩucca, apċ pi ġall Aċa cliaċ [do dul] ġo hĩ
 anġeoĩraĩċaċt iap ġanet, iap naĩċĩġe, moĩtuĩp epċ.

¹ (*Or Airri*). The word Aġppe is written in an abbreviated form in A., the characters "ġ," ("or i") being written over the last letter (e), to signify that the word should probably be written "Airri." The transcriber of B. incorrectly reads "oġ," the abbreviation being a rather unusual form.

² *The Orator*. Aġlabraio, A. B. Saeplabraio, *Four Mast*. Ipla-
 braio, *Tighernach*. It has not been ascertained who "the Orator" was. Instead of aġlabraio, the *Wars of*

the Gaedhil with the Gaill (Todd's ed., p. 46), has "maĩ ġall," "the nobles of the Foreigners," which is probably more correct.

³ 2,000 [*cows*]. piċe .c. (twenty hundred), A. piċe ceo, B. *The Four Mast*. (979) state that this was the number of the Irish hostages released from the Foreigners; but *Tighernach* (980) makes it the number of cows which the latter were obliged to deliver, along with other considerations, to the victors.

Ath-cliath, and over the sons of Amhlaibh, particularly, in which a great many were slain, together with Raghnaill, son of Amhlaibh, Royal heir of the Foreigners, and with Conamhail, son of Gille-Airre (or Airri¹), and the Orator² of Ath-cliath, and a multitude *besides*. Braen, son of Murcha[dh], Royal heir of Laighen; and Congalach, son of Flann, King [of Gaileng], and his son, *i.e.* Maelan; and Fiachra and Cuduiligh [two sons] of Dubhlaith, two Kings of Fera-tulach, and Lachtnan, King of Mughdhorn-Maighen, fell in the heat of battle. A great hosting by Maelechlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Temhair, and by Eochaidh, son of Ardgall, King of Uladh, to the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, whom they besieged for three days and three nights; and they carried off thence the hostages of Erinn, together with Domhnall Claen, King of Laighen, and the pledges of the Ui-Neill likewise. *They obtained* their demand from the Foreigners, viz., 2,000 [cows³], with jewels and goods besides, and the freedom of the Ui-Neill from the Sinainn to the sea, without tribute or exaction. It was then, moreover, Maelechlainn proclaimed "let every⁴ one of the Gaeidhel who is in the territory of the Foreigners, in servitude and bondage, depart thence to his own country, to enjoy peace and happiness." That hosting was the Babylonian captivity⁵ of Erinn. Murchadh, son of Riada, Abbot of Ros-Comain, and vice-*Abbot* of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Mughron, Abbot of Hi, a scribe and Bishop, quievit. Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, chief King of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, [went] to Hi, on a pilgrimage, and died after holiness⁶ and penance. Aghda,⁷ son of

A.D.

[978.]

¹ Every. ḡ, for ḡac, A. 50, B.

² Babylonian Captivity. ḡpac Babilōn, A. B. So in *Tighernach*. But the entry is probably incomplete; as the effect of the expedition was to deliver the Irish, who were under the subjection of the Foreigners, from such subjection.

³ After holiness. 1ap ḡanc^ṛ, for 1ap ḡancitatem, "post sanctitatem," A. B. O'F., in a marg. note, refers the death of Amhlaibh to the year 981.

⁴ Aghda. Ḳḡ2, A. Ḳḡaro (Agad), B.

Αἰῶα mac 'Duibcinn, Rí Teabtha, iar naitirigi, moritur
ert.

¶ Ct. Eoghan .h. Caetan, comarba Drenainn Cluana
pereta, moritur. Anmchað, eppcop Cille dara, quieuit.
Domnall .h. Aiteo, Rí .h. nEchað, ócur loingrið,
taoirið .h. Niallain, do comtuiritim diblinið. Clercén,
mac Donnaiill, comarba Fechin, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Druatur, mac Ectigern, Rí .h. Cinnriolaið,
moritur. Orðain Cille dara ó imar puirt lairge.
Arðu mac Nell, Ríðamna Ulað, a puir per dolum
occipit ert. Dal eCair dargain do Maolreclainn
mac Domnall, ocur bile Maíge adair do teircað.
Muiredach mac Ruadrað, comarba Fechin, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Catraoineð pe Maolreclainn mac Domnall,
ocur pe Glún iarainn mac Amlaib, por Domnall
Claen, ocur por imar puirt lairge, dú attorchair ile
etir batud ocur marbad, um Gilla Padraig, mac
imar, et alii. Glenn da locha dargain do Gallorið
Atha cliað. Inrað laigen, ocur a orðain la Maol-
reclainn go muir.

¶ Ct. Domnall Claen, Rí laigen, do marbad la Aoth
mac Ectigern, dlið Cenriolaið. Aoth .h. Duíða, Rí
tuairsept Connacht, moritur. Tri meic Cearbail,
mic lorcain, darpcaín teirmainn Caoimígen, ocur a
marbad attuip pe naitce. Domnall mac lorcain, Rí
laigen, occipit ert ó 16 Cenriolaið.

¶ Ct. Maolreclainn mac Domnall, dinnrað Con-
nacht, ocur do toghail a hinnrið, ocur do marbad a

¹ *Mortuus est.* So in A. veg
("died"), B.

² *Kal.* O'Flaherty has prefixed
the date "981."

³ *The tree of Magh-Adhair.* This
was a celebrated tree which stood in
the plain of Magh-Adhair (now Moyre,
near Tullagh, in the county of Clare),
under which the O'Briens were in-

augurated as Chieftains of Dal-Cais,
or Thomond. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed.
of *Tighernach* (982), incorrectly trans-
lates *Magh-Adhair* "campus Adora-
tionis." O'F. has prefixed the date
"982" to these entries. See under
the year 1049, *infra*.

⁴ *Fechin.* Fe, A., the sign of abbre-
viation being omitted.

Dubhcenn, King of Teabhtha, after penance, mortuus est.¹ A.D.
[978.]
[979.]

Kal.² Eoghan Ua Cathain, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain-ferta, moritur. Anmchadh, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. Domhnall Ua Aiteidh, King of Ui-Echach, and Loingsech, chieftain of Ui-Niallain, fell by one another. Clérchen, son of Donngall, comarb of Fechin, quievit.

Kal. Bruadar, son of Echtighern, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, moritur. Plundering of Cill-dara, by Imhar of Port-Lairge. Archu, son of Niall, Royal heir of Uladh, a suis per dolum occisus est. Dal-Cais was plundered by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and the tree of Magh-Adhair³ was cut down. Muiredhach, son of Ruaidhri, comarb of Fechin,⁴ quievit. [980.]

Kal.⁵ A victory was gained by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Glun-iarainn, son of Amhlaibh, over Domhnall Claen, and over Imhar of Port-Lairge, in which a great number perished, between drowning and killing, together with Gilla-Padraig, son of Imhar, and others. Glenn-da-locha was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. Laighen was wasted and plundered by Maelsechlainn, as far as the sea. [981.]

Kal.⁶ Domhnall Claen, King of Laighen, was slain by Aedh, son of Echtighern, of the Ui-Cennsealaigh. Aedh Ua Dubhda, King of the North of Connacht, moritur. The three sons of Cearbhall, son of Lorcan, plundered the termon of Caemhghen, and the three were killed before night. Domhnall,⁷ son of Lorcan, King of Laighen, was slain by the Ui-Cennsealaigh. [982.]

Kal. Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, ravaged Connacht, and demolished its islands,⁸ and killed its chief. [983.]

⁵ *Kal.* The correct date, 983, has been prefixed by O'F.

⁶ *Kal.* The correct date is 984, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

⁷ *Domhnall.* This is a repetition of the first entry under this year.

⁸ *Its islands;* i.e. its island fortifications, or residences. The correct year is 985.

ταοιρεχιδ. Διαρματο mac Uaēmupain, Rí Luigne, moritur.

¶ Ct. Mor ingen Donnchada mic Ceallaiḡ, banpigan hEphenn, moritur. Maolciaráin .h. Maighe, comarba Colum Cille, do dul deḡ martra lap na Danaroid a nAḡ cliaḡ. Fuadaḡ Scine Padraig la Maolreclainn o Aḡ Pirriao ḡo Aḡ Sige tria coḡaḡ mic Capelláin. Siḡ do denam doib iap[um], ocur mar Padraig ó Maolreclainn .i. cuairt pep Mide etir cill, ocur túaiḡ; eḡnam ḡaḡ duine ó Maolreclainn pepin, la taob reacht cumal, et oḡuara apcena. Muirgiur mac Domnall, Rí .h. Maine, iugulatur ep. Cluan muc Noir do loppaḡ aḡce aoine pua Cairc móir.

¶ Ct. Treasaḡ piḡnairi o Demnaiḡ a nairḡir Ephenn, gur la ár daoiniḡ, gombiḡir ap ruiliḡ daoiniḡ i poir. Sancta uirgo Cellach in Chriḡto quieuit. Topaḡ an bó ár .i. an Mailḡairb, an cetnai na tudaḡaḡ piam.

¶ Ct. Ap Muman et Gall puiḡt lairḡe la Connachtaḡ, dú attopchair Dunlaḡ mac Duibdaibepenn, Ríḡamna Muman, et alii. Muirgiur mac Concupair, Ríḡamna Connacht, do tuirim appriḡuin. Dunstan, ap Eppcop Saxon uile, quieuit. Dunchaḡ .h. ḡrain, comarba Ciaráin mic an traḡir, dhéc a nairḡe a nAḡ Maḡa. Sepin Colum Cille do rapuccaḡ do Maolrechlainn.

¶ Ct. Glun iapáin, mac Amlaiḡ, Ríḡ Gall, do marbaḡ da moḡaḡhaiḡ pepin .i. Colbaín. ḡoḡpuiḡ mac Aḡalt, Rí Inni Gall, do tuirim la Dál Riada.

¹ *Red martyrdom.* Deḡ martra. "Red martyrdom" involved the shedding of blood. O.F. has prefixed 986 as the correct date.

² *Rebellion.* Coḡ, for coḡaḡ, lit. "war," A. B.

³ *Of Patrick; i.e. of the successor of Patrick.*

⁴ *Seven cumhale.* The "cumhal"

meant three cows, or their value in money or other property.

⁵ *They; i.e. the Demons.* The correct year is 987.

⁶ *The same.* An cetnai, A. B. An aicenta, "unusual," *Tighernach* and *Four Mast*.

⁷ *Dunstan.* "Dunstanus Cantuar:" marg. note, O.F. This entry is

tains. Diarmaid, son of Uathmuran, King of Luighne, moritur.

A.D.

[983.]

[984.]

Kal. Mor, daughter of Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, Queen of Erinn, moritur. Maelciarain Ua Maighne, comarb of Colum Cille, suffered red martyrdom¹ from the Danes at Ath-cliath. The abduction of the shrine of Patrick, by Maelsechlainn, from Ath-Firdiadh to Ath-Sighe, in consequence of the rebellion² of the sons of Cairellan. They made peace after[wards], and the award of Patrick³ *was submitted to* by Maelsechlainn, viz., the visitation of the Feara-Midhe, both church and state, a banquet for every fort from Maelsechlainn himself, together with seven cumhals,⁴ and complete obedience besides. Muirghius, son of Domhnall, King of Ui Maine, jugulatus est. Cluain-muc-Nois was burned on the night of Friday before great Easter.

Kal. A magical colic *was brought on* by Demons in the east of Erinn, which caused a great mortality of people; and they⁵ were plainly before men's eyes. The holy virgin Cellach in Christo quievit. Commencement of the cow mortality, *i.e.* the Maelgarbh, the same⁶ which had not come before.

[985.]

Kal. A slaughter of *the men of* Mumhain, and of the Foreigners of Port-Lairge, by Connachtmen, in which fell Dunlang, son of Dubhdabhairn, Royal heir of Mumhain, and others. Muirghius, son of Conchobhar, Royal heir of Connacht, fell in the heat of the battle. Dunstan,⁷ chief Bishop of all the Saxons, quievit. Donnchadh Ua Brain, comarb of Ciaran Mac-an-tsair, died in pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Scrin of Colum Cille was profaned by Maelsechlainn.

[986.]

Kal.⁸ Glun-iarainn, son of Amhlaibh, King of the Foreigners, was killed by his own slave, *i.e.* Colbain. Gothfrith, son of Aralt, King of Insi-Gall, fell by the

[987.]

slightly misplaced in A., and omitted in B.

⁸ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the year 989.

Caṡ Ἀṡa cliaṡ pop Galloib̃ pe Maolpeclainn mac Domnail, ubi multi occipi sunt, ocur popbaír an dáine poppa iarpin ppi picit aṡce, conap ibriot urce ppuren aṡt pal, go ttaṡṡat a oṡṡap pen dó cén ba Rí, ocur uinge óir ṡaṡa ṡapṡa ṡaṡ aṡce Notlac moir tpi biṡ ppop. Concupap mac Domnail, Rí Luigne, moritup. Muirpeṡaṡ .h. Clepuṡ, Rí Ἀṡṡne, moritup.

[Ct. Epapṡ mac Coiri, ppímhégep ṡaoidel in penitencia aṡ Cluain muc Noir [m]oritup. Ἀṡṡ .h. Maolṡṡaib̃, Rí Cinel Conail, moritup. Maíom, no caṡ, Cairn popṡṡoma, ubi multi occipi sunt, dú atṡṡeap Domnail mac Lorcain, Rí Muṡṡaib̃e típe, ocur .h. Popṡa, et ap mop aṡcena, la Maolpeclainn mac Domnail.

[Ct. Donchaṡ .h. Congalaṡ, Ríṡṡamna Tempaṡ, pep dolum occipup epṡ la Concubap mac Cepbaill. Ἀṡ Sionnaṡ .h. Leocan, Rí ṡailenṡ, moritup.

[Ct. Sluaicṡeṡ la Maolpeclainn a ṡConnachtiṡ, go tṡṡ borumu mop leir apṡ. Ἀṡ iarpin tainiṡ ḡṡian go pṡṡaib̃ Muman et Connachta im Míde conuige Loṡ Ἀṡṡṡṡe, ocur nṡ ṡab bai na ṡaṡine condecario hi coir neloda. Donṡ [mac] Donngalaṡ, mic Duinn-cuan, Rí Tebta, pep dolum a puiṡ patellitib̃ occipup epṡ. Maolṡṡaib̃ comapba ḡṡenainn Cluana pṡṡa, quieuit. Maolṡṡṡṡa, ṡo 1b Decon, mac Spelain, comapba Ciapain mic an tṡaóir, quieuit. Mór ingen Tairṡ, mic Cathail, mic Concubap, Ríṡhan Epenn, moritup. ṡilla Colmain, mac Néll, Rí .h. nṡiap-maṡa, ocur Cucenann mac Tairṡ, comṡuitim ṡoib̃ inna tíṡ.

¹ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 990 as the correct date.

² *At Cluain.* Ἀṡ Cluain, A. Ἀ ṡlun, B.

³ *Of Lorcain.* Clorcain, "of Clorcan," B.

⁴ *The Sionnach; i.e. "the Fox."* The correct year is 991, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

⁵ *Satellitibus.* Saṡṡib̃, A. B.

⁶ *Of the Uí-Becon.* Added as a gloss over the name of Maelṡṡṡa, in A., and omitted in B. This is cor-

Dal-Riada. The battle of Ath-clíath was *gained* over Foreigners by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, where a great many were slain; and the siege of the fort *was maintained* against them afterwards during twenty nights, so that they drank no water during that time but salt-water; and they gave him his own demand while he might be King, and an ounce of gold for every garden, *to be paid* each Christmas night, for ever. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, King of Luíghne, moritur. Muiredhach Ua Clerigh, King of Aidhne, moritur. A.D.
[987.]

Kal.¹ Erard Mac Coisi, chief poet of the Gaeidhel, dies in penance at Cluain²-muc-Nois. Aedh Ua Maeil-doraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. The victory, or battle, of Carn-fordroma, where many were slain, in which fell Domhnall, son of Lorcan,³ King of Muscraidhe-tíre and Ui-Forga, and a great multitude besides, *was gained* by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall. [988.]

Kal. Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, Royal heir of Temhair, was treacherously slain by Conchobhar, son of Cerbhall. The Sionnach⁴ Ua Leochain, King of Gaileng, moritur. [989.]

Kal. A hosting by Maelsechlainn into Connacht; and he brought with him from thence a great prey of cows. It was after this that Brian, with the men of Mumhain and Connacht, came into Midhe, as far as Loch Aininne; and he took neither cows nor men, but went off stealthily. Donn [son] of Donngalach, son of Donncuan, King of Teabhtha, per dolum a suis satellitibus⁵ occisus est. Maelpetair, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain-ferta, quievit. Maelfinnia, son of Spelan, of the Ui-Becon,⁶ comarb of Ciaran Mac-an-tsair, quievit. Mor, daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, Queen of Erin, moritur. Gillacolmain, son of Niall, King of Ui-Diarmada, and Cucennan, son of Tadhg, fell by each other.⁷ [990.]

rectly the year 992, as O'F. has remarked in the margin.

⁷ By each other. *inua tñ* ("in

their land"), A. B.; probably in mistake for *manetñ*, or *manetap*, "invicem."

Kal.¹ A great mortality at Cluain-muc-Nois. Mael-ruanaidh Ua Ciardha, King of Cairbre, was killed by the men of Teabhtha. Ruaidhri, son of Coscrach, King of the South of Connacht, was killed by Conchobhar, son of Maelechlainn, and by the son of Comaltan [Ua Clerigh].

A.D.

[991.]

Kal. Maelcairerda, King of Ui-Briuin, moritur. Maelmuire, son of Scannlan, Bishop of Ard-Macha,² quievit. Malsechlainn burned Aenach-Tete, and plundered Mumhain, and *gained* a victory over Brian and the men of Mumhain.

[992.]

Kal. Cinaedh, son of Maelcoluim, a suis occisus est. Domhnach-³Padraig was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and by Muircertach Ua Conghalaigh; sed Deus vindicavit in fine mensis ejusdem. The ring of Tomar, and the sword of Carlus, were forcibly taken by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, from the Foreigners of Ath-cliath.

[993.]

Kal. The Airghialla plundered Ard-Macha, and took 2,000 cows out of it.⁴ Ard-Macha was burned—houses, churches, and its belfry. Gilla-Padraig,⁵ son of Donnchadh, King of Osraighe, was slain by Donnabhan, son of Imhar. Donnabhan, son of Imhar, was slain by the Lagenians. Gilla-Padraig Ua Flanagain, King of Teabhtha, was slain by Fiach[ra], son of Radubh, *i.e.* chieftain of Muintir-Maeilsinna.⁶ Domhnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi, moritur. The guests' house of Druim-raithe was burned by the men of Mumhain, and 300 men⁷ therein.

[994.]

Kal. A battle among the men of Alba, and Constantin, King of Alba, *i.e.* son of Cuilen, and others, were slain in it. Maelcoluim, son of Domhnall, King of North Britain,⁸

[995.]

⁶ Maeilsinna. Μαοιλίννα, "Maolfinna," Four Mast.

⁷ Men. Ὁο ἄνθρωποι; lit. "of men," A. Ὁσόντων, B.

⁸ North Britain. "Britonum Bor(ealium) Rex." Marg. note, by O'F. The correct year is 997.



Ruaidrí mac Néill .h. Canannain, Rí Cineoil Conaill, moritur.

Íct. Sluaicceó la Maolpeclainn et la brian, go ttugrat gilla Gall. Brian go ppeoib Mumhan, ocur Maolpeclainn go ppeoib Míde, go Connachtaib, go ttugrat a ngilla. Dubdalete, comarba Pádraig ocur Colum Cille, quieuit. Conaing .h. Corgraiġ, sui Éppcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Diarmaid mac Domnaill, Rí .h. cCenrilaigh, moritur. Gilla Pádraic mac Donnchaí, Rí Orraiġe, moritur. Gilla Énain mac Ágda, Rí Teabta, occipit ert o Sil Ronain.

Íct. Donnchaí mac Domnaill, Rí Laigen, do gabail do Siuruig mac Ámlaib. Lia Ailbe do tuitim. Cell dapa dargain do Galloib Áta cliaí. Sluaicceó mor la Maolpeclainn mac Domnaill, ocur la brian mac Cinneoiġ, go Glen mama, go ttaneuttar Gail Áta cliaí da pprobairt, gur raoineó pop Galloib ocur gur lad anár, im Áraic mac Ámlaib, ocur um Cúlen mac Etigen, ocur um maíib Áta cliaí, et go ndechaó Maolpeclainn ocur brian iarrin a nÁt cliaí, go rapattur reachtmainn ann, go rugrat a op ocur a airgeo ocur a brait, ocur gur innabhrat an Ríġ .i. Siuruig mac Ámlaib. Niall mac Ágda, rugdamna Teabta, do marbaó do Calraíġib a cCluain muc Noir um pel Ciapan. Diarmaid mac Donachaí, Rí Sil nÁnmechaí, do marbaó do mac Comaltáin .i. Rí

¹ Cille. Ct., for Cille, A. Cluana, B. O'F. has prefixed the date 998 to the entries for this year.

² Gilla-Padraig. See under the year 994 (*recte* 996), where Gilla-Padraig is said to have been slain. The present entry seems to be a mistake. The record in *Tighernach* (996) represents Gillapadraig as having been slain "by Donnabhan, son of Imhar, and by Domhnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi."

³ Moritur. See last note.

⁴ Aghda. Ágda (Agad), B.

⁵ Kal. This is correctly the year 999, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

⁶ Lia-Ailbhe; i.e. "the stone of Ailbhe," or "of the plain of Ailbhe." The name of Magh-Ailbhe, is probably still preserved in that of Moy-nalvy, a townland in the parish of Kilmore, barony of Lower Deece, and co. of Meath. The Four Mast. (998) state that Magh-Ailbhe was

moritur. Ruaidhri, son of Niall Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur.

A.D.

[995.]

Kal. A hosting by Maelsechlainn and Brian, and they carried off the hostages of the Foreigners. Brian, with the men of Mumhain, and Maelsechlainn, with the men of Midhe, went to the Connachtmen, and brought off their hostages. Dubhdhalethe, comarb of Patrick and Colum Cille,¹ quievit. Conaing Ua Cosgraigh, learned Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Diarmait, son of Domhnall, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, moritur. Gilla-Padraig,² son of Donnchadh, King of Osraighe, moritur.³ Gilla-Enain, son of Aghda,⁴ King of Teabhtha, was slain by the Sil-Ronain.

[996.]

Kal.⁵ Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Laighen, was taken prisoner by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh. The Lia-Ailbhe⁶ fell. Cill-dara was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. A great hosting by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Brian, son of Cennedigh, to Glen-mama; and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath came to attack them; but the Foreigners were defeated and slaughtered, together with Aralt, son of Amhlaibh, and Culen, son of Etigen, and the nobles of Ath-cliath; and Maelsechlainn and Brian went afterwards to Ath-cliath, and remained a week there, and they carried off its gold, its silver, and its booty, and expelled⁷ the King, viz., Sitric, son of Amhlaibh. Niall, son of Aghda, Royal heir of Teabhtha, was killed by the Calraighe at Cluain-muc-Nois, on the festival of Ciaran. Diarmaid,⁸ son of Dunadhach, King of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by the son of Comaltan, i.e. the King of Aidhne. A battle between

[997.]

"the chief fort of all Bregh," or Bregia.

⁷ Expelled. *m̃brat.*, for "mapbrat," or probably "mñapbrat," A. Mapbrat ("they killed"), B. "lonnopb," Tighernach (999). "lonnapbrat," *Four Mast.*

⁸ Diarmaid. The transcriber of A. writes "Diarmarid or Diarmaid," as if in doubt as to the correct form. The latter is the form in which it occurs in other authorities.

Alðne. Cað eiðip Alþgiallað ocup Cinel Conaill, dú atþorcap Gilla Cypit, Rí Conaill, et alii. Maolreclainn .h. Maolpuanað [Rí] Cremtainn, occipit ept da 15 Ceallaið .i. Cucaille.

[Ct. Cucaille .h. Domnaill, Rí Duplur, do marbað tpe meabail do .h. Nell .i. do Aloð. Imar puip Lairge moipitup. Na Gail a nAð cliað .c. iterum, ocup angell do Drián. Flaiðbertað .h. Canannan, Rí Cinel Conaill, occipit ept a puip. Ceallað .h. Maolcorþur pþim héger Connacht, moipitup. Céð impuð Drián et Connacht ap Maolreclainn. Sluaiged la Drián mac Cinnedid go ploðaið bergeip Connacht, et go nOrraið, ocup Laignið, ocup Gail Að cliað, do toppachtain Tempaið, acht do cottar na Gail cpeð marpað pempa a Mað mðpeð, conup tarpað Maolreclainn ocup co tuð anár. Do deachað Drián iarpin go Perta Nime im Maið Dpeð gan cað gan innpað.

[Ct. Ppþal mac Conaing, Rí Alid, moipitup. Maolpoil, Epreop Cluana muc Noip, et comarba Peðin, quieuit. Toðop Að Luain do denum la Maolreclainn mac Domnaill, et le Caðal mac Concupair. Diarmaid .h. Iachtnain, Rí Teabta, occipit ept a puip. Toðop Að cliað do denum la Maolreclainn go puige leð na habann. Drián pegnapie incipit.

[Ct. Plano mac Eogain, apð breiðeñ Leite Cuinn, [moipitup]. Sluaicðed la Drián go hAð Luain, go puð

¹ *Maelsechlainn*. This entry is omitted in B.

² *Kal*. The correct date is 1000, as has been noted in the margin by O'F.

³ *Ath-cliath*. After this word the letter .c. follows in A. and B. The word which it represents (if any) is not evident, and its presence there seems a mistake.

⁴ *Kal*. O'F. has prefixed the year 1001 as the correct date.

⁵ *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. successor of Fechin, or Abbot of Fobhar (Fore, in Westmeath), or of Cong.

⁶ *Ath-cliath*. The translator of the Annals of Clonmacnois (994, recte 1001), states that Maelsechlainn "made a bridge at Ath-Lyag to the one-halfe of the river." The Four Mast. (1000) also specify Ath-liag (now Lanesborough, in the county Longford), as the place where the causeway, or artificial ford, was made

the Airghialla and the Cinel Conaill, in which Gilla-Christ, King of the Conaille, and others, were slain. Maelsechlainn¹ Ua Maeilruanaidh, [King] of Crimhthann, was slain by the Ui-Ceallaigh, *i.e.* by Cucaille. A.D.
[997.]

Kal.² Cucaille Ua Domhnaill, King of Durlus, was treacherously slain by Ua Neill, *i.e.* Aedh. Imhar of Port-Lairge moritur. The Foreigners again at Ath-cliath,³ and their hostages *were given* to Brian. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, occisus est a suis. Ceallach Ua Maeilcorghus, chief poet of Connacht, moritur. The first turning of Brian, and of Connacht, against Maelsechlainn. A hosting by Brian, son of Cennedigh, with the armies of the south of Connacht, and with the Osraighe, and the Lagenians, and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, to proceed to Temhair; but the Foreigners went before them, with a plundering party of cavalry, into Magh-Bregh, until Maelsechlainn encountered them, and effected their slaughter. Brian afterwards went to Ferta-Nimhe in Magh-Bregh, without battle or plundering. [998.]

Kal.⁴ Fergal, son of Conaing, King of Ailech, moritur. Maelpoil, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, and comarb of Fechin,⁵ quievit. The causeway of Ath-Luain was made by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Cathal, son of Conchobhar. Diarmaid Ua Lachtnain, King of Teabhtha, occisus est a suis. The causeway of Ath-cliath⁶ was made by Maelsechlainn, as far as the middle of the river. Brian begins to reign. [999.]

Kal. Flann, son of Eoghan, chief judge of Leth-Chuinn, [moritur]. A hosting by Brian to Ath-Luain,⁷ so [1000.]

by Maelsechlainn. These authorities are probably correct, as Ath-cliath, or Dublin, was at this period subject to Brian, and neither that Monarch nor his Danish subjects of Dublin would tolerate such an assumption of authority on the part of

Maelsechlainn, who had recently been forced to resign the supremacy in favour of his more powerful rival.

⁷ *Ath-Luain*; *i.e.* Athlone. The F. M. and Tighernach have "Ath-cliath," or Dublin, which is certainly wrong. The correct date is 1002.

gialla Míde ocur Connacht. Meplescán mac Cuinn, Rí ġaileng, do marbađ la Maolreclainn. Maolmuad mac Duibgille, Rí Dealbna 6etra, moritur. Cumrġugad .h. 6egulain i cCluain muc Noir. Sluac6e6 la 6rían et la Maolreclainn, ġo pperuib 6renn umpu, eitir Connachtaib ocur Muimnechaib, ocur Laiġne6u, ocur ġullu, ġo riġe Dún Dealġa i ġConaill6. A66 mac Domnall .h. Néll, aiporí Ailíġ, et Eochardh mac A6rġail, Rí Ula6 co nUlltaib, ocur Cinél Eoġain et Conaill, ocur Aipġialla, conap leirġet pe6a ren, ġur rġarġattur po oġa6, ġan ġiall ġan aipre.

[ct. Flanncha6 .h. Ruadain, do Corġa Moġa, comorba Ciapáin Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Duncha6 .h. Man6ain, comarba Caoimġin, quieuit. Ceallach mac Diaimada, Rí Orġaġe, do marba6 do mac 6rátar a atar .i. Donncha6 mac ġilla 6ataraic. A6o .h. Conracla .i. Rí Teab6a, do marba6 do Uib Con6ille.

[ct. 6rían mac Maoilruanaib, Rí iarġar Connacht, do marba6 6a muinġir tpe celġ. Eochaib .h. Flannucain, Aipġhinnech ġir aġeo Aip6 Ma6a, ocur rui rġncupa ġaoidel, quieuit. Ca6 Cpaoid6 telcu eitir Ulltoib ocur Cinél nEoġain, ġur maib 6or Ulltoib, ġo ttorcuir ann Eochaib mac Aipġail, Rí Ula6, et Duġtuinne a 6rátar, ocur 6a mac Eocha6a .i. Cu6uilġ ocur Domnall, et ġaibib, Rí .h. nE6ach, et ġilla 6ataraic mac Tomaltaib, et Cumu6eac6 mac 6laibri, et Duġrlaġa mac A66a, et Ca6alan mac 6ro6, et Conene mac Muirġeptaib, ocur 6orġla Ula6

¹ *Bethra*. 6tra, A., in which the characters "6 b" ("or b") are written over the first letter, to signify that the word may be written *Ethra*, or *Bethra*, as at p. 138, *supra*. It is more frequently written "*Eathra*." The territory of *Dealbhna-Eathra* comprised the entire of the present barony of Garrycastle, King's county, except the parish of Lusmagh, which,

although situated at the eastern side of the Shannon, belonged to the *Sil-Anmchadha*, or O'Maddens, who were seated at the western side of that river.

² *Kal*. The correct year, 1003, has been prefixed by O'F.

³ *King of Teabhtha*. Rí Teab6a. These words, which occur as a gloss over the name of Aedh, in A., are

that he carried off the hostages of Midhe and Connacht. Merlechan, son of Conn, King of Gaileng, was killed by Maelsechlainn. Maelmhuidh, son of Dubhgilla, King of Dealbhna Bethra,¹ moritur. The deposing of Ua Begulain at Cluain-muc-Nois. A hosting by Brian and Maelsechlainn, accompanied by the men of Erinn, both Connachtmen, and Momonians, and Lagenians, and Foreigners, as far as Dun-Dealga in Conaille. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, chief King of Ailech, and Eochaidh, son of Ardgall, King of Uladh, with the Ulidians, and the Cinel Eoghain, and *Cinel* Conaill, and Airghialla, *came to meet them*, so that they did not let them proceed further; and they separated in peace, without pledge or hostage.

A.D.
[1000.]

Kal.² Flannchadh Ua Ruadhain, of the Corca-Mogha, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Donnchadh Ua Manchain, comarb of Caemhghen, quievit. Ceallach, son of Diarmaid, King of Osraighe, was killed by the son of his father's brother, *i.e.* by Donnchadh, son of Gilla-Padraig. Aedh Ua Confiacra, *i.e.* King of Teabhtha,³ was slain by the Ui-Conchille.

[1001.]

Kal. Brian, son of Maelruanaidh, King of the West of Connacht, was killed by his own people, through deceit. Eochaidh Ua Flannacain, Airchinnech of the *Lis-ai*ged⁴ of Ard-Macha, and a distinguished professor of history of the Gaoidhel, quievit. The battle of Craebh-telcha between the Ulidians and the Cinel Eoghain, and the Ulidians were defeated, and there were slain there Eochaidh, son of Ardgall, King of Uladh, and his brother Dubhtuinne; and Eochaidh's two sons, viz., Cuduiligh and Domhnall; and Gairbhith, King of Ui-Echach; and Gilla-Padraig, son of Tomaltach; and Cumusgach, son of Flaithri; and Dubhslanga, son of Aedh; and Cathalan, son of Etroch; and Conene, son of Muircertach, and the most of the Uli-

[1002.]

misplaced in B., in which they appear before the name "Donnchadh" in the preceding entry.

⁴ *Lis-ai*ged; *i.e.* "Fort of the guests." This is properly the year 1004.

archena; ocyr pa ríac̃t aniomguin zo Dún Ecã, et zo Druim bó. Aõb mac Domnall .h. Nell, Rí Ailĩ, et Rígdamna Erenn, do tuitim arppit̃guin an cãta. Donnchãb .h. Loingis̃, Rí Dail Araĩbe, ocyr rugdamna Ulãb, do marbãb ar na marach do Cinel Eogain. Naoman mac Maolciapain, ppm ceõ Erenn, moritur.

[Ct. Rãgnall, mac Gõtpput, mic Araĩt, Rí na Inõri, moritur. Giolla Comgaill mac Arõgaill, et a da mac, et da ceõ umpu, do marbãb do Maolpuanaib mac Arõgaill, oz cornam ríge Ulãb tpe meãbail. Sluaic̃ẽb la brian zo p̃p̃euĩb Epeann, co Cinel nEogain, ocyr zo hUlltoib̃, do cuinnis̃ib̃ gíall, ar fuõ Mí̃be gombattar aice a tTailtin; arrĩbe zo Arõ Mãa, gombattar pẽctmain ann, zo p̃p̃ar̃gaib̃ brian .xx. unga dór for altõir Arõ Mãa. Lottar arrĩbe zo Dail Araĩbe, zo ttugrat aice Dail Araĩbe, et aice Ulãb. Ãẽ cliãt do lõccãb do deir̃gẽt b̃p̃ẽz i meple. Cinãb mac Duib̃ mic Maolcoluim, Rí Alban, do marbãb la Maolcoluim mac Cinãb. Aõb, Eppug Treõibe, quieuit. Domnall, Eppcop Mannit̃pẽẽ, quieuit. Muiriccan boet, comarbã p̃ãopaic̃ .iii. annis, quieuit.

[Ct. Impõb rí̃b, ocyr p̃oininne, ocyr biõ ip̃in gempuuõ pa gur̃ p̃ar an duille et an c̃um ann. Maolpuanaib mac Aõa .h. Dup̃a, Rí .h. p̃p̃iac̃rãẽ Muirig̃ ocyr amac [.i. Maolpẽclainn, ocyr a b̃p̃athar̃ .i. Sẽbennach, mor̃t̃uĩ punt]. Mor̃p̃luaĩgẽb̃ p̃p̃er nErenn la brian mac Cinnétoib̃, la Rí̃ Muman, zo Cinel Conaill ocyr

¹ *Kal.* The correct date (1005) has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.

² *King of the Islands*; i.e. of the western Islands of Scotland.

³ *Muirigan Bocht*; i.e. Muirigan "the poor."

⁴ *Patrick.* P., A. Papa, B.

⁵ *Kal.* This is properly the year 1006, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

⁶ *Food.* The Anglo-Saxon Chron. states that a great famine prevailed in England during the year 1005; and Florence of Worcester adds that Svein, King of the Danes, returned to Denmark on account of it. It may

dians in like manner; and the battle extended to Dún-Echach and to Druim-bó. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, King of Ailech, and Royal heir of Erin, fell in the heat of the battle. Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, and Royal heir of Uladh, was slain on the morrow by the Cinel Eoghain. Naemhan, son of Maelciarain, chief artificer of Erin, moritur. A.D.
[1002.]

Kal.¹ Raghnall, son of Gothfrith, son of Aralt, King of the Islands,² moritur. Gillacomgail, son of Ardgall, and his two sons, and 200 along with them, were slain by Maelruanaidh, son of Ardgall, contending for the sovereignty of Uladh, through treachery. A hosting by Brian, with the men of Erin, to the Cinel Eoghain and to the Ulidians, to demand hostages. *They went* through Midhe, so that they were a night at Taillten; from thence to Ard-Macha, where they remained a week, and Brian left twenty ounces of gold on the altar of Ard-Macha. They proceeded from thence to Dal-Araidhe, and they carried off the hostages of Dal-Araidhe, and the hostages of Uladh. Ath-clíath was burned by *the men of* the south of Breg, by stealth. Cinaedh, son of Dubh, son of Maelcoluim, King of Alba, was killed by Maelcoluim, son of Cinaedh. Aedh, Bishop of Treoid, quievit. Domhnall, Bishop of Mainister-*Buite*, quievit. Muirigan Bocht,³ comarb of Patrick⁴ during three years, quievit. [1003.]

Kal.⁵ Return of peace and fair weather, and of food,⁶ in this winter, in which the foliage and wild garlic grew. Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisge, and his son [*i.e.* Maelsechlainn,⁷ and his brother, *i.e.* Gebhennach, mortui sunt]. A great hosting of the men of Erin by Brian, son of Cennedigh, King of Mumhain, to the Cinel Conaill and *Cinel Eoghain*, [1004.]

be inferred from the above entry that the famine prevailed in Ireland also.

⁷ *Maelsechlainn*. This entry being incomplete in A. and B., the liberty

has been taken of supplying the clause within brackets from the Annals of Ulster.

Eogain, do cuinngeð gíall, tre lap Connacht, for
Érrúaid, dar lap Conaill, trí Cinél Eogain co belac
duin, ocuṛ po gíallrat, imorro, Ulað don reacht rin,
et ní tugrat gíalla ó Conall no o Eogan. Maol na
mbo, Rí .h. Cenriolaiḡ, a ruir occuṛur eṛt. Air-
medač, Eṛreop Airṁ Mačā, quieuṛ.

Ict. Maolruanairṁ mac Airṁgail, Rí Ulað, occuṛur
eṛt o Maṁṁṁan mac Domnaill. Maṁṁṁan mac Dom-
naill, ṁna, do marbað don Dorc for lap Duine
lethglairi dar eṛteč naom Éṛenn. Cuconnacht mac
Dunadaiḡ, tairpeč Síl Anmeačā, do marbað tre celḡ
la Murchaadh mac Dhuan. Actnuadāð aonaiḡ Tailtin
la Maolreclainn. Eneclap altoipe moipe Cluana muc
Noir do cennac la Maolreclainn mac Domnaill, ocuṛ
rečē ceč lip a Mičē ṁa cinn. Soirḡela mor Colum
Cille do dubḡairt irin aṁce ar in ṁepṁum an ṁaim-
liag móir Cenannra. An Soirḡela mor Colaim Cille
ṁraḡail accin raičē, iar nḡairt a óir ṁe, ocuṛ a arḡairt,
ocuṛ forṁ tairuir. In Torc, Rí Ulud, occuṛur eṛt tre
neṛt De ocuṛ Raṁraic. Domnull mac Dubhtuinne,
Rí Ulað, do marbað do Muirpeač mac Maṁṁṁan,

¹ *Conall*; i.e. the Cinel Conaill, for whom is here substituted the name of their ancestor, Conall, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

² *Eoghan*. By this name is signified the Cinel Eoghain, who were descended from Eoghan, another son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. The account of this expedition given by the Four Masters, at A.D. 1005, purports to be an extract from the "Book of Cluain-muc-Nois" and the "Book of the Island." The entry is not in Mageoghegan's translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, the original of which is not forthcoming; and there is little doubt that, had Mageoghegan found such a record in the

volume which he professed to translate, he would not have omitted it, as the authority of his version is in many places affected by his extreme partiality for his hero, Brian. It is most likely that the "Book of Cluain-muc-Nois" referred to was the ancient original of the present chronicle. See Introduction.

³ *The Torc*; i.e. "the Boar," an epithet of Dubhtuinne, King of Uladh, or Ulidia. See note ⁹, next page. The correct date is 1007.

⁴ *In the middle of Dun-leth-glaise*. Plap ṁun, A. B., which is corrupt. The text has been corrected from the *Four Mast*.

to demand hostages. *They marched* through the middle of Connacht, over Eas-Ruaidh, through the middle of Cinel Conaill, through Cinel Eoghain, to Belach-duin; and the Ulidians, moreover, gave hostages on that occasion, but they brought no hostages from Conall,¹ nor from Eoghan.² Mael-na-mbo, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, was slain by his own *people*. Airmedhach, Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit.

A.D.
[1004.]

Kal. Maelruanaidh, son of Ardgál, King of Uladh, was slain by Madudhan, son of Domhnall. Madudhan, son of Domhnall, was slain, however, by the Torc,³ in the middle of Dun-leth-glaise,⁴ against the protection of the saints of Erin. Cuconnacht, son of Dunadhach, chieftain of Síl-Anmchadha, was treacherously killed by Murchadh, son of Brian. Renewal of the fair of Taillten, by Maelsechlainn. The Eneclar⁵ of the great altar of Cluain-muc-Nois was purchased by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and a hide *was given* from each fort in Midhe on account thereof. The great Gospel⁶ of Colum Cille was wickedly stolen,⁷ in the night, out of the Erdamh⁸ of the great Stone-church of Cenannus. The great Gospel of Colum Cille was found before the end of a quarter, after its gold and silver had been stolen off it, and sods over it. The Torc,⁹ King of Uladh, was slain through the power of God and Patrick.¹⁰ Domhnall, son of Dubhtuinne, King of Uladh, was killed by Muiredhach, son of Madudhan, and by Uargaeth¹¹ of

[1005.]

⁵ *Eneclar*. The exact nature of this article has not been discovered. The last syllable of the name, *clar*, means a board. It is called the "Carrachan of Solomon's Temple," at the year 1125, *infra*.

⁶ *Gospel*. Σοφτελα. This splendid manuscript of the Gospels, known as the "Book of Kells," is now preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

⁷ *Was wickedly stolen*. Ὅ το ρυβ-
ζαυ, lit. "was black-stolen."

⁸ *Erdamh*. See note 7, p. 133.

⁹ *The Torc*; i.e. "the Boar." See note 8, last page.

¹⁰ P., A. Παπα, B.

¹¹ *Uargaeth*. This, if the name of a person, is not elsewhere mentioned in this chronicle. It signifies lit. "the cold wind," and possibly may not be a proper name at all.

et do Uarḡaeḡ Sleḡe Ruar. Tuatal .h. Mailmaḡa, comarba Paḡraic im Mumhain [quieuit].

¶ Ct. Feḡdomnach, comarba Colum Cille, quieuit. Sice moḡ, ocur pḡeḡḡa o .iiii. 1ḡ. Enair ḡo Cairc. Muirḡeḡaḡ rui Eḡrcop, mac bḡataḡ Ainnmire ḡoicht, do mḡchaḡ a nuaim a nḡailenḡaḡ Copainn ó .h. Ruairḡ.

¶ Ct. Duḡcablaḡ, ingen Riḡ Connacht, ben ḡriain mic Cinnetiḡ, moḡtur. Maḡuḡan, Ri ríl Ainnchaḡa, occirur eḡt a pḡatḡe ruo. Cloḡna mac Aḡngura, pḡim pḡle Eipenn, moḡtur. Taḡḡ Duḡruileḡ, mac Riḡ Connacht, occirur eḡt ó Conmaḡnaib.

¶ Ct. Caḡal mac Concupair, Rí Connacht, do éḡ a naitḡe. Maḡcan mac Cinnetiḡ, cenn Muman illeḡ o cleḡiḡ, quieuit. Conaing mac Aḡḡacain, Eḡrcop Cluana muc Noir, do Mḡḡḡḡḡaḡ Maigen, quieuit. Sluaḡḡeḡ la ḡriain ḡo Clauḡloḡa Sleḡe Ruar, ḡo ruḡ aḡḡḡe Cinel Eḡgan et Ulaḡ. ḡerbaíl ingen Taḡḡ mic Cataíl, moḡtur. Cḡunḡmaol, Eḡrcop, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Flaḡḡbeḡḡaḡ .h. Cetnen, comarba Tigeḡnaḡ, et Eḡrcop, do ḡuin ḡḡeḡoib ḡḡeḡne, ocur a éḡ iaḡḡain. Sluaḡḡeḡ la ḡriain ḡo Maḡ Copainn, ḡo ruḡ leḡ Riḡ Cineoil Conaíl .i. Maolḡuaḡaḡ .h. Maolḡḡḡaḡ pḡia pḡr ḡo Cenn Copḡ. Flaḡn .h. ḡonnaḡaḡ, comarba Oena, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Teḡm moḡ .i. enoc ocur tḡeaḡat, a nAḡo Macha, o Saḡḡuim ḡo ḡealtaine, ḡur maḡḡ ḡḡiḡḡe

¹ *Comarb of Patrick*; i.e. "Successor of Patrick." O'F. adds "Archiepiscopus Momoniæ" in the margin. The name of Patrick is represented by α in A. B. reads "Papa."

² *Ainnmire Bocht*; i.e. Ainnmire "the poor." The correct year is 1008, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

³ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date "1009."

⁴ *Dubhsuilech*; i.e. "the black-eyed." O'F. has added a marginal note, now illegible.

⁵ *Kal.* O'Flaherty has prefixed the year 1010 as the correct date.

⁶ *Derbhail.* A marginal note, now mutilated, has been added by O'F., intimating that Derbhail was the mother of Aedh Ua Neill, Lord of Ailech, for the particulars of whose death he refers to the *Annals* of the

Sliabh Fuaid. Tuathal Ua Maeilmacha, comarb of Patrick¹ in Mumhain, [quievit].

A.D.

[1005.]

Kal. Ferdomhnach, comarb of Colum Cille, quievit. Great frost and snow from the eighth of the Ides of January to Easter. Muiredhach, a sage Bishop, brother's son of Ainmire Bocht,² was suffocated in a cave, in Gailenga of Corann, by Ua Ruairc.

[1006.]

Kal.³ Dubhcabhlaigh, daughter of the King of Connacht, wife of Brian, son of Cennedigh, moritur. Madudhan, King of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by his own brother. Clothna, son of Aengus, chief poet of Erin, moritur. Tadhg Dubhsuilech,⁴ son of the King of Connacht, was slain by the Conmaicne.

[1007.]

Kal.⁵ Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, died on a pilgrimage. Marcan, son of Cennedigh, head of Mumhain, as regards its clerics, quievit. Conaing, son of Aedhacan, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, (of the Mughdhorna-Maighen), quievit. A hosting by Brian to Claenlocha of Sliabh Fuaid; and he carried off the hostages of Cinel Eoghain, and of Uladh. Derbhail,⁶ daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal, moritur. Crunnmael, a Bishop, quievit.

[1008.]

Kal. Flaithbhertach Ua Cethnen, comarb of Tighernach,⁷ and Bishop, was wounded by the men of Breifne, and died afterwards. A hosting by Brian to Magh-Corainn, and he took with him the King of Cinel Conaill, *i.e.* Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, in submission, to Cenn-coradh. Flann Ua Donnchadha, comarb of Oena,⁸ quievit.

[1009.]

Kal.⁹ A great malady, viz., boils and colic, in Ard-Macha, from Allhallowtide till May, so that it killed a

[1010.]

Four Masters, at the year A.D. 1033, where Aedh, "Lord of Ailech, and heir to the sovereignty of Erin," is stated to have died "on the night of St. Andrew's festival, after laudable penance and mortification."

⁷ *Comarb of Tighernach; i.e. successor of Tighernach, and consequently*

Abbot of Cluain-eois, or Clones, in the co. of Monaghan. The correct date is 1011.

⁸ *Comarb of Oena; i.e. successor of Endeus of Aran.*

⁹ *Kal. The date 1012 has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.*

ocur meic leiġinn imda, ocur a Eprecop .i. Centopaolað an tabaill.

¶ Ct. Derbail ingen Congalaġ mic Maolmichib, ingen Riġ Epenn, dhéc. Cpeð mop la hUalarg .h. Ciapda, la Riġ Coirbpe, et la mac Neill .h. Ruape, et la pepuib Teabda hi nġailengaið, co tappað lucht tiġe Maoileclainn iar nol irrin uair rin, go ttaþpat cað doib tpe diumur, go ttorcair ann Donnchað mac Maoileclainn, ocur Dubtaicliġ .h. Maoilecallain, taoirioð Delbna bice, et Donnchað mac Donnchaða Pinn, Riġdamna Tempach, ocur Cepnað mac Flainn, Ri Laigne, ocur Senan .h. Leo[ċ]ain, Ri ġaileng, et alii. Maolpreclainn do torpachtain go pargta acca na ġabála, et go ttorcair ler Ualarg .h. Ciapda. Coġað mór eioir ġalloib ocur ġaioðealib. Cpeð mop la Murchað mac Ħriain hi Laignib, ġur aig an tir go ġlénn da locha, ocur go Cill Maigenn, ġur loig an tir ocur ġur cpeð. Longar mop do teet o na ġalloib irin Mumain, ġur loigġit Copeach, peð Deur uindicauit ptaim, appo marbað Almaið mac Siþru-ucca .i. mac ruġ ġall, ocur Maġġamain mac Dupġail mic Almaið, o Caðal mac Domnaill mic Duibda-bairpenn, dolope. Cpeð mop la Maolpreclainn accpich ġall, ġur loigec an tir co Etar, go tappað Siþrucc et Maolmopda cpeð da cpechaib, ġur marbrat da cet di im Flann mac Maoileclainn, ocur Lopean mac

¹ *The Sabhall.* An tabaill, for an tġabaill, A. B. The Sabhall, lit. "the Barn," was a small church, or oratory, which formerly existed at Armagh, for an account of which see the Rev. Dr. Reeves's Essay on the "Ancient Churches of Armagh," p. 15.

² *Derbhail.* O'F., who prefixes the date "1013," adds the marginal note "Mater Congalii filii Conquovari, Offalia Domini: Cod. Lec.," intimating that in the *Book of Lecan*

(*Tract on Celebrated Women*, ff. 184 to 189), Derbhail is described as the mother of Congalach, son of Conchobhar, Lord of Ui-Failghe, or Offaly.

³ *Ualarg.* "Ualgarg," *Four Mast.* "Ualgarc," *Ann. Ult.* The name "Ualgarg" signifies lit. "fierce shout."

⁴ *Leo[ċ]ain.* Leoan, A. B. Corrected from the *Ann. Four Mast.* and the *Ann. Ult.* The name Ua Leo-

great number of seniors and students, and their Bishop, *i.e.* Cennfaeladh of the Sabhall.¹

A.D.

[1010.]

[1011.]

Kal. Derbhail,² daughter of Congalach, son of Mael-mithidh, *i.e.* daughter of the King of Erin, died. A great depredation *was committed* by Ualarg³ Ua Ciardha, King of Cairbre, and by the son of Niall Ua Ruairc, and by the men of Teabhtha, in Gaileng; and the household of Maelechlainn met them, and *being* then after drinking, they gave them battle, through pride, and Donnchadh, son of Maelechlainn, and Dubhtaichligh Ua Maeilcallain, chief of Delbhna-bec, and Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, Royal heir of Temhair, and Cernach, son of Flann, King of Luighne, and Senan Ua Leo[*ch*]lain,⁴ King of Gaileng, and others, were slain there. Maelsechlainn pursued *them*, so that the spoils were left with him; and Ualarg⁵ Ua Ciardha was slain by him. Great war between the Foreigners and the Gaeidhel. A great depredation by Murchadh, son of Brian, in Laighen, and he plundered the country to Glenn-da-locha, and to Cill-Maighnenn, so that he burned and pillaged the territory. A great fleet from the Foreigners arrived in Mumhain, and they burned Corcach; but God avenged *the deed* immediately, for Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, *i.e.* son of the King of the Foreigners, and Mathghamhain, son of Dubhgall, son of Amhlaibh, were treacherously slain by Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhairenn. A great depredation by Maelsechlainn in the territory of the Foreigners,⁶ and he burned the country as far as Etar; but Sitric and Maelmordha overtook one of his preying parties, and slew 200 thereof, together with Flann, son of Maelechlainn,

chain, or O'Leochain, is now anglicised "Loughan," and incorrectly translated "Duck."

² *Ualarg.* See note ², last page.

⁶ *The territory of the Foreigners;* *i.e.* the district occupied by the Foreigners to the north of Dublin, the

exact limits of which have not yet been ascertained. The name "Fine-Gall" ("territory of the Foreigners"), anglicised Fingal, is now applied to a district in the county of Dublin, extending about 15 miles to the north of the city.

Ectigern, Rí Cineól Mečair, et ceteror. Domnall mac Cathail, Rídamna Connacht, do marbað la .h. Maoltoirí, et Maš nċe uile do loiceað et dargan.

Ĳct. Pel ġriġoir pia mino ipin bliadain pi, et min Cairce a rampað, quoto non auditum ert. Sluašeð la ġrián mac Cinneviš, mic Lopeain, la Riš ġpenn, et la Maolpeclainn, la piš Tempach, ġo hċċ cliač. ġail an domain do neoč baoi dno o Lochlainn riap, po tionoilpit an aigaið ġrián ocur Maoleclainn; .x. ced luireč leó. Cuirter cač ġrođa amnur eturpa, do na ppič réo na ramail ip na haimpioraið reo, ġo ttopchair and ġrián mac Cinneviš, aipd pi ġpenn et ġall, et ġpetan .lxxx°.uui°. anno aetatiŕ ruac, et Mupchað mac ġrián, Rídamna hġpenn .lxi. anno aetatiŕ ruac, et Toirpðelbach mac Mupchað, mic ġrián, et Conaing mac Duinncean, mac ġratap ġrián, ocur Močla mac Domnall, mic Paclán, Rí na nġoiri Muman, ocur ġoču mac Dunaðaiš, et Níall .h. Cuinn, ocur Cuuiliš mac Cinneviš, tpi caoimči ġrián, et Taoš .h. Ceallaiš, Rí .h. Maine, et Maolpuanaið .h. ġoin, Rí ġiðne, et ġebennač mac Dubucan, Rí ġep Maše, et Mac ġetað mic Muip-eohaiš Claoín, Rí ġiappaše Luacra, ocur Domnall

¹ *Domhnall*. "Hoc infra post Cluain Tarbh praelium." Marg. note, O'F. The killing of Domhnall, which, as O'F. has remarked, is also entered under the next year, is likewise twice recorded in the Ann. Ult., and the Ann. Four Mast., viz., under the years 1012 and 1013, equal to 1013 and 1014, respectively.

² *Little Easter*; i.e. Low Sunday. O'Flaherty has added the criteria for the year in the margin, viz.:—"Lit. Dom. C. Aureus Numerus, 8. Octava Paschae, 2º Maii, sed 50^{ma} (Quinqu-

gesima) 7º Martii." The Ann. Four Mast., which have the battle of Clontarf under the year 1013, state that it was fought on Good Friday; and in the Chronicle of Marianus Scotus, that day is said to have been the 9th of the Kalends of May, i.e. the 23rd of April. The correct year, therefore, was 1014. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 435.

³ *Battle*. The orig. hand has added the words "cach Cluana tarb," "battle of Cluain Tairbh (Clontarf)," in the marg.

and Lorcan, son of Echtighern, King of Cinel-Mechair, and others. Domhnall,¹ son of Cathal, Royal heir of Connacht, was killed by Ua Maeildoraidh, and all Magh-naeAei was burned and plundered. A.D.
[1011.]

Kal. The feast of Gregory before Shrovetide in this year, and Little Easter² in summer, which was not heard before. A hosting by Brian, son of Cennedigh, son of Lorcan, King of Erinn, and by Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair, to Ath-cliath. The Foreigners of the World—such as were of them from Lochlann westwards—asssembled against Brian and Maelechlainn. *The Foreigners had with them 1,000 coats of mail. A spirited, fierce battle³ was fought between them, for which no equal, or likeness, has been found in these times, and Brian, son of Cennedigh, chief King of Erinn, and of the Foreigners, and of Britain, was slain there, in the 88th⁴ year of his age; and Murchadh, son of Brian, Royal heir of Erinn, in the 63rd year of his age; and Toirdhealbhach, son of Murchadh, son of Brian; and Conaing, son of Donnucuan, the son of Brian's brother;⁵ and Mothla, son of Domhnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi-Mumhan; and Eochu, son of Dunadhach, and Niall Ua Cuinn, and Cuduiligh, son of Cennedigh—the three companions⁶ of Brian; and Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, King of Ui Maine; and Maelruanaidh Ua Edhin, King of Aidhne; and Gebhenach, son of Dubhagan, King of Feara-Maighe; and the son of Betadh, son of Muiredhach Claen, King of Ciarraighe-Luachra; and Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, King* [1012.]

¹ *The 88th.* The birth of Brian is entered under the year 922 (*rectè* 923), *supra*. He was, therefore, in the 91st year of his age. But the Ann. Ult. have the "Nativity of Brian" at the year 941=942, according to which he was only 72 years old at the time of his death. This, however, is inconsistent with the

statement that his son, Murchadh, was 63 years old when he was slain.

⁵ *The son of Brian's brother; i.e.* Conaing was the son of Donnucuan, who was Brian's brother.

⁶ *Companions.* Καοιμήτῃ, A. B. Κομετῖοι, "guards." *Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, p. 166.

mac Diarmada, Rí Corca Daircinn, ocuṛ Seanlan mac [Cathal] Rí Eoganaðda Loðu lén, et Domnall mac Emin, mic Caimniḡ, et alii 1. o Tulcaio go Ac̃ cliaṛ, guṛ paimeð for Galloib ocuṛ for Laiḡuib, tria neṛt cathaḡte, et imbualta, et cṛodachta, go ttoṛchair ann Maolmóṛda mac Murchaḡda, mic Finn, Rí Laiḡen, et Tuacal .h. [U]ḡaire, ruḡdamna Laiḡen, et mac Dṛogaṛbáin, mic Concupair ruḡdamna .h. rṛailge, et multi, oḡuṛ go ttoṛcair ann Dupaḡall mac Am̃laib, et Gilla ciapáin mac Gluin iapainn, ḡa ruḡdamna Gail, ocuṛ Siḡṛṛit mac Loḡair, Iapla Inniṛi Oṛe, et Dṛuaḡaṛ taoiṛioḡ na n'Danaṛ, ocuṛ ar e po maṛb Dṛian, ocuṛ Luḡt na nḡeḡ ceo luṛee uile, naṛ luḡa ḡe do poḡraṛtoṛ tria ceo do Galloib ann. Caṛ eiṛiṛ Uib Ec̃aḡ maṛeḡ, eiṛiṛ Cian mac Maolmuiaib et Domnall mac Duibḡabaṛpenn, go ttoṛchair ann Cian et Cathal, ocuṛ Rogallach, tri meic Maolmhúiaib, ocuṛ ár impu. Sluaicḡeð la Donnchaḡ mac Dṛian a nḡeṛgeṛt nḡpenn, guṛ maṛṛ Cathal mac Domnaill, et go ttuḡ ḡiall o Domnall. Imaiṛeḡ eiṛiṛ ḡa mac Dṛian 1. Donnchaḡ et Taḡḡ. Maolḡheḡ for Donnchaḡ. Do tuit ann Ruaiṛi .h. Donnagaṛn, Rí Aṛaḡ, et alii. Dunlaḡ mac Tuathail, Rí Laiḡen, moṛuṛuṛ. Sluaḡeð la .h. Maolḡoṛaib, et la .h. Ruaiṛee a Maḡ naoi. guṛ maṛṛaṛ Domnall mac Cathail, ocuṛ puḡeṛaṛ ḡialla Connachṛ. Flaiḡbeṛtaḡ mac Domnaill 1. oi Clainn Colmáin ḡó, comarba

¹ *Of Cathal.* Supplied from the Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast., a blank being left for the name in A., as if the transcriber found it illegible in his original. It is also omitted in B.

² *Domhnall.* In the Ann. Ult., and Ann. Four Mast., he is called "Moṛ maṛeṛ Maṛ i nCḡban," "great steward of Mar, in Alba" (Scotland). See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., cap. 81.

³ *Grandson.* n. for nua, or ua, A. B. The Four Masters state that Tuathal was the son of Ugaire, on which Dr. O'Donovan remarks, "this is a mistake, because Tuathal, son of Ugaire, died in 956. It should be, as in the Annals of Inisfallen, 'Mac Tuathail,' i.e. son of Tuathal, son of Ugaire, or Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, son of Ugaire." *Ann. F. M.* ad an. 777, n. 7. But the death of this

A.D.
[1012.]

of Corca-Bhaiscinn; and Scanlan, son [of Cathal],¹ King of Eoghanacht-locha-Léin; and Domhnall,² son of Emhin, son of Cainnech, and others. *The battle raged*, viz., from the Tulcadh to Ath-clíath, and the victory was gained over the Foreigners and the Lagenians, through dint of battling, striking, and bravery; and there fell Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Laighen; and Tuathal, grandson³ of [U]gaire, Royal heir of Laighen; and the son of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar, Royal heir of Ui-Failghe; and many *others*. And there were slain there Dubhgal, son of Amhlaibh, and Gillaciaraín, son of Glun-iarainn, two Royal heirs of the Foreigners; and Sichfrith, son of Lodar, Earl of Innsi-Orc;⁴ and Bruadar, chief of the Danars—and it was he that killed Brian;—and the entire band of 1,000 men in armour; so that not less than 3,000 Foreigners fell there. A battle between the Ui-Echach themselves, *i.e.* between Cian, son of Maelmhuaidh, and Domhnall, son of Dubhdhabhairén, in which Cian, and Cathal, and Raghallach, three sons of Maelmhuaidh, were slain, and a multitude⁵ about them. A hosting by Donnchadh, son of Brian, to the south of Erin; and he killed Cathal, son of Domhnall, and received hostages from Domhnall. A conflict between the two sons of Brian, viz., Donnchadh and Tadhg. Donnchadh was defeated. Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, King of Aradh, and others, fell there. Dunlaing,⁶ son of Tuathal, King of Laighen, moritur. A hosting by Ua Maeildoraidh and by Ua Ruairc, to Magh-nAei; and they killed Domhnall,⁷ son of Cathal, and carried off the hostages of Connacht, Flaithbheartach, son of Domhnall (*i.e.* he was of the

Dunlaing appears a little further on under this year, where he is said to have been "King of Laighen," not "Royal heir."

⁴ *Innsi-Orc*. Opc. B. By "Innsi-Orc" are meant the Orcades, or Orkney Islands.

⁵ *A multitude*. ἄν, lit. "a slaughter."

⁶ *Dunlaing*. See note ³, last page.

⁷ *Domhnall*. This entry, slightly varied, is also found under the year 1011. See note ¹, p. 250.

Ciaráin, ocup Finnian, quieuit in Chpist. Conn .h. Duigraio, comarbað Caoimgin, quieuit. Domnall ú hAirt, Rí Teabtha, moritur.

[Ct. Sluaigheð la Domnall mac Duibdabairénn go Luimnech. Da mac brian .i. Donnchað et Taro go rluagað Tuao Mumhan [ar a cín]. Gníter cað etorra. Maiotheð for derceirt nErenn, ocup do tuit ann Domnall. Sluaigheð [la Maelpechlaínn ocup la .h.] Nell, ocup la .h. Maolbopairth [go Aet eliað, sup] loirgriot in dun [ocup gað araiðe ó dun amað do tairgib], et condeacðar [iarom in Uib Cinnriolaib] sup loirgriot an tír [uile ocup tucrat il] mile do bpaio ocup innilib, co [ttarpuret] cpeð da cpechail ann, sup marbað opem oib im mac pið Connacht, et alu, et sup gabað ann Congalað mac Concubair, Rí .h. pfoilge, et Gilla Colum .h. Agra, pí Teabtha. Sluaigheð la Maolpeclainn, et la .h. Nell, et la .h. Maolbopairð allaignib, go ttugrat gilla laigen, et go ttugrat piðe laigen do Dunncúan mac Dúnlaing, sup innirpít Orraighe. Mac Ragnall, mic Imair, Rí puipit lairge, do marbað ó Uib Liaðain. Aoð .h. Ruairc, Rí bpepne, ocup Rigoamna Connacht, do marbað la Taro mac Cathail, mic Concubair, la Ríð Connacht, dolope. Cpeð mor la hUlltoib, sup airgriot Aro Maða o paré imað, go pugrat gabala imda etpe.

¹ *Clann-Colmain.* The words in parenthesis are added by way of gloss over the name of Flaithbheartach, in A. They are misplaced in B., where they precede the name. The Clann-Colmain were a branch of the O'Melaghins of Meath, descended from Colman Mor, son of Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill, King of Ireland, whose death is recorded under the year 565, *supra*.

² *Comarð of Ciaran and Finnian;* i.e. successor of St. Ciaran and St. Finnian, and consequently Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois and Cluain-Iraird.

³ *Kal.* The correct year is 1015, as O'Flaherty has noted in the margin, in A.

⁴ *To meet them.* Ar a cín. Supplied from the Ann. Four Mast.

⁵ *A hosting.* This entry stands thus in A., viz.:—

Slu	nell, ocup la .h.
Maolbop	loirgriot
in dun	et oðeac
arar	sup loirgriot an
tír	mile do bpaio ocup in
il co	cpeð da cpechail ann sup
	mbarð

Clann-Colmain¹), comarb of Ciaran and Finnian,² quievit in Christo. Conn Ua Diugraidh, comarb of Caemhghen, quievit. Domhnall Ua hAirt, King of Teabhtha, moritur. A.D.
[1012.]

Kal.³ A hosting by Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhairn, to Luimnech. Brian's two sons, viz., Donnchadh and Tadhg, with the army of Tuadh-Mumhain [*were there to meet them*⁴]. A battle was fought between them. The *men of the South* of Erin were defeated, and Domhnall fell there. A hosting⁵ [by Maelsechlainn, and Ua] Neill, and Ua Maeildoraidh [to Ath-cliath, so that] they burned the fortress [and all the houses that were from the fortress outwards]; and they went [afterwards unto Ui Cennsea-laigh], and burned the country [entirely, and carried off many] thousands of captives and cattle; but one of their plundering parties [was overtaken] there, and a number of them were killed, along with the son of the King of Connacht, and others; and Congalach, son of Conchobhar, King of Ui-Failghe, and Gillacoluim Ua Aghda,⁶ King of Teabhtha, were there taken prisoners. A hosting by Maelsechlainn, and by Ua Neill and Ua Maeildoraidh, into Laighen; and they took the hostages of Laighen, and gave the kingdom of Laighen to Donn-cuan, son of Dunlaing, and ravaged Osraighe. The son of Raghnaill, son of Imhar, King of Port-Lairge, was slain by the Ui-Liathain. Aedh Ua Ruairc, King of Breifne, and Royal heir of Connacht, was treacherously killed by Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht. A great depredation *was committed* by the Ultonians, so that they plundered Ard-Macha from the [1013.]

It would therefore appear that the transcriber had copied from a damaged MS.; and the omission to fill up the blanks, which he might easily have done from other authorities, may be taken as an indication of Mac Firbis's desire to reproduce his original with

fidelity. The liberty has now been taken of completing the entry, which is also imperfect in B., by supplying from the Ann. Four Mast. the clauses enclosed within brackets.

⁶ *Aghda*. Ἀγὰρ (Agad), B.

ḡaoṑ moṑ iṑin poḡmaṑ do na pṑiṑ ṑédo na pamaíl iṑin aimpṑiṑ ṑi, doṑ aṑṑoṑeaiṑ doaiṑ moṑ Reglera Fingín hī cCluain muc Noṑi. Coṑ ḡaloṑ ic ḡalloib, ocuṑ plaḡ loṑáro ic ḡalloib ocuṑ iḡ laḡnoṑ.

[Ct. Sluaṑḡeṑ la Maolreclainn i nUlltoib ḡo tṑuḡ ḡialla Ulaṑ. ḡiolla Colaim .h. Aḡṑa, Rí Teabṑa, do maṑbaṑ o mac Duinn mic Donnḡail i nOṑuim paṑṑe. Donnḡaḡan mac Dunlainḡ, ṑiḡ laḡen, do maṑbaṑ, ocuṑ Taṑḡ .h. Riāain, Rí .h. nOṑona, la Donnchaṑ mac ḡille paṑṑaic, poṑ laṑ leiṑḡlinne. Cluain muc Noṑi doan, Cluain peṑṑa ḡṑenainn, et Cenannuṑ do loṑceāṑ. Mac laḡ .i. Muṑceṑṑaṑ, aṑṑ ollaṑ ḡṑenn, opṑimuṑ homo, moṑiṑuṑ i nInuṑ ḡail doṑiṑ poṑ ḡinainn. Ceo pānn mic laḡ:—

Muṑceṑṑaṑ beḡ mac Maílceṑṑaḡ,
ḡiṑ aḡ inḡaiṑe na mbo,
Aṑe an tinnṑaic naṑ aimpṑi loit;
Tabaiṑ ṑḡeanāṑ ṑinnṑaiṑ do.

Connacṑa doṑḡaṑin Cille Doalua. Cat eiṑiṑ Doal Aṑaiṑḡe et Ulltoib. Maioṑṑeṑ aṑ Doal Aṑaiṑḡe, ocuṑ do tṑit ann Domnall .h. loingṑiḡ, Rí Doal Aṑaiṑḡe, et Níall mac Duibṑuinne, mic Aṑḡḡail, aṑṑ Rí Ulaṑ, ocuṑ Concuṑaṑ .h. Domnall, Rí .h. tṑuṑṑe, et alii. Fiṑ Muman doṑḡaṑin Inṑṑi Cloṑṑan, et Inṑṑi bo ṑinne.

¹ *Out of it.* 2e, for eṑṑe, A. In this curious form of abbreviation the character “2,” the contraction for the Latin *est*, by the addition of the letter e is made to represent the Irish word “eṑṑe,” “from it,” or “out of it.” B. reads “dae,” the transcriber having understood the character 2 as simply representing the figure 2, which in Irish is written “da.”

² *And a plague of putrefaction.* Ocuṑ plaḡ loṑáro (ocus plag lochad). Omitted in B. loṑáro is probably the same as loḡáro, “rotting, putre-

fyng,” the letters c and ḡ being frequently used, the one for the other, in the text of this Chronicle, as well as in all Irish MSS. See O'Donovan's Irish Grammar, p. 2. The expression plaḡ loṑáro is rendered “a plague of rats (or mice),” as if the word loṑáro were intended for luch, in Sir W. R. Wilde's valuable *Table of Cosmical Phenomena, &c. Census of Ireland for 1851*, part v., vol. i., p. 65; but it would seem from the context that the plague was one affecting a people, not a district of country. Moreover,

Rath outwards, and took numerous spoils out of it.¹ Great wind in the autumn, the like or equal of which has not been witnessed in these times, by which the great oak of Regles-Finghin at Cluain-muc-Nois was prostrated. A disease of the legs among the Foreigners, and a plague of putrefaction² among the Foreigners and Lagenians.

A.D.

[1013.]

Kal.³ A hosting by Maelsechlainn to the Ultonians, and he brought off the hostages of Uladh. Gillacolum Ua Aghda,⁴ King of Teabhtha, was slain by the son of Donn, son of Donngal, in Druim-raithe. Donnagan, son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, and Tadhg Ua Riain, King of Ui-Drona, were slain by Donnchadh, son of Gillapadraig, in the middle of Lethghlinn. Cluain-muc-Nois, also Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and Cenannus were burned. Mac-Liag, *i.e.* Muircertach, chief poet of Erin, a most excellent man,⁵ died in Inis-Gaill-duibh⁶ on the Sinainn. Mac-Liag's first quatrain *was* :—

[1014.]

Little Muircertach, son of Maelcertach,⁷
Who is wont to be herding the cows—
He is the innocent who attempts not to wound ;
Give him a handful of finnraip.⁸

The Connachtmen pillaged Cill-Dalua. A battle between the Dal-Araidhe and the Ultonians. The Dal-Araidhe were defeated, and Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, and Niall, son of Dubhtuinne, son of Ardgall, chief King of Uladh, and Conchobhar Ua Domhnaill, King of Ui-Tuirtre, and others, fell there. The men of Mumhain plundered Inis-Clothran, and Inis-bo-finne.

the Foreigners, or Danes, were widely scattered throughout Ireland in the year 1015, so that a "plague of mice" could hardly reach their several bands without infesting the whole island.

³ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date "1016," which is the correct year.

⁴ *Aghda.* Ἀγρό (Agad), B.

⁵ *Man.* ἦο, A. homo, B.

⁶ *Inis-Gaill-duibh.* More correctly "Inis-an-Gaill-duibh," *i.e.* "the Island of the black Foreigner," now probably the King's Island, at Limerick.

⁷ *Of Maelcertach.* Μαλκερταχ, A. B.; Μυρκερταχ is the correct gen. form of the name.

⁸ *Finnraip.* This is probably the name of some precious metal.

¶ Ct. Diarmaird .h. Maolitelcha, Eppcop, quieuit. Oengur mac Cairptaiḡ Calma, riḡdamna Tempa, ocur tuir opḡain Eḡenn, moritur. Pergus mac Domnaill, mic Concupair, riḡdamna Ailiḡ, do marbaḡ ó Cinel Eogain raḡen. Donnchar mac Donncharḡa .h. Congalaiḡ, Riḡdamna hEḡenn, do marbaḡ o Pergus ḡreḡ per dolum.

¶ Ct. Gormgal inḡ Aḡo ailean, pḡim ancharaḡ Eḡenn, in Cḡrto quieuit. ḡroen mac Maolmorḡa, mic Murchaḡa, Rí Lagen, do dailaḡ i nAḡ cliaḡ la Siḡrucc mac Amlaioḡ tḡe meabail. Congaluḡ mac Concupair, mic Pinn, Rí .h. rḡoilḡe, moritur.

¶ Ct. Oḡgan Cenannra do Siḡruḡ mac Amlaioḡ, co nḡalloioḡ Aḡa cliaḡ, [ḡo pucrat bḡait diaḡmḡ] et ḡur marbaḡ daoine ar a lár. Mac Caḡarnaiḡ mic Aḡḡa, do 1ḡ Cairḡin, do teagmail do cum Donncharḡ mac ḡriain, ḡo tḡapo béim da claiḡiom na cenn, et rap a laim ndoir, ḡur ben de. Terna iapum mac ḡriain, ocur po marbaḡ mac Caḡarnaiḡ.

¶ Ct. Maolmuar .h. Maolmúairḡ, Rí rḡer cCeall, do tabairt ar hécin a damliag Duirmuḡḡe, la Muirceḡaḡ .h. Cáḡraḡḡ, ocur a marbaḡ im Maiḡ Lena. Sluaḡḡeḡ la Maolrechlainn, et la .h. Néll, et la Donncharḡ mac mḡriain, ocur la hAḡr .h. Ruairc, ḡo Sinainn, ḡo tḡugrat ḡialla Connacht do Maolrechlainn. Culuaḡra mac Concubair, Rí Ciarranḡe luaḡra,

¹ *Kal.* This is properly the year 1017, as O'Flaherty has noted in the margin, in A.

² *Kal.* The correct date is 1018, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

³ *Anchorite.* Aneḡí., for Aneḡaraḡ, A. B. Aneḡaraḡ (i.e. "soul-friend"), Four Mast. The Ann. Ult. (1018) have "anneḡaraḡ," which Dr. O'Connor renders by "Anachoreta." But his translation of the

word seems to have been owing to his conception of the meaning of "Ard-ailean," which he did not consider the name of a place, but simply signifying "alta rupes." Ard-ailean, or High Island, is a steep island off the coast of the barony of Ballynahinch, in the county of Galway, containing the ruins of a primitive building erected by St. Fechin, in the seventh century. It was a more suit-

Kal.¹ Diarmaid Ua Maeiltelcha, Bishop, quievit. A.D.
Oengus, son of Carthach Calma, Royal heir of Temhair, [1015.]
and pillar of dignity of Erin, moritur. Fergus, son of
Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, Royal heir of Ailech, was
slain by the Cinel Eoghain themselves. Donnchadh, son
of Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, Royal heir of Erin, was
slain by the men of Breg, through treachery.

Kal.² Gormgal of the High-Island, chief anchorite³ of [1016.]
Erin, in Christo quievit. Braen, son of Maelmordha, son
of Murchadh, King of Laighen, was blinded in Ath-cliaith,
by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh, through treachery. Conga-
lach, son of Conchobhar, son of Finn, King of Ui-Failghe,
moritur.

Kal.⁴ Plundering of Cenannus by Sitric, son of [1017.]
Amhlaibh, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, [so that they
carried off innumerable spoils⁵], and men were slain in the
middle of it. The son of Catharnach, son of Aedh, of the
Ui-Caissin, approached Donnchadh, son of Brian, and gave
him a stroke of his sword on his head and across his right
hand, so that he cut off *the hand*. The son of Brian
escaped afterwards, and the son of Catharnach was slain.

Kal.⁶ Maelmhuaidh Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara- [1018.]
Ceall, was forcibly taken out of the Stone-church of
Duirmagh, by Muircertach Ua Carraigh, and slain in
Magh-Lena. A hosting by Maelsechlainn, and Ua Neill,
and Donnchadh, son of Brian, and Art⁷ Ua Ruairc, to the
Sinainn; and they gave the hostages of Connacht to
Maelsechlainn. Culuachra, son⁸ of Conchobhar, King of

able residence for an anchorite than for a "soul-friend," or confessor. See Hardiman's ed. of O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught*, pp. 114, 115.

⁴ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the date 1019.

⁵ *Spoils*. The clause enclosed within brackets is supplied from Tighearnach, as the words ("ετ̃ sup̃—and so

that") which follow imply the omission of such a clause.

⁶ Kal. The correct date (1020), has been prefixed by O'F.

⁷ Art. h̃ap̃t, A. b̃ap̃t, B.

⁸ Son. mac, A. B. "Ua," "grand-son," or "descendant," in all the other Annals.

mopitap. Lorceað Cluana muc Noir. Aþo Macha do lorceað gur an Rait, genmoða an teac rceabtra, ocur po loirceð an damliag mop, et an claiſtec, et an capbat, ocur imao óir ocur arſaid. Maolmuire, comarba Paþraic, cenn clepeð Epenn, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Þraþ cwiðnecta oþeptain i nOppaiſið. Þran-acan .h. Maolmuir, aþo peðtaire Míde, do baðað la bealltaine illoð Áinninne. Aoð mac Flainn, mic Maolreclainn, ruðamna Epenn, do marbað da Uib Maifteaðain oþeoið bile. Longarð .h. Maolmuir, pecnað Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Ua Feueannað, Riðdamna .h. Maine, occiþur ep.

¶ Ct. Ab Incarnatione Domini .m°. ac .xxi°.; anno Decennouenalir Cipuli .xii. Sitþuc mac Imair Þuirt lairge do marbað le Rið Oppaiſe. Mac Leðinn mac Cairill, Ri Áirgiall, penitenþ quieuit. Maolreclainn mac Domnaill, mic Donnchaða, aþo Ri Epenn uile, tuile oþoain iartair domain, do héc i ſCpo Inir Loða Áinninne, in .xlii°. anno peðni þui, in .iiii°. nonar Septembur, die uidelicet Dominico, luna .ii. ; mil-leþimo, uero, ac .xxi°. poþt Incarnationem Dominicam anno, ppaepentibur ac þibi aptantibur uenerabilium Sanctorum, Paþrici, þeilicet, et Columbae ac Ciaraui heþeðibur penitenþ in pace paupauit.

Trí cet poþt iſ an Rið,
Ima toþair þrot iþ bið;
Álþrom o Rið na nouile
Á meðon ſað dúine oíob.

¹ *Teach-sceabtra*; i.e. the library; lit. "house of writings."

² *The Carbad*; i.e. "the chariot." "carpat na nÁbbað," "the chariot of the Abbots." Four Mast.

³ *Comarb of Patrick*. O'F. adds the marg. note "Ardm. 3°. Junii ♀," to intimate that Maelmuire was Abbot, or Bishop of Armagh, and died on the third of June, being Friday.

⁴ *Kal.* The correct date is 1021.

⁵ *The 43rd*; i.e. counting the 12 years which intervened between the period of his deposition by Brian, in 1002, and the death of Brian in 1014, after which Maelsechlainn resumed the sovereignty. O'Flaherty has added a marginal note recapitulating the criteria, and indicating 1022 as the correct year, but it is now mutilated.

Ciarrraighe-Luachra, moritur. Burning of Cluain-muc-Nois. Ard-Macha was burned, together with the Rath, except the Teach-screabtra;¹ and the great Stone-church was burned, and the belfry, and the Carbad,² and a great deal of gold and silver. Maelmuire, comarb of Patrick,³ head of the clergy of Erinn, quievit. A.D.
[1018.]

Kal.⁴ A shower of wheat fell in Osraighe. Branagan Ua Maeiluidhir, chief law-giver of Midhe, was drowned on May-day, in Loch Ainninn. Aedh, son of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, Royal heir of Erinn, was slain by the Ui-Maightheadain, of the Feara-Bile. Longarg Ua Maeiliduin, vice-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Ua Gebheannach, Royal heir of Ui Maine, occisus est. [1019.]

Kal. From the Incarnation of the Lord, 1022; the 16th year of the cycle of 19. Sitric, son of Imhar of Port-Lairge, was slain by the King of Osraighe. Macleghinn, son of Cairell, King of Airghiall, pœnitens quievit. Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, chief King of all Erinn, flood of dignity of the west of the world, died in Cro-Inis of Loch Ainninn, in the 43rd⁵ year of his reign, the 4th of the nones of September, viz., on Sunday, the 2nd of the moon's age, and in the thousand and twenty-second year after the Lord's Incarnation; the successors of the venerable saints, that is to say, of Patrick,⁶ Columba, and Ciaran, being present and standing beside him, pœnitens in pace pausavit. [1020.]

Three hundred⁷ forts has the King,
From which he gives clothes and food;
There are guests from the King of the elements
In the middle of each fort of them.

⁶ Patrick. p̃r̃m̃c̃n, A. p̃r̃m̃c̃n, B.

⁷ Three hundred. O'Flaherty has rendered the first quatrain of this eulogy on Maelsechlainn, which he calls an "epitaph," into Latin, in the margin, but it is now mutilated. The paraphrase seems to have been literally

the same as that which he gives in *Ogygia*, p. 436, viz.:—

"Præbuit è castris vestes, victumque trecentis:

Quarum quæque inopum sedes penetralibus alitrix."

Ṭabač fīr na Tulca tíar,
Mángeba Rí Míde mían
Ṭia Ṭomnaíḡ, ibur tíg ṭi
Ṭia luain i mardean Míde.

Muirceptač mac Carrthaiḡ Calma do marbač on ġut,
per dolum. Ṭomnall .h. Murchađa ġlun ilair, Rí
an tuairḡert, do marbač o Ciannacht ġlinne ġeíḡin.

Ĵct. Epepa ġreine immedon laoi, ocur epepa erga
fīr mīr ceṭna. Ṭomnall mac Aođa biḡ .h. Maol-
rechlainn, leit̃ pī Míde, do marbač o mac Seanáin
.h. Leođain, ocur ó Luíḡnib. Táđḡ mac ḡríain do
marbač ṭeilib ipfīll, iar na epáil do Ṭonnchač mac
ḡríain. Concupar mac Congupa, mic Carrthaiḡ
Calma, do marbač lap na ġotaib tpe celḡ. Máel-
muire .h. Cannén Epreop Suir̃o, quieuit. Leobelin
pūḡ ḡpetan, moṗutur. Sluaḡeč la .h. Concupar, la
pūḡ Connacht in Uíḡ ḡríáin, ġur marbač ann Ṭomnall
.h. Eḡpa, Rí Luíḡne Connacht. Oenpīc Rí an ṭomain
in pace quieuit. Cuana pa ġab ṭar a éirī pūḡe.

Ĵct. Uḡape mac Ṭunlainḡ, Rí Laiḡen, et Maol-
moṗa mac Lopeain, Rí .h. Cenriolaiḡ, et a mac, tec
do ġabail poppa oḡ Ṭubloč, do Ṭuiñp̃leḡe, ġur
marbač ann. Iopeḡ mac Ṭuncač, anmcapa Cluana
muc Noir, quieuit: ačair Cuinn na mḡočt. Sluaḡeč
la mac neochač do ġalloib, ġur loirḡ íar, ocur ġo

¹ *Man of the Tulach.* fīr na tulca. An allusion is probably here contained to the Feapa-tulach, a district in the county of Westmeath, comprising the present barony of Fartullagh, in that county. The sense of this quatrain is very obscure.

² *Kal.* O'Flaherty has prefixed the date 1023, which is the correct year, and added a chronol. note in the margin, which is now nearly destroyed.

³ *Desire.* Epail, A. B., for upail, or fupail. In O'Connor's edition of

Tighernach the corresponding word is "umail" (umail), i.e. "submitting," which makes the passage to signify that "Tadhg was murdered by the Eile, after submitting to his brother Donnchadh;" but in the Bodleian copy of Tighernach (*Rawlinson*, 488), the word is written "upail," in an abbreviated form.

⁴ *The Gots;* i.e. the Stammerers, a nickname of a family of the O'Melaghlins of Meath.

⁵ *Leobhelin;* i.e. Llewelyn, son of

The vat of the man of the Tulach¹ in the west—
 If the King of Midhe feels any desire
 On Sunday, he quaffs a drink of it
 On Monday morning in Midhe.

A.D.
 [1020.]

Muircertach, son of Carthach Calma, was slain by the Got, through treachery. Domhnall, grandson of Murchadh Glun-ilair, King of the North, was slain by the Ciannacht of Glenn-Geimhin.

Kal.² An eclipse of the sun at mid-day, and an eclipse of the moon in the same month. Domhnall, son of Aedh Beg Ua Maeilseachlainn, half-King of Midhe, was killed by the son of Seanan Ua Leochain, and the Luighne. Tadhg, son of Brian, was treacherously slain by the Eile, at the desire³ of Donnchadh, son of Brian. Conchobhar, son of Aengus, son of Carthach Calma, was slain by the Gots,⁴ through treachery. Maelmuire Ua Caimén, Bishop of Sord, quievit. Leobhelin,⁵ King of Britain, moritur. A hosting by Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, into Ui-Briuin, where Domhnall Ua Eghra, King of Luighne of Connacht, was slain. Oenric,⁶ King of the world, in pace quievit. Cuana⁷ *it was* who assumed the sovereignty after him. [1021.]

Kal.⁸ Ugaire, son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, and Maelmordha, son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, and his son, *had* a house taken against them at Dubhloch, by Donnsluibhe; and they were slain there. Joseph, son of Donnchadh, anmchara⁹ of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit: *he was* the father of Conn-na-mbocht. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh to the Foreigners, so that he burned them,¹⁰ [1022.]

Seisil, whose death is entered in the *Brut y Tywysogion* at the year 1021, and in the *Annales Cambrie* under 1023.

⁷ *Cuana*; i.e. Conrad. See last note.

⁸ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 1024.

⁹ *Anmchara*. Confessor, or spiritual director; lit. "soul-friend."

¹⁰ *Burned them*; i.e. their territory.

⁶ *Oenric*. "Henricus II., Imperator, obiit 1024; Conradus II. successit." Marg. note, O'F.

ttug sialla Saorðeal uaið. Cuan .h. Ločcain, p̃p̃m hēc̃iur Epenn, ocur paoi Senčura, do mapað i tTeabča, ocur bpenait a naon uair an lucht pa map, ocur ar p̃p̃ort p̃ileð p̃m. Domnall .h. Egra, Rí an Corainn, moritur.

Íct. Níall .h. Concupair, Ríđamna Connačt, et Maolreclainn ȝot Rí Míde do hēc. Saorðreatac Ab Imleč lobair, op̃oan hEpenn, quieuit. Muireðhač mac Muȝróim do muintir Imliȝ porðeopaiȝ, comarba Ciapain, quieuit. Comaltan, Rí .h. p̃p̃iacpač Alðne, occitur ep̃t.

Íct. Sluaȝeð la mac ðriain ȝo ttug sialla Míðe, et ðpeȝ, ocur ȝall, ocur laȝen, ocur Orpaiȝe. Sluaȝeð la Plaičberpač .h. Néill, ocur la mac Maoilreclainn mic Maoilpuanað im Míðe ȝo ttugrat sialla, ocur ȝonðecatup p̃op̃ lic aȝp̃ið, ȝup inuip̃it inir Mochta. Maoilpuanað .h. Maoilðopuið, Rí Cinel Conall, do tul tap muir va ailitpe. Conall .h. Cillin, comarba Cronáin Tuama ȝp̃eine, quieuit. An cločan o ȝarva an bairb co ilaio čilaio na t̃p̃ri c̃ep̃op̃ do venam la ðp̃epal Conailleč. T̃p̃i cača p̃ia Roén .i. Raon .i. cač p̃op̃ p̃ipu Míde et cač p̃op̃ p̃ipu ðpeȝ, et cač p̃op̃ ȝalloið Alča cliač.

Íct. Sluaȝeð la mac ðriain i nOrpaiȝið, ȝup paoinēð p̃op̃ ðp̃em día muintir, ȝup mapað ann ȝarva mac ðunaraȝ, et Domnall mac Senčáin mic

¹ *And professor.* ocur paoi, A. Omitted in B.

² *In one hour.* a naonmap, t̃anaonap, "together," A. B.

³ *A poet's miracle.* This event is thus given in the Annals of Loch-Cé, at the year 1024:—"Cuan .h. Ločcain .i. p̃p̃m eig̃ep̃ Epenn, do mapað la T̃ečpa. Do p̃uȝne ðia p̃ip̃t p̃ileð co p̃ollup ar an lucht po ðap̃ið, ar po bárp̃aȝeo

a ñop̃oč oȝheo iao, ocur m̃ po haonuceo a curp, ȝup p̃oȝuĩ p̃eoiĩ ocur p̃oluamain iao," i.e. "Cuan Ua Lochain, chief poet of Erinn, was killed in Tethfa. God performed a 'poet's miracle,' manifestly, on the party who killed him, for they died an evil death, and their bodies were not buried, but beasts and birds devoured them."

⁴ *Kal.* The correct year is 1025, according to O'F.

and carried away the hostages of the Gaeidhel from them. Cuan Ua Lothchain, chief poet of Erin, and professor¹ of history, was killed in Teabhtha; and the party that killed him became foul in one hour;² and that is a "poet's miracle."³ Domhnall Ua Eghra, King of the Corann, moritur. A.D.
[1022.]

Kal.⁴ Niall Ua Conchobhair, Royal heir of Connacht, and Maelsechlainn Got, King of Midhe, died. Saerbreathach, Abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, the dignity of Erin, quievit. Muiredhach, son of Mughron, of the family of Imlech-fordeoraigh, comarb of Ciaran, quievit. Comaltan, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, occisus est. [1023.]

Kal. A hosting by the son of Brian,⁵ who carried off the hostages of Midhe and Breg, and of the Foreigners, and Lagenians, and Osraighe. A hosting by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, and by the son of Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, into Midhe, and they took hostages, and went on the ice, so that they plundered Inis-Mochta. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, went across the sea on his pilgrimage. Conall Ua Cillin, comarb of Cronan of Tuaim-greine, quievit. The paved way from Gardha-an-bhainbh to Ilaid-Chilaid-na-ttri-cros was constructed by Bresal Conaillech.⁶ Three battles *were gained* by Roen, *i.e.* Raen, *viz.*, a battle over the men of Midhe, and a battle over the men of Breg, and a battle over the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith. [1024.]

Kal. A hosting by the son of Brian into Osraighe; but a division of his people was defeated, and Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, and Domhnall, son of Senchan, son of [1025.]

¹ *The son of Brian; i.e.* Donnchadh, son of Brian Borumha. O'F. has prefixed the date "1026."

⁶ *Ilaid-Chilaid-na-ttri-cros; i.e.* the monument, or mound, of "Cilaid of the three crosses." The Four Mast. (1026), write this name "Ἰλαῖο νὰ ττῖν ἑσπῖν," "the monument (or

heap) of the three crosses." The translator of the Annals of Clonmacnois also, at the year 1026, calls the place "the heap of stones of the Three Crosses." The word "ἑσπῖν" in the text is therefore probably a repetition of "co Ἰλαῖο."

Flaitbertaig, rigdamna Muman, ocup Maolrechlainn .h. Concupair, Rí Cocuprúair, et da mac Cuilin mic Concuphair, Rí ocup Rigdamna .h. Conaill, et dá mac Egeptaig, Rí ocup rigdamna tuairgeirt Eoganaída, ocup Ogan .h. Cuirc, mic Anluain, mic Cenneoig, et alii. Baíall Iosa do bhríod. Maolruanaí .h. Maoldorairí dhéic i nairítre. Ricard Rí Frainc, moritur. Sluaigíod la Sitrucc mac Amhlaid, ocup la Donnchaí, Rí breag im Míde go Lec mblaída ocup go Munai milain, go gcomrangattur ppuí pír Míde, go ttocheair Raon Rí iartair Míde, ocup Dunnchaí Rí breag, ocup Rí .h. mbrúin Cualann et alii.

[Ct. Tuatál .h. Dubanaí, Epreop Cluana Iprao, quieuit. Ant Epreop .h. Suairlis quieuit. Sitrucc mac Amhlaid do dul do Roim, ocup Plánnugan .h. Ceallaig Rí breag. [Sitrucc] mac Amhlaid [do tiactain] o Roim. Brían mac Caíal .h. Concupair, rigdamna Connacht, do marbaí la Maolrechlainn .h. Maolruanaí.

[Ct. Amhlaid mac Sitrucc do gabail do Maígamain .h. Riagan, Rí derceirt breag, go ppargab da ceo déic bó, ocup re .xx. eí bretnaí, et tri .xx. unga dóir, ocup claoídiom Caplura, ocup marc ino ip roonegaid. Morclaid mor i nliur nalanne hí gCapbhe móir du in po loirgea da .xx. dég duine do maírib Capbhe, ocup Rí Dairraige, ocup pí Coirbhe, et airchinnech

¹ *Ua*. .h., for *Ua*, or *O'*, A. B. "Mac," "son," Tighernach and Four Mast. The correct year is 1027.

² *Bacall Iosa*. The *Baculus Jesu*, for an interesting account of which see *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church*, by the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., pp. viii-xxii., and O'Curry's *Lectures*, pp. 600-605.

³ *Richard*. There is no such name in the list of the Kings of France. The personage referred to was pro-

bably Richard III., Duke of Normandy, who died in the year 1028.

⁴ *King of Ui-Briuin-Cualann*. The Four Masters call him Gillausaille, son of Gillacaeinghin.

⁵ *Sitric—returned*. Supplied from Tighernach, A.D. 1028, which is the correct date.

⁶ *A mark for the man who captured him*. ^c M ino ip roonegaid, for

A.D.

[1025.]

Flaithbheartach, Royal heir of Mumhain; and Maelsechlainn Ua¹ Conchobhair, King of Corcumruaidh; and the two sons of Cuilen, son of Conchobhar—the King and Royal heir of Ui-Conaill; and the two sons of Egartach, the King and Royal heir of the Northern Eoghanacht; and Ogan, grandson of Core, son of Anluan, son of Cennedigh, and others, were slain there. The Bachall Iosa² was broken. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeildoraidh died in pilgrimage. Richard,³ King of France, moritur. A hosting by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh, and by Donnchadh, King of Bregh, into Midhe, to Lec-mbladha, and to Muna-Milain, until the men of Midhe encountered them, when Raen, King of the West of Midhe, and Donnchadh, King of Bregh, and the King of Ui-Briuin-Cualann,⁴ and others, were slain.

[1026.]

Kal. Tuathal Ua Dubhanaigh, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird, quievit. The Bishop Ua Suairligh quievit. Sitric, son of Amhlaibh went to Rome, and Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, King of Bregh. [Sitric⁵], son of Amhlaibh [returned⁵] from Rome. Brian, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, Royal heir of Connacht, was killed by Maelsechlainn Ua Maeilruanaidh.

[1027.]

Kal. Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, was captured by Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, King of the South of Bregh, *and detained* until he delivered 1,200 cows, and six score British horses, and three score ounces of gold, and the sword of Carlus, and a mark for the man who captured him.⁶ A great loss of life in Inis-na-lainne, in Cairbre-mór, in which were burned twelve score men of the nobles of Cairbre, and the King of Dartraighe, and the King of Cairbre, and

mapc mro ðir poonepɣab, A. B.

The abbrev. ^cm may stand for mapc, a mark, and also a horse, or for mac, a son. Dr. O'Connor (*Tighernach*, ad an. 1029), translates this clause "filium Anfiri Rot, captivum." But

he has totally misunderstood the meaning of the word poonepɣab, which is simply the verb po-epɣab (he captured), with the infixed pronoun o. See Zeuss's *Gram. Celt.*, vol. i., p. 334.

Ṭroma cliaḃ. Muirceptaḃ .h. Maoiltoipaḃ, Rí Cineóil Conaill, do marbaḃ do Uib Canannain, oc Rait Cañannain.

Íct. Ḇrepaḃ Conaillē, do Conaillib Muirtemne, comarba Ciapáin, quieuit. Flaiteptaḃ .h. Nell do teacht do Roim. Bacall Iora do faruccaḃ um tri caplib, ocur po marbaḃ pé cenn tri la an pep po rapaig. Ror Comain ocur Áilfin ocur Mas nĊe uile do pápúccao. Faruḡaḃ Míde do .h. Maoilreclainn. Ruatoiri .h. Canannain do marbaḃ og Mothorn la Ċoḃ .h. Néll. Riḡe Míde do ḡabáil do .h. Maoilreclainn iar na marbaḃ tap Loc Riḃ. Ċoḃ .h. Maoiltoipaḃ do marbaḃ la Ċpt .h. Ruairc. Taoḡ mac Cathail mic Concupair, Rí Connacht, do marbaḃ o Maoilreclainn .h. Maoilríanaḃ, Rí Cpuinhtainn, ocur o Clann Corcraḃ imecraoi .h. Catluain. Domnall ḡot, pí Míde, do marbaḃ tre meabail ó Concaipr .h. Mailcallann, ó a amur pén. Taoḡ mac Lorcain, Rí .h. Cenriolaiḡ dhéc i naiprige. Maoiltoipr Oall .h. Ċncapaill, pep léiginn [Cille achair], quieuit. ḡorm-lairth ingen Muirchaḃa mic Fínn, maḃair píḡ ḡall .i. Siṫpacc, ocur píḡ Muman .i. Donnchaḃa mic Ḇríain, moipitup. Concupair mac Taoḡ .h. Ceallaiḡ, Rí .h. Maine, do marbaḃ ḡepuib Teabta.

Íct. Flaiteptaḃ .h. Nell do tiachtain ó Roim. Ċpḃ mḆreacáin tapḡain do ḡalloib Ċta cliaḃ, et da ced duine do loṫcaḃ ipin dumlíag, ocur da ced ele do bpeit imbrao. .h. Donnagan, Rí Ċpao tpe do marbaḃ ḃu Ḇríain. Caḃapaḃ comarba Caoimḡin do

¹ *Canannain*. Instead of this name O'Flaherty would write Cathain, or Cane; but "*Canannain*" is the name in the other Annals. The correct year is 1029.

² *Went to Rome*. Do teacht do Roim. Tighernach (1030), has "Do

tocht do Roim," which Dr. O'Conor incorrectly translates "*rediit a Roma*." "*Do ḡul do Roim*," "*Went to Rome*." Four Mast.

³ *Bacall Iosa*; i.e. "*Baculus Jesu*." See note ², p. 266.

⁴ *Canannain*. O'F. corrects this

the Airchinnech of Druim-cliaabh. Muircertach Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinell Conaill, was slain by the Ui Canannain,¹ at Rath-Canannain. A.D.
[1027.]

Kal. Bresal Conaillech, of the Conaille Muirthemne, comarb of Ciaran, quievit. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill went to Rome.² The Bachall Iosa³ was profaned regarding three horses, and the man who profaned it was killed before the end of three days. Ros-Comain and Ailfin, and all Magh-nAei, were spoiled. Wasting of Midhe by Ua Maeilsechlainn. Ruaidhri Ua Canannainn⁴ was slain, at Modhorn, by Aedh Ua Neill. The sovereignty of Midhe was assumed by Ua Maeilsechlainn, after he had been expelled beyond Loch-Ribh. Aedh Ua Maeildoraidh was slain by Art Ua Ruairc. Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, was slain by Maelsechlainn Ua Maeilruanaidh, King of Crimhthann, and by the Clann Cosgraidh, together with Echsaidi Ua Cathluain. Domhnall Got, King of Midhe, was treacherously slain by Cucairid Ua Maeilcallann, his own servant. Tadhg, son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, died in penitence. Maelodar Dall Ua Ancapail, lector [of Cill-achaidh⁵], quievit. Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh, son of Finn, mother of the King of the Foreigners, *i.e.* Sitric, and of the King of Mumhain, *i.e.* Donnchadh, son of Brian, moritur. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, King of Ui Maine, was slain by the men of Teabhtha. [1028.]

Kal.⁶ Flaithbheartach Ua Neill returned from Rome. [1029.]
Ard-Breacain was plundered by the Foreigners of Athcliath, and 200 men were burned in the Stone-church, and 200 more carried off in captivity. Ua Donnagain, King of Aradh-tire was slain by Ua Briain.⁷ Cathasach,

name to Cathain (Cane), in which he is followed by the transcriber of B. But the name in the text is right.

⁵ *Of Cill-achaidh.* Supplied from Four Mast. (1030).

⁶ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1031, which is the correct date.

⁷ *Ua Briain*; *i.e.* O'Brien. The Four Mast. call him Toirrdhealbhaich, or Turlough.

oallað do Domnall mac Dunlainz, et ap gniom nanaitnið ym. Ua Aðga, Rí Teabta, occipyr ept a ppatribur ruyr.

¶ Ct. Domnall mac Maolrúanað .h. Maoltoorað, Rí Cinél Conaill, do marbað do Clainn Fiangura. Maoltuile Eppcop Aipð Macha, quieuit. Romanur Pápa Romae, quieuit. Tene zelain i Saxain sup loirec daoine imða et Caer Abroc.

¶ Ct. Murchað .h. Maolreclainn do marbað tpe meabail do mac Iarnan taoipeð Cuircni. Maoliora, Eppcop Alban, quieuit. Aoð mac Flaitberuið .h. Néll, Rí Ailig, peniteny moritur. Fogartað .h. Aeða, Rí pfer Luirz ocyr .h. pfiacrað Aipð Spacta, do marbað oferaið Manac. Muiretað .h. Manacain, uapal Eppcop, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Maelcolum mac Cinaosa, Rí Alban, opðan iartair Thorpa, obit. Amiað mac Siurioza do marbað do Saxanoib oz uol do Roim. Pir Muman do gabáil taiðe for opem do Teabthachoið i cCluain muc Noir, ubi multi ceciderunt, im mac mbéc .h. Aðga. Dub-danngen .i. mac Donnchað, Rí Connacht, a ruyr occipyr ept .i. de Aib Maine .i. o Siuric .h. p Gilla Paopaz .h. Plánnagáin, Rí Teabta, moritur. Muirethað .h. Flaitbertaíð, Rí .h. mbruiuin [S]eola, per uolum occipyr ept.

¶ Ct. Cnut mac Stain, Rí Saxan, moritur .h. Ruairc .i. Aipð, dapðan Cluana popta Drenainn, ocyr

¹ *Caemhghen*. The Four Mast. say "Finghin;" but the Annals of Loch Cé have "Caemhghen," as in the text.

² *Unprecedented*. anaithnið (anaith-nidh); lit. "unknown."

³ *Kal*. The correct year is 1032, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

⁴ *Romanus*. O'F. has added the marg. note "1032: 6. Id. Nov., Joannes 19 obiit."

⁵ *Lightning*. Tene zelain (Tene-

gelain). O'F. translates this "fulmen," in the marg. The name is at present applied to the light known as "Will o' the wisp."

⁶ *Caer-Abroc*. "Eboracum." Marg. note, O'F.

⁷ *Cuircne*. Cuircem (Cuirem), B. The correct year is 1033, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

⁸ *Kal*. The correct year (1034), has been prefixed by O'F.

comarb of Caemhghen,¹ was blinded by Domhnall, son of Dunlaing; and that was an unprecedented² deed. Ua Aghda, King of Teabhtha, was slain by his brothers. A.D. [1029.]

Kal.³ Domhnall, son of Maelruanaidh Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, was slain by the Clann Fianghusa. Maeltuile, Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. Romanus,⁴ Pope of Rome, quievit. Lightning⁵ in Saxonland, and it burned many men, and Caer-Abroc.⁶ [1080.]

Kal. Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn was treacherously slain by Mac Iarnan, chief of Cuircne.⁷ Maeliosa, Bishop of Alba, quievit. Aedh, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, pœnitens moritur. Fogartach Ua Aedha, King of Feara-Luig and Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was slain by the Feara-Manach. Muiredhach Ua Manachain, a distinguished Bishop, quievit. [1081.]

Kal.⁸ Maelcoluim, son of Cinaedh, King of Alba, the dignity of the West of Europe, obiit. Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, was slain by the Saxons, on his way to Rome. The men of Mumhain captured a house against a party of the men of Teabhtha, at Cluain-muc-Nois, where many fell along with the son of Béc Ua Aghda. Dubh-daingen, *i.e.* son of Donnchadh, King of Connacht, was slain by his own *people*, *i.e.* of the Ui Maine,⁹ viz., by Sitric O'F. . . .¹⁰ Gillapadraig Ua Flannagain, King of Teabhtha, moritur. Muiredhach Ua Flaithbheartaigh, King of Ui-Briuin [S]eola, was slain through treachery. [1032.]

Kal. Cnut,¹¹ son of Stain,¹² King of the Saxons, moritur. Ua Ruaire, *i.e.* Art, plundered Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and [1033.]

⁹ *Of the Ui Maine.* De Cú Maine. This clause is probably transposed in the text. In Tighernach it comes after the name of "Dubh-daingen, son of Donnchadh," who does not appear in any of the authentic lists of the Kings of Connacht.

¹⁰ *Sitric O'F.* . . . The name is also incomplete in the text of Tighernach (1034); but Dr. O'Conor, in his trans-

lation, renders it O'Flanagan, without any apparent authority except that the name O'Flanagan occurs in the entry immediately succeeding.

¹¹ *Cnut.* His death is entered in the Anglo-Saxon Chron. at the year 1036.

¹² *Stain.* O'Flaherty corrects this to "Sweno," and prefixes the date 1035.

mebrain fair ipin lo cetna ría mac mbrúan co
fparzaib ar daoinib.

Íct. Donnchað mac Dunlaing, Rí Laigen, do dallað
la Donnchað mac Gilla Paopaig, sup marb de.
Maolpechlann .h. Maolpuanaib Rí Crimtainn, do
marbað la Aoð .h. Concupair hi ceintair Tairg ocup
brúan. Scoloc .i. Niall .h. Plannagáin, Rí Teabta, a
ruir occirur ept. Plaitbeptað mac Muirceptaig .h.
Nell, Rí Áilig moritur. Oengur .h. Plann, comarba
brénann Cluana perta, quieuit.

Íct. Caéal mac Ruairi, Rí iartair Connacht, do
teacht da áilre do Áro Macha. Scun Colum Cille
et Damliag dargain do Galloib Áta cliað. Muirgiur
Oua Concennain, Rí .h. n'Diarmada, moritur. Plaitber-
tach mac Loingsig, Eppcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

Íct. Cunnend Condepe, Eppcop, obuit. Cat eirip
Dealbna et .h. Maine ipel Ciaráin, in quo multi
occipi punt, acht Dealbna uictorep erant. Cat eirip
Cuana Rí Saxon ocup Ota Rí Prange, dú attorechar
mile um Ota.

Íct. Iaco Rí brétan a ruir occirur ept. Donnchað
Derg mac Áirt .h. Ruairc, Rí airter Connacht, do
marbað la Aoð .h. Concubair. Macnia comarba
buite et Eppcop, quieuit. Donnchað mac Gilla-
paopaic, aró Rí Laigen ocup Oppaig, quieuit.

Íct. Corzpað mac Ángea, comorba Plannain ocup
brénann, quieuit. Maolmuire .h. Uetan, comarba
Colum Cille, quieuit. Donnchað mac Crutain aró Rí
Álban inmatúra aetate a ruir occirur ept.

¹ *Lost a multitude.* So fparzaib áir (go ffargaib ár); lit. "left a slaughter."

² *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 1037.

³ *Cunnenn.* Cunnend, A. B. "Cuindon (Cuinden)," Four Mast. The correct year is 1038.

⁴ *Cuana*; i.e. Conrad II., Emperor of Germany. He is also called "Cuana" under the year 1021=1023, *supra*, where he is recorded as having succeeded "Oenric," or Henry II.

⁵ *Iaco.* Rico (Rico), B.

⁶ *Donnachadh, son of Crítan.* Mac

a victory was gained over him on the same day, by the son of Brian, when he lost a multitude¹ of men. A.D.

Kal. Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, was blinded by Donnchadh Mac Gillapadraig, of which he died. Maelsechlainn Ua Maeilruanaidh, King of Crimhthann, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in revenge for Tadhg and Brian. Scolog, *i.e.* Niall Ua Flannagain, King of Teabhtha, was slain by his own *people*. Flaithbhertach, son of Muircertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, moritur. Oengus Ua Flainn, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain-ferta, quievit. [1033.] [1034.]

Kal.² Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connacht, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Serin of Colum Cille, and Damhliag, were pillaged by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. Muirghius Ua Concennain, King of Ui-Diarmada, moritur. Flaithbhertach, son of Loingsech, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [1035.]

Kal. Cunnenn³ of Condere, Bishop, obiit. A battle between the Dealbhna and Ui Maine, on the festival of Ciaran, in which battle many were slain, but the Dealbhna were victors. A battle between Cuana,⁴ King of the Saxons, and Ota, King of the Franks, in which 1,000 were slain, together with Ota. [1036.]

Kal. Iaco,⁵ King of Britain, was slain by his own *people*. Donnchadh Derg, son of Art Ua Ruairc, King of the East of Connacht, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Macnia, comarb of Buite, and a Bishop, quievit. Donnchadh Mac Gillapadraig, chief King of Laighen and Osraighe, quievit. [1037.]

Kal. Cosgrach, son of Angidh, comarb of Flannan and Brenainn, quievit. Maelmuire Ua Uchtan, comarb of Colum Cille, quievit. Donnchadh, son of Critan,⁶ chief King of Alba, was slain by his own *people* at an unripe⁷ age. [1038.]

Crannan, "son of Crinan," Tighearnach and Ann. Ult., more correctly. The true year is 1040.

⁷ *At an unripe.* Ἰνμάτῳ (immatura), A. B., which O'F. corrects to immatura, in A.

†ct. Glenn Uirnenn dargain do mac Maoil na mbó, ocur an duirteč do bpireč, ocur céo do daoinič do marbač ann, ocur rect céo do breič eirte .i. anDIGAIL PEPNA dargain do mac bPíain.

†ct. Maolbriugoe Eppcop Cille rapa, quieuit. Loingsreč .h. Flaiténáin, do Cuircenič, comarba Ciapáin ocur Cronain, quieuit. Murchač mac Dunluing, Rí Laigen, et Donnchač mac Aođa Rí .h. mĐairpčeo do tuitim la Gilla Paopaig mac Donnchač, la Rič nOrraigē, ocur Macraič .h. Donnchač, Rí Eoganachta, ač tabairt epece allaignič.

†ct. Flaitčbertač, Eppcop Dainlečglairi, moritur. Domnall .h. Pepsaile, Rí Forthuath Laigen, do marbač do mac Tuatail. Tropecač do ramhač Ciapáin i tTulaig Ğarba pop Aođ .h. Conriacra, oirri Tebta, Ğur benuč Bearnan Ciapain pair Ğo loĞ Bacla Ğra ann. An tinač iapum pa impač a oĞuim pair na elepeač, ipin inač Ğin tallač a cenn de Ğia cenn mġr o pġroib Mġde.

†ct. Maolmochta, Eppcop LuĞbač, quieuit. Cluain muc Noir dargain do Conmaicnič, Ğo tapo Dġa ocur Ciapáin oġal poppa inn .i. an tairi anačnič, Ğur marbač ipmor a nĐaoinič ocur a ninniłič.

†ct. Flaitčbertač .h. Canannan, Rí Cinel Conall, moritur. Cluain pġpta Đrenainn do loġač do Uib Maine, et Cuconnacht mac Ğaopa .h. Dunačhaig do

¹ *Glenn-Uirenn. Rectè Glenn-Uissen.* This is properly the year 1041, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

² *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 1042.

³ *Community of Ciaran.* An interlinear Latin gloss has been written over this entry, in A., by a more recent hand than O'Flaherty's; but as the phraseology of the entry presents no difficulty, it has not been considered necessary to copy the gloss.

⁴ *Bearnan Ciarain;* i.e. the "gapped bell of Ciaran." Dr. O'Connor (*Tighern.*, ad an. 1043) incorrectly translates the name "Cithara S. Ciarani." Dr. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1043, note ^b) implies that the "Bearnan Ciarain" was the bell of St. Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois; but it was more probably that alleged to have been given by St. Patrick to St. Ciarain of Saigher, or Seir-Kieran. See note ², p. 222, *supra*. The correct date

Kal. Glenn-Uisnenn¹ was plundered by the son of Mael-na-mbo, and the oratory broken, and 100 persons were slain therein, and 700 taken out of it; *i.e.* in revenge for the plundering of Ferna by the son of Brian. A.D. [1039.]

Kal.² Maelbrighde, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. Loingsech Ua Flaithnain, of the Cuirene, comarb of Ciaran and Cronan, quievit. Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, and Donnchadh, son of Aedh, King of Ui-mBairche, fell by Gillapadraig, son of Donnchadh, King of Osraighe, and by Macraith Ua Donnchadha, King of Eoghanacht, whilst *the latter were* plundering in Laighen. [1040.]

Kal. Flaithbhertach, Bishop of Dun-leth-glaise, moritur. Domhnall Ua Ferghaile, King of the Fortuatha of Laighen, was slain by the son of Tuathal. The community of Ciaran³ fasted at Tulach-Garbha, against Aedh Ua Confiacla, dynast of Teabhtha, and the Bearnan Ciarain⁴ was rung against him there with the end of the Bachal-Isa; and the place, moreover, where he turned his back upon the clergy—in that place his head was cut off, before the end of a month, by the men of Midhe. [1041.]

Kal.⁵ Maelmochta, Bishop of Lughbhadh, quievit. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the Conmaicne; but God and Ciaran inflicted vengeance on them therefor, viz., the unknown plague, so that the greater part of their people and cattle were killed. [1042.]

Kal. Flaithbhertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. Cluain-ferta-Brenainn was burned by the Ui Maine, and Cuconnacht, son of Gadhra⁶ Ua Dun- [1043.]

(1043), has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.

⁵ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the date 1044.

⁶ Cuconnacht, son of Gadhra. This entry is confusedly written in A. and B., which read "acup .h. Dunadh-

an̄ do mapar̄ Cuconnacht mac Ġad̄ra," "and Ua Dunadhaigh killed Cuconnacht, son of Gadhra." The text has been corrected from Tighernach and the Ann. Four Mast. O'F. has supplied the proper year, 1045, in the marg.

marbath. Amalceath mac Flainn, Rí Calpaige, do héc do galor anathnith pe cenn tri tpiath iar ccoinnmeoth eigne i cClúain muc Noir.

Ict. Art .h. Ruairc, Rí Connacht, do marbath do Cinel Conaill, in secundo anno iar naghann Cluana muc Noir. Peargal .h. Ciarda, Rí Corppre, do marbath d'epairi Teabtha. Gormlaith ingen Maolreclainn, quieuit. Máolríanath Got occirur ep.

Ict. Snecta mor irin bliadan dona rruith ramail. Gorta mor do tiachtan i nUlltoib, sup paspat a tpiar condeactur i Luighib; et ar tria milleth catath tainis an gorta rin .i. reall por tha mac brian mic Maolmortha do mac Eochada et do maith Ulaib, iar na mbeith i cumairque rruu, et ar ar [ulc rru] mac Maolnambo do ponpat Ulaib an reall rin. Niall .h. Ruairc do marbath do Aoib .h. Concupair irin Corann. Ceterpnae Eppcop o Tig Collainn do ecc. .h. Baillen Eppcop Ruir cpe, quieuit. Mac Donnchada Guit, rugdomna Tempach, quieuit. Ua Eithin, Rí .h. rriacpach Aithne, quieuit.

Ict. Cele, Eppcop Ardaath, quieuit. Sluaigeth la Donnchath mac mbríain d'ar Míthe, et d'ar bpeatha, go Galluib ir go Laighnib, go rug gialla ó mac Maolnambo, et a rép o Galluib. Peargal .h. Maolmhuaib, Rí rriep gCeall décc. Cennpaolath .h. Cuill, ollam Muman, moritur. Gillaolum .h. Egnis, apó pí Airgiall, quieuit. Maolrabail .h. Eithin, Rí .h. rriacpach Aithne, quieuit. Sluaigeth la mac nEochada et la mac

¹ *Kal.* The correct year is 1046, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

² *Luighne.* *Luighne*, A. B. The Ann. Four Mast. and Tighernach have *Luighne*, for *Laighnib*, "into Laighen (Leinster);" but as the alleged cause of the famine was the treachery committed by them against

two Leinster princes, out of hatred to their relative (Diarmid), son of Maolnambo, then King of Leinster, it is unlikely that the Ultonians would have sought an asylum in that province.

³ *Of Brain.* *Brain*, A. *Brain*, B.

adhaigh, was slain *there*. Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, King of Calraighe, died of an unknown disease, before the end of three days after a forcible refection at Cluain-muc-Nois. A.D.
[1043.]

Kal.¹ Art Ua Ruairc, King of Connacht, was slain by the Cinel Conaill, in the second year after the plundering of Cluain-muc-Nois. Fergal Ua Ciardha, King of Cairbre, was killed by the men of Teabhtha. Gormlaith, daughter of Maelsechlainn, quievit. Maelruanaidh Got occisus est. [1044.]

Kal. Great snow in this year, for which no equal has been found. A great famine came amongst the Ultonians, so that they left their country and went into Luighne.² And it was through the violation of a covenant that the famine occurred, viz., treachery was practised against two sons of Bran,³ son of Maelmordha, by the son of Eochaidh, and by the nobles of Uladh, after they had been *placed* under their protection; and it was through [enmity to⁴] the son of Mael-na-mbo the Ulidians committed that treachery. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in the Corann. Cethernach, Bishop, from Tech-Collainn, died. Ua Baillen, Bishop of Ros-cre, quievit. The son of Donnchadh Got, Royal heir of Temhair, quievit. Ua Eidhin, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, quievit. [1045.]

Kal. Cele, Bishop of Ard-achadh, quievit. A hosting by Donnchadh, son of Brian, across Midhe, and across Breagh, to the Foreigners⁵ and the Lagenians, so that he carried off hostages from the son of Mael-na-mbo, and *obtained* his demands from the Foreigners. Fergal Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, died. Cennfaeladh Ua Cuill, chief poet of Mumhain, moritur. Gillacoluim Ua Eghnigh, chief King of Airghiall, quievit. Maelfabhaill Ua Eidhin, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, quievit. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh, and by the son of Mael- [1046.]

¹ *Enmity to*. "Ulc rru." Supplied from Ann. Four Mast.

Dublin. The date "1048" has been noted in the marg. by O'F.

⁵ *Foreigners*; i.e. the Foreigners of

Maoilnambó im Míðe, sup loirgri cealla rper Míðe acht beg. Hic ert annur pinir .u. millium pecunium Ebreicam uepitatem.

Íct. Amalgað comarba Paðpaiz, quieuit. Anepur mac Domnaill, Rí Corca ðairginn, do marbað do mac Áiríð mac Domnaill. Sluaigéð la mac ðríam go Mað narpb, go puce géll Laižen ocup Oppaiže. Rorr Comain uile do lopecað eitip ðamliag ocup pegler, ðreparib ðreipne.

Íct. Cluain muc Noir ðarðain pa tpi a naon paðe .i. peacht ó Síol Anmchaðð, ocup pa ðó ó Calpaighib, sup na Sinnchaðð. Donnchað mac Gillaðoláin, Rí .h. rpaizge, do marbað ðu Concubair, do Ríð .h. rpaizge. Cluain muc Noir et inir Clothpann ðarðain do Conmaenib. Natiuitar Muircheptariz .h. ðriam, pað hEppenn.

Íct. .h. Concuphair, Rí .h. rpaizge, occipur ert a rpir. Amalgað mac Catail mic Ruairi, Rí iapthair Connacht do ðallað la hAðð .h. Concupair, la pað aipir Connacht, sup ðarpiðe iaprin apur a narpap Connacht. Maðm Slebe Pormail pop Conmaenib pa nAðð .h. Concupair, ðú atparchair ap Conmaene. Domnaill ðán .h. ðriam occipur ert ó .h. Concubair, ó pað Connacht. ðile Maðe aapir do tpaðpað la Aðð .h. Concupair.

Íct. Cpeað la mac Maoilnambo i Pine Gall, sup loirg an tpi o Aðð cliað go Albene, aæt noco tappað bu

¹ *Hebrew verity.* The Christian Era coincides with A.M. 3952, according to the Hebrew Chronology, as understood by the Irish Annalists. (See *Ogygia*, Prologue, pp. 6-8.) The year A.M. 5000 agrees, therefore, with A.D. 1048, and the reckoning of this Chronicle is two years antedated at this period.

² *Damhliag; i.e.* "the Stone-church."

³ *Regles.* This name is supposed

to mean an "abbey church." See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 276. The correct year is 1049, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

⁴ *Quarter; i.e.* of a year. O'F. has prefixed the date 1050.

⁵ *Sinnacha.* Lit. "the Foxes;" the family of O'Caharneys, or O'Kearnys, of Tefia, in Westmeath.

⁶ *Ruaidhri.* Ruairi, A. 1 ruairi,

na-mbo, into Midhe, and they burned the churches of Feara-Midhe, except a few. This is the last year of 5,000 according to the Hebrew verity.¹ A.D.
[1046.]

Kal. Amhalghaidh, comarb of Patrick, quievit. [1047.]
Aneslis, son of Domhnall, King of Corca-Bhaisginn, was killed by the son of Aisith, son of Domhnall. A hosting by the son of Brian, to Magh-nAirbh, and he carried off the hostages of Laighen and Osraighe. Ross-Comain was entirely burned, both Damhliag² and Regles,³ by the men of Breifne.

Kal. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered thrice in one quarter,⁴ viz., once by the Sil-Anmchadha, and twice by the Calraighe, conjointly with the Sinnacha.⁵ Donnchadh, son of Gillafaelain, King of Ui-Failghe, was slain by Ua Conchobhair, King of Ui-Failghe. Cluain-muc-Nois and Inis-Clothrann were plundered by the Conmaicne. Birth of Muirchertach Ua Briain, King of Erinn. [1048.]

Kal. Ua Conchobhair, King of Ui-Failghe, was slain by his own *people*. Amhalghaidh, son of Cathal, son of Ruaidhri,⁶ King of the West of Connacht, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of the East of Connacht, and he (*Aedh*) afterwards fixed his residence in the West of Connacht. The victory of Sliabh-Formail *was gained* over the Conmaicne, by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, where a multitude⁷ of the Conmaicne fell. Domhnall Bán Ua Briain was slain by Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht. The tree of Magh-Adhair⁸ was thrown down by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. [1049.]

Kal. A preying expedition by the son of Mael-na-mbo into Fine-Gall, and he burned the country from Ath-cliath to Albene, but he did not seize cows until they [1050.]

B. The correct year (1051) has been added in the marg. by O'F.

⁷ *A multitude.* O'F, lit. "a slaughter," A. B.

⁸ *Tree of Magh-Adhair.* This cele-

brated tree is referred to under the year 980, *supra*, where it is said to have been cut down by King Mael-sechlainn, or Malachy II. See note ², p. 228.

condeirnat pcanoreca mora imon dun, du ittopehair
ile, condeachair Rí Gall .i. Ecmareac mac Ragnaill,
tar muir, ocu po gar mac Mailnambo riže Gall dar
a ére. Creac la Aoð .h. Concupair i Conmaicne, sup
inuir go mór. Ectigern .h. Egnan, do Sozon .h.
Maine, comarba Ciarran Cluana muc Noir ocu
Comáin, dhéc a nailir i gClúain Iprair. Ar Call-
raige im a riž, um mac Airpechtaiž, la Conmaicniž,
per uirtutem Ciarran. Dubearra, ingen Driann,
moritur.

Íct. Niall .h. Ecnig, Rí Permanac, et abračair,
do marbað d'Peraib Luirc. Sluaigeð la mac mDriann,
ocu la .h. Maolprehlainn, i Pine Gall, go tuigrat
airpe ó mac Maolnambo. Cočlan, Rí Dealbna
Deira, a puir per dolum occipur ep.

Íct. Cloicteč teneð d'raicrin i Rorr Deala dia
Domnaž pele Siurzi pua pe cuiz núair. Eoin d'upa
dairmūtē inn ocu ar, ocu aoin en mór ina meðon;
ocu tegoir po a cluimrōe na hén bega an tan tegoir
irin cloicteč. Tancuttur amac sup togbattur an coin
baoi por lár an baile inairde irin aier, et tarlaigrut
é puir condearbailt po cetoir, et tuarparattur tri
bruit d'leno inairde, ocu ra legriot ríur doiruir.
An caill iarium porran derettur na heóin da ročair
roičib, ocu an dairde porran deriottur na heoin, po
baoi por crioč cona ppemaib hi talmain. Loch Suirde

¹ *Fortress*. A. and B. incorrectly read "pcanoreca monimou" for "pcanoreca mora imon dun," as in Tighernach and the Four Mast. The liberty has been taken of correcting the text, in accordance with these authorities. The correct date, 1052, has been prefixed by O'F.

² *Into*. 1, A. Omitted in B.

³ *Kal*. The correct year is 1053, as O'F. has noted in the marg., in A.

⁴ *Kal*. O'F. has prefixed the date 1054. See next note.

⁵ *Sunday of the festival of George*. In a note to the entry of this event in the Ann. Four Mast. (1054), Dr. O'Donovan observes:—"In the year 1054 the feast of St. George was on Saturday; the annalist must, therefore, mean the year 1055, unless by 'the Sunday of the festival' he meant 'the Sunday next after the festival,' which looks very probable, as the



fought great skirmishes around the fortress,¹ in which many persons were slain; and the King of the Foreigners, viz., Echmarcach, son of Ragnall, went across the sea, and the son of Mael-na-mbo assumed the sovereignty of the Foreigners after him. A preying expedition by Aedh Ua Conchobhair into² Conmaicne, which he ravaged very much. Echtighern Ua Eghrain, of the Soghan of Ui Maine, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, and of Coman, died in pilgrimage at Cluain-Iraird. A slaughter of the Calraighe, together with their King, Mac-Airech-taigh, by the Conmaicne, through the power of Ciaran. Dubheassa, daughter of Brian, moritur.

A.D.
[1050.]

Kal.³ Niall Ua Eghnigh, King of Feara-Manach, and his brother, were slain by the Feara-Luirg. A hosting by the son of Brian, and by Ua Maeilsechlainn, into Fine-Gall, so that they took hostages from the son of Mael-na-mbo. Cochlan, King of Dealbhna-Bethra, was slain, through treachery, by his own *people*.

[1051.]

Kal.⁴ A tower of fire was seen at Ross-Deala, on the Sunday of the festival of George,⁵ during the space of five hours; black birds innumerable *going* into and out of it; and one large bird in the middle of it; and the little birds used to go under its wings when they went into the tower. They came out and lifted up, into the air, the greyhound which was in the middle of the town, and let it fall down again, so that it died immediately; and they lifted up three garments,⁶ and let them down again. The wood, moreover, on which the birds perched fell under them, and the oak whereon the birds alighted was shaking, together with its roots in the ground. Loch Suidhe-

[1052.]

chronology of the Four Masters is at this period perfectly correct." An interlinear Latin gloss, agreeing with the above translation, has been added by some hand more recent than O'Flaherty's. The event forms one of

the "Mirabilia Hiberniæ," for a list of which see Todd's *Irish Nemius*, p. 193.

⁶ *Garments*. ὀρνυτοῖσιν; which the glossarist explains by "velamina," in A.



Óorpan 1 Sleb Súape a sloð a nðepeð arðce pele
Míel conðeachað írin feabail. Cact ingen Ragnail,
rúgan Epenn, morutur. Cpeað la Aðð .h. Concubair,
la rúg Connacht, go Copeubaircinn, et go Daptrapacce,
sur gab gabála mopa, ocur sur marbairð don eip rin
lair Aðð mac Cenðe[rið m]uirpe, ocur opðan Dáil
cCairr. .h. Gernip, Eppcop Cille Dálua, quieuit.

Íct. Cpeð la Aðð .h. Concubair, rúg Connacht, dap
iartar Míðe, go rúg gabála imða, ocur brait mor
app. Maolcolum mac Gille Aððriar, Eppcop Clban, et
opðan Gaoiðel, quieuit. Gíllapaprag, Rí Oppaiðe,
morutur.

Íct. Flann pep leiginn Manrippe, ocur tiug raóí
na nGaoiðeal etip leigenn ocur rencur, quieuit. Oðop
mac Flann, Rí Calpaiðe, iugulatur ept.

Íct. Duncað .h. Donncharð, Rí Cairril, morutur.
Mor cpeð Luigne la Aðð .h. Concubair. Musron .h.
Mutain, comarba Dairpe, et uapal Eppcop, ocur pep
leiginn, do marbairð da muinter péin iap tpaigecht ón
iarpempe.

Íct. Lulac Rí Clban do marbairð do Maolcolum
mac Donncharð, pep dolum. Cpeað la Aðð .h. Con-
cuphair et lap na Sinncharð sur aipripð Lotpa. Cat
Slebe Cpot la Diarpairð mac Maolnambó, et la
Tairðealbac .h. mðriain, pop Donncharð .h. mðriain,

¹ *Odhrain*. *Óain*, for *Óorpan*,
A. B. The glossarist interprets it
"ex dorso," as if it had represented
"o ðpaim."

² *Dartraighe*. *Daptrapacce*, A.
B. *Trapapage* (Tradraighe), Four
Mast. *Treliðe* (Trelighe), Tigher-
nach (Dublin copy). The name in
the Four Mast, is the correct one, as
Dartraighe (now Dartry), is in the
co. Monaghan, whereas Tradraighe
is at present represented by the Rural

Deanery of Tradry, in the diocese
of Killaloe, and co. of Clare, adjoining
the barony of Clonderlaw, anciently
called Corea-Bhaiscinn.

³ *Steward*. *uirpe*, A. B. The word
is incomplete, a letter, or letters, being
omitted at the beginning. The *Ann.*
Ult., and *Annals of Loch-Cé*, have
"muirpe," which signifies "lord," or
"steward."

⁴ *Kal*. The correct date, 1055, has
been prefixed by O'F.

Odhrain¹ in Sliabh-Guaire stole off in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Feabhail. Cacht, daughter of Raghnaill, Queen of Erin, moritur. A predatory expedition by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, to Corca-Bhaiscinn, and to Dartraighe,² and he obtained great spoils, and Aedh, son of Cenne[digh], the steward³ and glory of Dal-Cais, was slain by him on that expedition. Ua Gerithir, Bishop of Cill-Dalua, quievit. A.D.
[1052.]

Kal.⁴ A preying expedition by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, across the West of Midhe, and he carried numerous spoils, and many captives, therefrom. Maelduin, son of Gilla-Andrias, Bishop of Alba, and the glory of the Gaoidhel, quievit. Gillapadraig, King of Osraighe, moritur. [1053.]

Kal.⁵ Flann, Lector of Mainistir, and the last⁶ sage of the Gaoidhel, both in reading and history, quievit. Odhor, son of Flann, King of Calraighe, jugulatus est. [1054.]

Kal. Donnchadh Ua Donnchadha, King of Caisel, moritur. A great preying of Luighne, by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Mughron Ua Mutain, comarb of Bairre, and an eminent Bishop, and lector, was slain by his own people, after returning from nocturns.⁷ [1055.]

Kal.⁸ Lulach, King of Alba, was slain by Maelcoluim, son of Donnchadh, through treachery. A preying expedition by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, and by the Sinnacha,⁹ and they pillaged Lothra. The battle of Sliabh Crot *was gained* by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, and by Toir-dhealbhach Ua Briain, over Donnchadh Ua Briain, in [1056.]

¹ Kal. O'F. has supplied 1056 as the correct date.

² The last. τωϛ, A. τωϛ, B.

³ From nocturns. ὁν ιαρμειργε (ὁν ιαρμειργε). This expression is glossed "noctu surgens," in A., by

some hand more recent than O'Flaherty's. The correct year is 1057.

⁴ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the date 1058.

⁵ The Sinnacha; i.e. "the Foxes." See note ⁵, p. 278, *supra*.

τού ιππορχαιρ Λιγδα, comarba Ailbe, ocur Righbarthan mac Concoirne, rí Ele. Mac betað mac Finnlaeð airpí Ailban, do marbað do Maoileolum mac Donnchaða. Galbrat .h. Cerpail, rídamna Tempach, do marbað la Concoðar .h. Maoilreclainn, tre meabail. Claiðeð Carplopa ocur mor arcena do bpeit do mac Maoilnambo na inatpín, ap poboi i ccomairce ppur.

Íct. Niall .h. Maoiltoiparð, Rí Cinel Conaill, mor-tuip ep t naitre. Caðal mac Tigeppán, Rí airpí Connacht, do marbað do Aðoð .h. Ruairc. Conn na mboc [Eppcop] Cluana muc Noip, quieuit. Mac ðpíain do dul i tpeð Aðoð .h. Concupair, Rí Connacht, go ttuð a píap ðo.

Íct. Claoðloð Aðbað i nApo Maða .i. Cumupcað .h. Eopadain i nínat Duibdaleðe. Meap mor po Eipinn in hoc anno. Mac ðpíain do dul i tpeð mic Maoilnambo, go ttuð peoða et maoine iomða app. Cpeach la hEli et la .h. pfoðarða o Cluain muc Noip, ocur pa marbað diaf ocon ðill .i. o Cpoip na Scpeppa. Do puachtattur na ba tre pept Cíapain tpað eipe ap na marað.

Íct. Eñair. Teomanna mora i Uaiðnið .i. an ðolgað ocur an Treasait, sup láð ap ðaoimíð peenón laigen. Saipit .h. Catupairð, Rí ðpeð, moritup.

¹ *Lighda*. Tighernach (1058) calls him Ua Lighda, i.e. O'Lighda. The Four Mast. and the Ann. Ult. have "Cairbre Ua Lighda;" and the two latter authorities add that he was Airchinnech, or "Herenach," of Imlech-Ibhair, now Emly, in the co. Tipperary.

² *Mac-Bethadh*. "Macbeth; Rex Albanie." Marg. note, O'F.

³ *Security*. i ccomap, for i ccomairce, A. B.

⁴ [*Bishop*]. In the Four Mast. (1059), Conn-na-mbocht, or "Conn

of the poor," is called "opðan ocur apneachup Cluana muc Noip," "the glory and dignity of Cluain-muc-Nois," or Clonmacnois. He is described as "Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois," at the year 948, *supra*. The correct date, 1059, has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.

⁵ *Went into the house*. An idiomatic way of saying "he submitted."

⁶ *Out of it*. The meaning of this entry is, that the son of Brian made his submission to the son of Mael-na-mbo, and received many valuables by way of gratuity. See last note.

which were slain Lighda,¹ comarb of Ailbhe, and Righbhardan, son of Cucoirne, King of Ele. Mac-Bethadh,² son of Finnlach, chief King of Alba, was slain by Mael-coluim, son of Donnchadh. Galbrat Ua Cerbhaill, Royal heir of Temhair, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeilsechlainn, through treachery. The sword of Carlus, and great *considerations* besides, were taken therefor by the son of Mael-na-mbo, for he was security³ for him.

A.D.

[1056.]

Kal. Niall Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, died in pilgrimage. Cathal, son Tighernan, King of the East of Connacht, was killed by Aedh Ua Ruairc. Conn-na-mbocht, [Bishop⁴] of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. The son of Brian went into the house⁵ of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, and gave him his submission.

[1057.]

Kal. A change of Abbots at Ard-Macha, viz., Cumus-gach Ua Eradain in the place of Dubhdalethe. Great fruit throughout Erinn in this year. The son of Brian went into the house of the son of Mael-na-mbó, and brought many jewels and valuables out of it.⁶ A prey *was taken* by the Eli, and by the Ui-Fogharta, from Cluain-muc-Nois, *i.e.* from Cros-na-screaptra, and they killed two persons at the church. The cows came back, through the miracle of Ciaran, at the time of getting up on the morrow.

[1058.]

Kal. of January.⁷ Great diseases in Laighen, viz., the Bolgach⁸ and the Treaghait,⁹ which caused a great destruction of people throughout Laighen. Gairbhith Ua Cathusaigh, King of Bregh, moritur. A hosting by Aedh

[1059.]

O'F. has prefixed the date 1060 to the entries under this year.

⁷ January. Ḑñ., for Ḑnap, A. B. The orig. compiler appears to have intended adding the criteria for the year, which is 1059, reckoning the number of "Kal;" but the correct year is 1061, as O'F. has noted in the marg., in A.

⁸ *The Bolgach.* Omitted in B. "Bolgach" is the name at present applied to "small-pox" by the Irish-speaking population.

⁹ *Treaghait; i.e.* "the colic." Referring to "Bolgach" and "Treaghait," O'F. observes in a marg. note, "hæc apud Dungal. [Annal.] ad an. 1063; 1061 Tighernach."

Sluaigeð la Aod .h. Concupair, la Rið Connacht, irin Mumain, gur loirec Cill Dálúa, et gur rgaóil catraiz Cinncepað, et gonóuað na da bpaðan robaðtar i ttiprao Cinncepað, et gur mupað aige in ttipra iaprin. Ruairu .h. Flaiðbearpaið do marbað uia Concubair.

¶ *kt.* mac Eochaða, Rí Ulað, moptuip ep. Taro mac [Aedá] .h. Concupair, do marbað do mac Aodha mie Ruairi tpe fell.

¶ *kt.* hic ep annuip portemur cicli magni. Dubdaleite, comarba paopaie, quieuit. Donnchað mac ðriain ðaèpiðað, ocur a tol do Roim da ailepi, condearbaile i naipmige .i. i Maniptep ztepain.

¶ *kt.* Opðain Cluana muc Noip do Conmaicmib et do uio Maime. Clúain fepa ðapðain ðaib ap na mapað .i. do Aod .h. Ruairc, Rí ðpepne, et mac Taroð .h. Ceallaið, et a mac. Tucc Aod .h. Concupair maioim poþpa ap na mapað tpa pað Ciapáin, go fpaþpaat a muinþep ocur a longa. Ðiapmao mac Taroð .h. Ceallaið, ocur a mac, do marbað la .h. Concuphaip pia cenn mbliatna .h. Ruairc ðhec tpi pað Ciapáin. .h. Matgamna, Rí Ulað, pep uolum occipup ep.

¶ *kt.* Reola ingantac do aþpuceað irin bliatna pi, ocur po be a méo, ocur a poillpi condebrattar na ðaioine pað epa hí. Gillaþpaioe .h. Ruairc, Rí ðpepne, moptuip. Tuplað ðeð nuinge .xxi. dóp do

¹ *Kal.* O'Flaherty has added the date 1063, thus indicating that a year has been omitted between this entry and the last, to which he prefixed the year 1061.

² [*Of Aedá.*] Supplied from the Four Mast, which have the killing of Aedh at the year 1062, as O'F. has observed in a note at the end of the entry in A.

³ *The great Cycle.* O'F. has added a marg. note, now partly mutilated,

pointing out that the year 1063 is here indicated:—" [Ci]cli Dece[nnove]nalis est, sed non cujus est litera Dominic. Verum hic Mag Paschalis Dionissii Exigui 532 annos complexus; quot ab Anno Christi 532, quo tus est, ad hunc 1064 annum elapsi sunt, cujus annus ultimus 1063, ut *supra* apud [Tigernachum]." He has, however, prefixed the date 1064. See note ¹.

Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, into Mumhain, and he burned Cill-Dalua, and demolished the fortress of Cenn-coradh, and ate the two salmon that were in the well of Cenn-coradh, and the well was afterwards closed up by him. Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbheartaigh was slain by Ua Conchobhair. A.D.
[1059.]

Kal.¹ The son of Eochaidh, King of Uladh, mortuus est. Tadhg, son [of Aedh]² Ua Conchobhair, was killed by the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, through treachery. [1060.]

Kal. This is the last year of the great Cycle.³ Dubh-dalethe, comarb of Patrick, quievit. Donnchadh, son of Brian, was dethroned, and he went to Rome on his pilgrimage, and died in penitence, viz., in the monastery of Stephen. [1061.]

Kal.⁴ Plundering of Cluain-muc-Nois, by the Conmaicne, and by the Ui Maine. Cluain-ferta was plundered by them on the morrow, i.e. by Aedh Ua Ruairc, King of Breifne, and by the son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, and his son. Aedh Ua Conchobhair defeated them next day, through the grace of Ciaran, so that they lost their people, and their vessels. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, and his son, were slain by Ua Conchobhair before the end of a year. Ua Ruairc died through the power of Ciaran. Ua Mathghamhna, King of Uladh, was slain through treachery. [1062.]

Kal. A wonderful star appeared⁵ in this year, and its magnitude and brightness were such that the people said it was a moon. Gillabraide Ua Ruairc, King of Breifne, moritur. The value⁶ of 30 ounces of gold was given by [1063.]

¹ Kal. O'F. has added the date "1065" in the margin.

² Appeared. Ὁ ἀπὸ αἰσῶτος, A. B., for "ὁ ἀπὸ αἰσῶτος," or "ὁ ἀπὸ αἰσῶτος," as in the Four Mast. The more recent hand already referred to (see note ³, p. 274), has added a Latin

gloss over the entry, in which the word ἀπὸ αἰσῶτος is incorrectly interpreted "luxit." O'F. has prefixed the date 1066.

⁶ The value. ἔλατ, A. ἔλατ B. ἔλατ, "value," Tighern.

ταβαιρτ ό Ταιρθεαλβαδ .h. όρiαιν, οcυρ ό mac Μαοιλ-
nambό ϑλλοδ .h. Concupair, αρ congnum ppu, οcυρ
an coimméo cεθνα όό ό Μupchaδ .h. όρiαιν, αρ
congnum ppr.

Ιct. Μuirceptaδ .h. Capthaig, ppu ughar οcυρ
ppu ollan Connacht ϑο βαοhaδ 1 Loδ Calgaig.
Celecair Episcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Ταδ
.h. Μuirigea, Rí Teabta, ϑο μαρbaδ ό Μuinter
Tlamain. Sluaiged la Diarmada mac Μαοιλnambo
co nGalloib et Laignib, et la Ταιρθεαλβαδ .h. mδpian
go ppepoib Mumhan uile, go hλλοδ .h. Concupair, sup
μαρbprde .h. Concupair, Rí Ciarpaiige luacra. Tan-
cuttar ppr δpeffe, um λεδ mac Αιρτ .h. Ruairc,
uinnaδ Connacht beór. Tpi .xx. cεd a lin. Ppctur
caδ amnur peocair etir Connachtaib οcυρ ppr δpeffe,
go πορχair ann Αοth .h. Concupair, caimileδ
iarpair domain, Cuculain na nGaoidel, tuile opoain
οcυρ aipechair na hEpenn, tuine αρ mó ϑο beipeδ ϑο
biuδ, et ϑεδοδ, ϑόρ οcυρ ϑο buaip αρ a anmain a
nEipinn.

Ιct. Μupchaδ .h. όρiαιν Riğdamna Epenn, Sgiad
geair, ϑο μαρbaδ ppepoib Teabta. Domnall .h.
Μaoilrechlainn, Rí Cinél Eoghain, a ppatre puo
occipur ep.

Ιct. Enair. Sluaiged la Μupchaδ mac Diarmada
im Míde, sup loirce Spanar οcυρ Pabap, et Αρo
δpeacain. Ro μαρb ϑno Pecin eipiom inn, gnuir ϑο
gnur, οcυρ αρ Gáll et Laignen. Mac Gaora mic Duna-
taig, Rí Sil Anmchaδa, [ϑο μαρbaδ uila Μαουδain].

¹ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the year 1067, which he considers to be the correct date.

² Battle. The orig. hand has added the note cat Turlaig Adhnaig, "battle of Turlach-Adhnaigh," in the marg. Dr. O'Donovan conjectures that "Turlach-Adhnaigh" may have

been the name of the place now called Turlach-Airt, in the territory of Aidhne, in the co. Galway. See Four Mast., ad an. 1067, note 7.

³ "Sgiath gearr;" i.e. "the short shield," a sobriquet of Murchadh. The year 1068 has been prefixed to this entry by O'Flaherty.

Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and by the son of Mael-na-mbo, to, Aedh Ua Conchobhair, for assisting them; and the same amount *was given* to him by Murchadh Ua Briain, for assisting him. A.D.
[1063.]

Kal.¹ Muircertach Ua Carthaigh, chief author and chief poet of Connacht, was drowned in Loch Calgaigh. Celechair, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Tadhg Ua Muirigen, King of Teabhtha was slain by Muintir-Tlamain. A hosting by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, with Foreigners and Lagenians, and by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, with all the men of Mumhain, to Aedh Ua Conchobhair, and he (*Aedh*) killed Ua Conchobhair, King of Ciarraighe-Luachra. The men of Breifne, with Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, went still to plunder Connacht. Their number was 6,000. A sharp, valorous battle² was fought between the Connachtmén and the men of Breifne, in which was slain Aedh Ua Conchobhair, the champion of the west of the world, the Cuchulain of the Gaeidhel, the flood of dignity and nobility of Erinn, and the man who was wont to give the most of food and clothing, of gold and cows, for his soul, in Erinn. [1064.]

Kal. Murchadh Ua Briain, Royal heir of Erinn, *called* "Sgiath gearr,"³ was killed by the men of Teabhtha. Domhnall Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of Cinel Eoghain, was slain by his brother. [1065.]

Kal. of January.⁴ A hosting by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, into Midhe, so that he burned Granard, and Fobhar, and Ard-Breacain. Fechin slew him therefor, however, face to face; and a slaughter of Foreigners and Lagenians *took place*. The son of Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, King of Sil-Anmchadha, [was killed by Ua Madudhain.⁵] [1066.]

⁴ *Kal. of January.* The annalist seems to have intended adding the ordinary criteria for the year, i.e. the day of the week on which the 1st of January occurred; but omitted to do so. The same omission frequently

occurs from this year, which is correctly 1069, to the end.

⁵ *Madudhain.* The words in brackets have been added from the Ann. Four Mast., the entry being left incomplete in A. and B.

†Ct. Ailill .h. Aipechtaiḡ, do Copea Raíde do, comarba Ciapain, quieuit. Murchad Liaṡanaḡ, ríḡ-
damna Connacht, do marbad do Conmaicniḡ tpe
meabail. Donnḡal mac ḡormain, tanairi Abbad
Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

†Ct. Enair. Ruairi .h. Canannain, Rí Cinél Conaill,
do marbad. .h. Maolrúanair, Rí Ulaḡ, occipit ert.

†Ct. Diarmad mac Maolnambo, Rí ḡall, ocup
laiḡen, et leite Moḡa, do marbad la Concupar .h.
Maolpeclainn i ḡaṡ Oḡba, ocup ar uime. .h. Flaitri,
Rí Ulaḡ, ocup mac Aipṡa, Rí ḡabla, do lopecad a tpiḡ
timeḡ la papiarḡ Míde.

†Ct. Enair. Concupar .h. Maolpeclainn, Rí Tempaḡ,
do marbad do mac a deirbraṡar .i. do Murchad mac
Flainn, tria meabail. A ḡenn do bpeṡ a haṡnacal ó
Cluain muc Noir co Cenn copad la Tairdealbair .h.
ḡriain, aine carḡa; oía domnaiḡ po ceoḡir tugad
rum anḡer con oíḡ pailḡiḡ óir malle ppiir.

†Ct. Enair. Duanan Epreop Aṡa cliaṡ quieuit.
Donnchaḡ .h. Ceallaiḡ, Rí .h. Maine, occipit ert a
ppatpe ruo, pep dolum.

†Ct. Enair. .h. Canannain, Rí Cinél Conaill, mori-
tur. Muircepraḡ .h. ḡriain do puoḡhaḡ a nOṡ cliaṡ.
ḡotraiḡ, Rí ḡall, moritur.

†Ct. Enair. Murchad mac Concupar .h. Maolpec-
lainn do marbad do Clmlairḡ mac Maoláin i ḡcloicteḡ

¹ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 1070.

² *January.* See note ⁴, p. 289. The date 1071 has been prefixed by O'F.

³ *Kal. of January.* See note ⁴, p. 289. This is the year 1073, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

⁴ *Kal. of January.* The annalist seems to have intended adding the criteria for the year; i.e. the day of the week on which the 1st of January

occurred, this being the method of indicating the date generally followed by the earlier chroniclers. The omission of the ferial number has been repeated at many entries *infra*. See note ⁴, p. 289. O'Flaherty has added the correct year, 1074, in the margin.

⁵ *Muircertach.* The son of Toir-dhealbhaich, or Turlough, at this time King of Ireland. The date 1075 has been prefixed by O'F.

Kal.¹ Ailill Ua Airechtaigh, who was of the Corca-Raidhe, comarb of Ciaran, quievit. Murchadh Liathanach, Royal heir of Connacht was slain by the Conmaicne, through treachery. Donngal, son of Gorman, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. A.D. [1067.]

Kal. of January.² Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, was killed. Ua Maeilruanaidh, King of Uladh, occisus est. [1068.]

Kal. Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, King of the Foreigners, and of Laighen, and of Leth-Mogha, was killed by Conchobhar Ua Maeilsechlainn, in the battle of Odhbha, and a carnage about him. Ua Flaithri, King of Uladh, and Mac Aisitha, King of Gabhla, were burned in a house on fire, by the men of Midhe. [1069.]

Kal. of January.³ Conchobhar Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of Temhair, was slain by his brother's son, i.e. by Murchadh, son of Flann, through treachery. His head was taken from its sepulchre at Cluain-muc-Nois, to Cenn-coradh, by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, on Good Friday. On Sunday, immediately after, it was brought from the south, and two rings of gold along with it. [1070.]

Kal. of January.⁴ Dunan, Bishop of Ath-cliath, quievit. Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh, King of Ui Maine, was treacherously slain by his brother. [1071.]

Kal. of January. Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. Muircertach⁵ Ua Briain was made King at Ath-cliath. Gothfraigh, King of the Foreigners, moritur. [1072.]

Kal. of January. Murchadh, son of Conchobhar⁶ Ua Maeilsechlainn, was killed by Amhlaibh, son of Maelan, i.e. the King of Gaileng, in the Cloitech⁷ of Cenannus; [1073.]

¹ *Son of Conchobhar.* Over the name Conchobhar the orig. hand has written "t mac Flannn," or "son of Flann," as in all the other chronicles, except that of Tighernach, which has Ua Flannn, i.e. "grand-

son of Flann." The reading, "son of Flann," is probably correct. See note ², p. 292.

⁷ *The Cloitech;* i.e. the belfry, steeple, or round tower. O'F. has prefixed the date 1076.

Cenannra .i. do ruġ Ħaileng, et a tuitim pén la Maolreclainn mac Concupair. Teppe bíd ipin bliadain m.

[Ct. Enair. Cluain muc Noir do lorceað uile, cenmotā an tempol. Murchað mac Concupair, mic Maolreclainn, do marbað ōperaiþ Teabta.

[Ct. Enair. Leġlopap .h. Laidgnén, Rí Āirġiall, et Concupair .h. Āriain, Rí Cinel Eogain, et Domnall mac Tigepráin, Rí Conmaicne, omner occiri runt. Coibdenaċ ancara imliġ 1ġair, quieuit.

[Ct. Maolciapáin mac Cuinn na mbocht, quieuit. Ceallach .h. Ruanaċa, ollam Ēipenn, moputur. Āoċ .h. FlaiċĒeaptauġ, Rí iaptauir Connacht, do marbað la Ruairi .h. Concupoir. MuirĒeadaċ mac Muġroin, per leginn Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Sluaġeċ la TairĒealbach .h. mĀriain ōo hĀċċ cliaċ, et ōo peroiċ mġe, ōo ttanġ Maolreclainn mac Concupair na ċeċ la comarba pārpac et la Ēacaill 108Ā.

[Ct. Enair. Mac Āmalġara mic Flainn, taoipeċ no Rí Callraiġe, do marbaċ do Maolreclainn mac Concupair. Āru tarġain do Ģalloiþ.

[Ct. Enair. Domnall mac Tairċc .h. Concupair, ruġdamna Connacht, do marbaċ do Cathal mac Āoċa .h. Concupair, tpe ġell. Cathal .h. Concupair do tuitim la Ruairi .h. Concupair, ōo rocharċe moir

¹ *The Tempol.* There were several churches at Cluain-muc-Nois called "Tempol" (*templum*); and it is uncertain which of them is here referred to. The Four Mast. (1077, which is the correct year) have "ġenmotāro a tteampanġ," "except their churches."

² *Son.* The Annals generally read ša, i.e. grandson, or descendant; which is probably more correct. See note ⁶, p. 291.

³ *Kal. of January.* See note ⁴, p. 290.

⁴ *Anmchara.* ancara, A. B., for anmāra, or anamāra; i.e. "soul-friend."

⁵ *Kal.* O'F. has added the date 1079 in the margin.

⁶ *Chief poet.* Ott., for Ollam, A. Oll, B.

⁷ *Muirċadhach.* This entry and the following are noted by O'F. as belonging to the year 1080. See note ⁹, next page.

and he himself fell by Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar. A scarcity of food in this year.

A.D.

[1073.]

Kal. of January. Cluain-muc-Nois was entirely burned, except the Tempol.¹ Murchadh, son of Conchobhar, son² of Maelsechlainn, was slain by the men of Teabhtha.

[1074.]

Kal. of January.³ Lethlobhar Ua Laidhgnen, King of Airghiall, and Conchobhar Ua Briain, King of Cinel Eoghain, and Domhnall, son of Tighernan, King of Conmaicne, were all slain. Coibhdenach, Anmchara⁴ of Imlech-Ibhair, quievit.

[1075.]

Kal.⁵ Maelciarain, son of Conn-na-mbocht, quievit. Ceallach Ua Ruanadha, chief poet⁶ of Erinn, moritur. Aedh Ua Flaithbheartaigh, King of the West of Connacht, was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. Muiredhach,⁷ son of Mughron, lector of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. A hosting by Toirdhealbhadh Ua Briain to Ath-cliaith, and to the men of Midhe; and Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar, came into his house,⁸ with the comarb of Patrick and with the Bachall Isa.

[1076.]

Kal.⁹ of January. The son of Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, chieftain, or King,¹⁰ of Calraighe, was slain by Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar. Ara was plundered by Foreigners.

[1077.]

Kal. of January. Domnhall, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, Royal heir of Connacht, was slain by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, through treachery. Cathal Ua Conchobhair fell¹¹ by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and

[1078.]

⁸ Came into his house; i.e. submitted to him.

⁹ Kal. O'Flaherty has prefixed the date 1081, thus implying that the year 1080 has been omitted. See note, 7, last page.

¹⁰ Or King. "t Ri," for no Ri, added in the orig. hand over the preceding word (ταοιρεc) in A.

¹¹ Fell. In the marg. the orig. hand

has written the words "marom na netap," i.e. "the defeat of the boats," as if to signify that Cathal fell in the battle so called. But in the Four Mast. (1082) the battle called the "defeat of the boats" is stated to have been fought on Loch-Ribh, now Lough Ree, and to have been gained by Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, over the men of West Meath, and the Dealbhna, and Cuircne.

uime. Cínasó¹ .h. Ruadain, tanairi Ábbaí Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

Íct. Enair. Ásó² .h. Maolreclainn, Rí Áilig, moritur. Án Mepanach .h. Eochadā, Rí Ulaó do barhadā a Luimnech.

Íct. Enair. Cat eirip Donncharo .h. Ruairc, go nairter Connacht, ocur go Cairbre, ocur co nGailen-
gāb, pe Muirceptā³ .h. mḃriain go nGallob, ocur
Laignib ocur Oppairgib ocur Muimnečāb, sup mapbat
ann Donncharo .h. Ruairc, ocur Cinneoiḡ .h. ḃriain,
ocur Congalač .h. Concupair Pailgib, et alii.

Íct. Enair. Áp daoine ocur innle in hoc anno.
Mac Domnaill .h. Ruairc, Rí .h. mḃriain, occirur
ert per dolum.

Íct. Enair. Maoliora .h. ḃpolacan, ppuit penóir
Epenn, ocur paoi hecna ocur aircedoil, quieuit. Tair-
dealbā⁴ .h. ḃriain, Rí upmoir Epenn, pegni anno
xii.ii. uitam peliciter piniuit. Maíom na Cpnčā pua
nGallob, ocur Laignib, for Maolreclainn mac Concu-
pair, ubi ceciderunt Maolciapain .h. Catairgib, ocur
.h. Maolmhúar, Rí pper Ceall, et alii. Án Sinnā⁵
Pinn .h. Catairgib .i. Cínasó, Rí Tebta, ocur a mac,
ocur .h. Muirceohairg, tairpē⁶ Muintire Tlamain, do
mapbat a pfill ó Maolreclainn mac Concupair, i Ulač
Muirge huatā .h. ḃaorgeallāin, Rí Áirgiall, occirur
ert o Conallib.

¹ *The Meranach*. Án Mepanach; i.e. "the wanton." Tighernach (1083) writes the name "In Mepanach." The Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. have "Ásoh Mepanach," "Aedh Meranach," or "Hugh the wanton."

² *Luimnech*; i.e. Limerick. The Four Mast., who record this event under the year 1074, say that "Aedh Meranach" was drowned "at Luimnech, or in Loch-Eathach (Loch

Neagh)." It is possible that "Luimnech" may be only a misreading of an abbreviated form of the name "Loch-Eathach," which might be contracted to "L-nech," and thus mistaken for "Luimnech." The year 1083 has been prefixed to these entries by O'F.

³ *Kal. of January*. See note 4, p. 289. O'F. has added the date 1084 in the marg.

a great multitude along with him. Cinaeth Ua Ruadhain, A.D.
 tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [1078.]

Kal. of January. Aedh Ua Maelsechlainn, King of [1079.]
 Ailech, moritur. The Meranach¹ Ua Eochadha, King of
 Uladh, was drowned at Luimnech.²

Kal. of January.³ A battle between Donnchadh Ua [1080.]
 Ruairc, with *the men of* East Connacht, and with the
 Cairbre, and with the Gailenga, and Muircertach Ua
 Briain, with the Foreigners, and the men of Laighen, and
 of Osraighe, and of Mumhain; in which Donnchadh Ua
 Ruairc, and Cennedigh Ua Briain, and Congalach Ua
 Conchobhair Failgheigh, and others, were slain.

Kal. of January.⁴ A great mortality of men and cattle [1081.]
 in this year. The son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc, King of
 Ui-Briuin, was treacherously killed.

Kal. of January. Maelisa Ua Brolachan, illustrious [1082.]
 senior of Erinn, and professor of learning and poetry,
 quievit. Toirdhealbhadh Ua Briain, King of the greater
 part of Erinn, in the 22nd year of *his* reign, ended *his*
 life happily.⁵ The victory of the Crinach *was gained* by
 the Foreigners and Lagenians, over Maelsechlainn, son of
 Conchobhar, in which *victory* fell Maelciarain Ua Catha-
 saigh, and Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, and
 others. The Sinnach Finn⁶ Ua Catharnaigh, *i.e.* Cinaeth,⁷
 King of Teabhtha, and his son, and Ua Muiredhaigh,
 chieftain of Muintir-Tlamain, were treacherously slain
 by Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar, in Loch-Muighe-
 Huatha. Ua Baeigheallain, King of Airghiall, was slain
 by the Conaille.

⁴ *Kal. of January.* See note ⁴, p. 289. The correct date is 1085, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

⁵ *Happily.* *ῥελικεῖν*, for *περικτεῖν*, A. B. incorrectly reads *paeliceim*. O'F. has prefixed the correct date, 1086.

⁶ *The Sinnach Finn*; lit. "the white Fox." See note ⁵, p. 278.

⁷ *Cinaeth.* The Four Mast. call him Tadhg, *i.e.* Thaddeus, or Timothy; but Tighernach writes it "Cinaeth." He is also called "Tadhg" in the admirable genealogical work compiled by Duaid Mac Firbis, the transcriber of this Chronicle. See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archeological Society, vol. i., p. 186.

¶ Ct. Maolreclainn mac Concupair, Rí Tempaí, do marbhadh d'epairí Teabhta a n-Árdachadh, per dolum. Maolruanaí .h. Áirt, Rí Tebhta, moritur. Caí Conacla .i. a Copainn, la Ruairí .h. Concupair, ocur Cormac .h. Cillín, apd pecnab síl Muirpeohais, ocur mada Ciapan na laíh peran caí, diambaoi da cup eirir Connachtoib ocur Conmaicnib, gur paeimheo for Conmaicnib, dú atporcáir Áoí mac Áirt .h. Ruairc, Rí Conmaicne, ocur Muirpeohad .h. Eolair, ocur Sítrios mac Conplebe .h. Pergus, ocur mac Sarras .h. Sítríén, et alii. Ruairí .h. Concupair uictor fuit. Caí Rata Eolair eirir laignib ocur perais Muman, gur paoimeo for laignib. Muirceptaí .h. Driann uictor fuit.

¶ Ct. Maíom la Ruairí .h. Concupair as Inir Árdachadh, for Muirceptaí .h. mDriann, du an ro marbadh ap Muimne. Áir aile Muimne la Ruairí .h. Concupair. Inpáí Corcumrúad la Ruairí .h. Concupair, ir inbachtain noí ap pásrat boin no tuine gan malairt. Do pocraittar ann trí baoghal tríar maí do Connachtoib .i. mac Cathail .h. Mugroin, taoipeí Clainne Cathail, et Cúinnna mac Muircheptaí, taoipeí Clainne Tomaltaí, ocur mac Gilla Cúirt, mic Ectigern, taoipeí Corc Áclann. Coinnmeo caoiríoir ó Ruairí .h. Concupair, do Domnall mac Mic Loí-lainn, ocur do Conall ocur deogán. Do cuattar iarírin Connachta ocur lucht an tuairgeir i Mumhain,

¹ *Kal.* The correct year is 1087, according to O'F.

² *The staff.* mada; lit. "stick." This intervention of Cormac Ua Cillín is not noticed in any of the other chronicles which record the battle of Conachail, now Cunnghill, a townland in the parish of Achonry, barony of Leyny, and co. of Sligo. There is another Cormac Ua Cillín referred to under the year 964, *supra*.

³ *Kal.* O'F. has added the correct date (1088) in the marg.

⁴ *Inis-Ardachadh.* The name is also thus written in Tighernach; but the Four Mast., probably correctly, have Inis-adharcach, i.e. "the horned island," now Incherky, an island in the river Shannon. See Ordnance Map of the King's county, sheet 29.

⁵ *Being left in danger.* Trí baoghí,

Kal.¹ Malsechlainn, son of Conchobhar, King of Temhair, was treacherously killed by the men of Teabhtha, at Ard-achadh. Maelruanaidh Ua Airt, King of Teabhtha, moritur. The battle of Conachail, *i.e.* in Corann, *was fought* by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and Cormac Ua Cillin, chief vice-Abbot of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, having the staff² of Ciaran in his hand, *stood* in front of the battle, whilst it was fought between the Connachtmen and the Conmaicne; and the Conmaicne were defeated; on which occasion Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruaire, King of Conmaicne, and Muiredhach Ua Eolais, and Sitric, son of Cusleibhe Ua Fergail, and the son of Gofraigh Ua Siridén, and others, were slain. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair was the victor. The battle of Rath-Edair between the Lagenians and the men of Mumhain, and the Lagenians were vanquished. Muircertach Ua Briain was the victor.

A.D.

[1083.]

Kal.³ A victory by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, at Inis-Ardachadh,⁴ over Muircertach Ua Briain, in which a multitude of the men of Mumhain were slain. Another slaughter of the men of Mumhain by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The ravaging of Corcomruaidh, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, *so that* it is doubtful that they left a cow, or a man, without injuring. Three nobles of the Connachtmen, being left in danger,⁵ perished there, *viz.*, the son of Cathal Ua Mughroin, chief of Clann-Cathail, and Cusinna, son of Muirchertach, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and the son of Gillachrist,⁶ son of Echtighern, chief of Corca-Achlann. A fortnight's refection *was given* by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Domhnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, and to the Cinel Conaill and Cinel Eoghain. The Connachtmen⁷ and the men of the North went afterwards into Mumhain,

[1084.]

for τρι βαοηαλ; lit. "through danger."

⁶ Gillachrist. Σιλλα Cπ., A. B., for Σιλλα Cπ., the usual abbrev. form of "Σιλλα Cπυρ.".

⁷ Connachtmen. γαχτα, A., in which the reversed letter (γ) represents the syllable Conn. Conγa, another abbreviated form of the same word, B.

sup inbreattar go imlech iðair, ocur go loð ðair, ocur ðpuð ruð, ocur Ðun aicð, ocur go Ðrumain .h. Clepcin, ocur sup muppat Luimneð, ocur go tucpat cenn mic Caileð o ðnocoibð Sainngil, ocur sup toðailriot Cenn copat, ocur sup paðbaðrit ocht .xx. laoð ann erðep Sullu ocur Ðaorðealu, ocur co ra gabairt ðallu rið; go pugpat Leo mac Maorðain .h. Cinneðið erpe, et mac Congaluis .h. Ocain, et mac Echach .h. Luingsið, go tucpað ba, ocur ór, et eð et airgeð, ocur cuirp tapra ðenn ó Mupchað .h. Ðrain. Tigeðnach .h. Ðrain, do sil Muirpeðhaið, comapba Ciapain Cluana muc Noir, ocur Comain, quieuit. Ðupcablaiz ingen Aoða .h. Concupair, moritur. Mór, ingen Tairpeal-baið .h. Ðrain, ben Ruairi .h. Concupair, moritur. Ua Maoilgirið, ollam Epenn, quieuit.

[Ct. Ðonnachð mac Ðomnaill remair, ri laizen et Ðall, do mapbað do Concupair .h. Concupair [F]ail-gið. Coblað pper Mumhan do toiðect for Sinainn, ocur for loð Rið, sup airgriot inir Clotpann, et inir bó pinne, ocur inir Engin, ocur Cluain Emain, sup tunað Aiðirceð ocur Reprað tap a nér la Ruairi .h. Concupair, ocur co nðeðattar lucht an coblað for cumairce [h.] Maoilreclainn, go pparpat a longa aige; co nðeðat .h. Concupair ap cpeð a Mumhan, go Cill Ðalua, ocur go Ðál cCairr ir na longaið rin; .h. Maoilreclainn i nUaiðnið tpe ocur a nUaiðnið

¹ *Cailech*; i.e. "the cock," an epithet of Art Ua Ruairc, King of Connacht, whose death is entered under the year 1044, *supra*. His son, Donnchadh, whose head is here stated to have been brought away from the hills of Sainngel (Singland, co. of Limerick), was slain by Muircertach Ua Briain, or Mortogh O'Brien, in the year 1084, according to the Four Mast. and the Annals of Inisfallen;

and it is probable that his head was carried to Munster, as a trophy, by the victor. *

² *Tighernach Ua Brain*. This is the annalist Tighernach, whose chronicle of Irish affairs is generally regarded as the most authentic of its kind.

³ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1089, which is the correct date.

and they plundered to Imlech-Ibhair, and to Loch Gair, and Brugh-righ, and Dun-aiched, and to Druman-Ui-Clerchin; and they demolished Luimnech, and brought the head of the son of Cailech¹ from the hills of Sainngel; and they destroyed Cenn-coradh, where they found eight score heroes, including Foreigners and Gaoidhel, of whom they took pledges; and they carried off with them therefrom the son of Madudhan Ua Cennedigh, and the son of Congalach Ua Ogain, and the son of Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh, until cows, and gold, and horses, and silver, and goblets were given for their sake by Murchadh Ua Briain. Tighernach Ua Brain,² of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, and of Coman, quievit. Dubhcabhlaigh, daughter of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, moritur. Mór, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, wife of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, moritur. Ua Maeilgirie, chief poet of Erinn, quievit.

A.D.
[1084.]

Kal.³ Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Remhar,⁴ King of Laighen, and of the Foreigners, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair [F]ailghigh. A fleet of the men of Mumhain went upon the Sinainn, and upon Loch Ribh, and plundered Inis Clothrann, and Inis-bo-finne, and Inis Enghin and Cluain-Emhain; but Aidhircech and Rechraith were blocked up after them by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and the crew of the fleet placed themselves under the protection of [Ua] Maeilsechlainn, and left their ships with him; and Ua Conchobhair went on a preying expedition into Mumhain, to Cill-Dalua, and to Dál-Cais, in those ships; and Ua Maeilsechlainn went⁵ into Uaithne-tire, and into Uaithne-fidhbhaidhe—so that they brought

[1085.]

¹ Domhnall Remhar; i.e. "Domhnall the fat."

² Ua Maeilsechlainn went. There is an apparent want of connection between this and the preceding clause in the text, from which it would seem

that some words had been omitted. The Four Mast. (1089) say that Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, or Rory O'Connor, and Ua Maeilsechlainn, or O'Melaghlin, proceeded together into Munster.

ῥοδοβαίθε, ἔο πωγρὰτ βύ ιμοῖα οἰρῥ βραιο leo. Cairg na gaoithi.

¶ Ct. Muirceprtač .h. ḃriain do dul ar Loč Riāč tpe baoghal. Muirceprtač .h. ḃrucc, Rí na n'Deiri, occirur ep̃t. Dun aičeo do loꝛccač la Ruairi .h. Concupair.

¶ Ct. Cennraelač .h. Ogan, comarba ḃrenainn, quieuit. Donnplebe .h. Eochačā, Rí Ulač, do marbač ó Cinel Eogan. Mac mic Cločā, mic Ruairi, Rí iartair Connacht, moritur. Maoilíra, comarba Pátraic, quieuit a nAllomacha.

¶ Ct. Ruairi .h. Concupair, Rí Connacht, do dallāč do Flaičbertāč .h. Flaičbertaig, oirur do [P]lagartac .h. [P]accartuiš, oirur ar e a alpu oirur cairdiur Cuiort po reacht, oirur a čišerna. In Craibdeč .h. Pallamain do badohač i Loč Cairrgin. Cloč mac Cathail .h. Concupair do [gabail do] ḃriain, oirur ruše sil Muirpeohaiš [do čabairt] do Siolla na naom .h. Eōim. Cormac Mainirteač, uaral Eppcop, quieuit. Coblač pper Muman dargain Cluana muc Noir.

¶ Ct. Enair. Maolcolm mac Donnchačā, Rí Allban, do marbač do Prangcoib, oirur Eobaro a mac, et Margarita, ben Maolcolm, dhēc da čumač. Cloč mac Cathail .h. Concupair, Rí sil Muirpeohaiš, do marbač i Mumhain a ngemil, la .h. Paŋarthaig .i. Paŋartāč, tpa pell. Meabaro ar sil Muirpeohaiš uile la Muirceprtač .h. mḃriain, Rí Epenn, sup airg, et sup innarb hi tčir nEogan, oirur sup gač a Ríš .i.

¹ *Kal.* The correct date is 1090, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

² *Through danger.* Tpe baoghal. The translation is literal, but the meaning is that Muircertach went upon Loch Riach, which, or rather the surrounding district, was undefended and exposed to danger. Dr. O'Donovan renders it "by taking an unfair advantage." *Four Mast.*, ad an. 1090.

³ *Kal.* This is properly the year

1091, as O'F. has pointed out in the margin.

⁴ *The Craibhdech*; i.e. "the Devotee." O'F. has prefixed the date 1092.

⁵ *Ua Eidhin.* The Four Mast. him Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair (or O'Conor), as his name is written under the next year. But he is called Ua Eidhin, or O'Heyne, at the year 1096. The words enclosed within brackets are supplied from the Four



a great many cows and captives with them. The Easter of the wind.

A.D.

[1085.]

Kal.¹ Muircertach Ua Briain went upon Loch Riach, through danger.² Muircertach Ua Brice, King of the Deisi, occisus est. Dun-aiched was burned by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair.

[1086.]

Kal.³ Cennfaeladh Ua Ogain, comarb of Brenainn, quievit. Donnsléibhe Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was slain by the Cinel Eoghain. The grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connacht, moritur. Maelisa, comarb of Patrick, quievit in Ard-Macha.

[1087.]

Kal. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, was blinded by Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and by [F]ogartach Ua [F]ogartaigh; and he was his (*Ua Flaithbheartaigh's*) fosterer, and seven times his gossip, and his lord. The Craibhdech⁴ Ua Fallamhain was drowned in Loch Cairrgin. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair [was taken prisoner] by Brian, and the sovereignty of the Síol-Muiredhaigh [was given] to Gillanna-naemh Ua Eidhin.⁵ Cormac of Mainistir, an illustrious Bishop, quievit. A fleet of the men of Mumhain plundered Cluain-muc-Nois.

[1088.]

Kal. January.⁶ Maelcoluim, son of Donnchadh, King of Alba, and Edward his son, were slain by Franks,⁷ and Margarita, Maelcoluim's wife, died of grief for him. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, King of Síol-Muiredhaigh, was treacherously killed in Mumhain, whilst in manacles, by Ua Fogartaigh, *i.e.* Fogartach.⁸ The Síol-Muiredhaigh were all defeated by Muircertach Ua Briain, King of Erin, and he ravaged *their territory*, and expelled them to Tir Eoghain, and captured their

[1089.]

Mast., having been omitted in the text, apparently through negligence.

⁶ *Kal. of January.* See note 4, p. 289. The year 1093 has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.

⁷ *Franks.* *Rectè*, by Normans.

⁸ *Fogartach.* The name of the person who slew Aedh was, therefore, Fogartach Ua Fogartaigh, or Fogarty O'Fogarty, as the name would now be written.



Gilla na naom .h. Concupar, ocyr .h. Concenainn mic Taidg, Rí .h. n'Diarmada. Cilill .h. Niallain, do Uib Fiacrach Aíone, tanaire Abbat Cluana muc Noir, ocyr comarba Cronan Tuama greine, et Mic Duach, quieuit. Irell Ciarain do cennac ar oilre do Cormac mac Cuinn na mbocht ó .h. Flaithnen, ocyr o Domnall mac Flainn .h. Maolpeclain, o Ríg Míde.

Ict. Enar. Domnall mac Flainn .h. Maolpeclainn, Rí Tempach, do marbad d'papaib Míde .i. do Luignib. Cat Fíonača re Taidg mac Ruairi, ocyr re Síil Muirpe-dhaig, ar .h. f'Flaithbercraig, ocyr pop Corpumpuach, ocyr pop iartair Connacht, sup cuireb a nár. Donnchaib mac Maolcoluim, Rí Alban, do marbad a ruir. Míde do ponn eirip Donnchaib ocyr Concupar. Gilla na ningen .h. Cobthraig, Rí Umall, aircinnec Acharb fabair, do marbad ó ppaib Cera. Ruairi .h. Donnagáin Rí Aíad, moritur. Imar .h. Gille Ulltáin, tairpeb Muinirpe Maolpionna, do marbad ó ppaib Míde. Cluain muc Noir dargain do Dealbna.

Ict. Enar. Tairleč .h. Egra, Rí Luigne, occipit ert. Domnall .h. Muirigen, Rí Teabta, et Amlaib mac Conmeda, do marbad i pill a ngemil i Mumain. Cluain muc Noir dargain do Conmaicnib, sup tunc do pur an tempal do clochaib. Bliadain na terna an bliadain [ri], cona fuil arim ar ar marp do daoinib. Inghem mor o trob daoinib pop Clúain [muc Noir] in hoc anno, sup paraisib an gcairraig uile acht bec,

¹ *Ua Conchobhair*. See note ⁵, p. 300.

² *Isell-Ciarain*; i.e. "Ciaran's low land;" the name of a church at Clonmacnois. This entry is written in the lower margin of A., page 96, with a mark of reference pointing out its proper place in the text. The writer adds "D[*uald*] F[*irbisigh*] is my name."

³ *Kal. of January*. The correct

date, 1094, has been added in the margin by O'F.

⁴ *Airchinnech*; i.e. Herenach. The Four Mast. (1094) make the Airchinnech of Achadh-fabhair a different person from the King of Umhall, who is represented by them as having died a natural death.

⁵ *Kal. of January*. See note ⁴, p. 289. The correct date is 1095, as O'F. has pointed out in the marg.

King, *i.e.* Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair,¹ and Ua Con-cennain, the son of Tadhg, King of Ui-Diarmada. Ailill Ua Niallain, of the Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, and comarb of Cronan of Tuaim-greine, and of Mac Duach, quievit. Isell-Ciarain² was purchased in perpetuity by Cormac, son of Conn-na-mbocht, from Ua Flaithnen, and from Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeilsechlain, King of Midhe.

A.D.
[1089.]

Kal. of January.³ Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeil-sechlainn, King of Temhair, was slain by the men of Midhe, *i.e.* by the Luighne. The battle of Fidhnacha *was gained* by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, and by the Síl-Muireddaigh, over Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and over the Corcumruaidh, and over the *men of the* West of Connacht, and they were put to slaughter. Donnchadh, son of Maelcoluim, King of Alba, was killed by his own *people*. Midhe was divided between Donnchadh and Conchobhar. Gilla-na-ninghen Ua Cobhthaigh, King of Umhall, Airchinnech⁴ of Achadh-fabhair, was killed by the men of Cera. Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, King of Aradh, moritur. Imhar Ua Gilla-Ultain, chief of Muintir-Maeilsinna, was slain by the men of Midhe. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the Dealbhna.

[1090.]

Kal. of January.⁵ Taithlech Ua Eghra, King of Luighne, occisus est. Domhnall Ua Muirigen, King of Teabhtha, and Amhlaibh Mac Conmedha, were treacherously slain, in fetters, in Mumhain. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the Conmaicne, when the door of the church was closed with stones. [This] year was the year of the heat, so that there is no reckoning the number of people whom it killed. Great persecution from evil men against Cluain-[muc-Nois] this year, so that nearly the entire city⁶ was laid waste; et nec potuerunt

[1091.]

⁶ The . . . city. an gcathair, for an gcathraí, A. B. Some hand has added the word "civitas," as a gloss,

over the abbrev. Monastic establishments are not rarely called "civitates" in Irish chronicles.

et nec potuerunt mulieres habitare populum, sed commixtae fuerunt cum uirgine uirgine.

¶ Ct. Enair. Bliadain na fele Eoin pop Alaine an bliadain ri, gur gab eglā mor rir Epenn inde, conio i comairle ar ar cinnettar clepuḡ Epenn da uioḡ .i. tpeoenur gaḡ mī, ocur tpoḡgaḡ gaḡ laoi go cenn mbliadna, ocur almpna don coimtheo. Tugrat puḡa Epenn raoire do ceallaiḡ imḡa nobattar andocur. Muirceptaḡ .h. Dupda, Rī .h. nAlmalgaḡ, ocur .h. rPiaepaḡ, a rir occirur ert. .h. Plaiḡnen, comarba Ciapain, do dol i nailitre.

¶ Ct. Enair. Tadec mac Ruairi .h. Concupair, Rī Connacht, do marbaḡ a rir. Plaiḡberptaḡ do dol i natupda go hAlaḡ .h. Concupair, ocur puḡe Sil Muirceḡthaḡ do. Maolbruge .h. Uolcan, Eppcop Cille dapa, quieuit. Cloigteḡ Manirteḡ do loḡceḡ gur an rerpuitur ann. Bliadain na eno.

¶ Ct. Enair. Plunialir annur et rerpilir. Plaiḡberptaḡ .h. Plaiḡberptaḡ do marbaḡ do Sil Muirceḡthaḡ a noigal dailta Ruairi. Mide rapuccaḡ eirir Donnchaḡ .h. Maolreclainn et Concupair .h. Maolreclainn. Donnall .h. heni, apd Eppcop rir Muman, in .lxxxi. anno aetatis ruae, quieuit. Snecda mor in hoc anno.

¶ Ct. Enair. Caḡraoineḡ rē nīarḡar Teabḡa pop airter Teabḡa, uí attopchair Muirceptaḡ .h. hAlir, Rī Teabḡa, ocur .h. lachtnain. Deppoḡgaill, ingen Taroḡ .h. Gillepatoḡaḡ, matair Muirceptaḡ .h. Urian, moḡua ert.

¶ Ct. Enair. Gilla na naom .h. heroin, Rī Sil Muirce-

¹ *Great fear.* The nature and causes of this fear are explained in O'Curry's *Lectures on the MS. Materials of Irish History*, p. 404. The correct year, 1096, has been prefixed by O'F.

² *Aedh.* Alai, B. The year 1097

is the correct date, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

³ *The year of the nuts ; i.e. in which there was a great profusion of nuts.* This entry is added in the marg., in the orig. hand.

mulieres habitare seorsum, sed commixtæ fuerunt cum viris suis.

A.D.

[1091.]

[1092.]

Kal. of January. This year was the year of the festival of John on Friday, and great fear¹ seized the men of Erinn on account thereof; and the resolution arrived at by the clergy of Erinn to banish it was, *to order* an abstinence of three days each month, and a fast each day, to the end of a year, and almsgiving to the Lord. The Kings of Erinn gave freedom to many churches which were in difficulty. Muircertach Ua Dubhda, King of Ui-Amhalghadha and Ui-Fiachrach, was slain by his own *people*. Ua Flaithnen, comarb of Ciaran, went on a pilgrimage.

Kal. of January. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, was slain by his own *people*. Flaithbheartach went into his patrimony, to Aedh² Ua Conchobhair, and the sovereignty³ of the Sil-Muiredhaigh *was given* to him. Maelbrighde Ua Brolchain, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. The steeple of Mainistir was burned, with the writing in it. The year of the nuts.³

[1093.]

Kal. of January. A wet and fertile year. Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbhertaigh was slain by the Sil-Muiredhaigh, in revenge for the blinding of Ruaidhri. Midhe was laid waste both by Donnchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn and Conchobhar Ua Maeilsechlainn. Domhnall Ua Heni, Archbishop of the men of Mumhain, in the 76th year of his age, quievit. Great snow in this year.

[1094.]

Kal. of January.⁴ A victory was gained by *the men of* West Teabhtha over *those of* East Teabhtha, in which Muircertach Ua hAirt, King of Teabhtha, and Ua Lachtain, were slain. Derforgaill, daughter of Tadhg Ua Gillapadraig, mother of Muircertach Ua Briain, mortua est.

[1095.]

Kal. of January.⁵ Gilla-na-naemh Ua Heidhin,⁶ King

[1096.]

⁴ *Kal. of January.* See note ⁴, p. 289. The correct year is 1099, as O'F. has pointed out in the margin.

⁵ *January.* The correct date, 1100, has been prefixed by O'F.

⁶ *Ua Heidhin.* See note ⁵, p. 300, under the year 1088.

thais ocup Connacht uile, moritur; ocup a cCluain muc Noir po haðnacht. Donnchað .h. Eochaða, Rí Ulað, do cuibred do Domnall mac Mic Lochlainn, do ruð Cinel Eogain. Cámeða .h. Laogaðain, apð taoipeð Sil Ronain, quieuit. Macrað .h. Flaithnen, comarba Ciapain ocup Cronain Tuama gpréine, a ndeoraidhecht quieuit i nAchað bó.

[Ct. Enair. Comdal pep nEpenn um Muirceptað .h. mðriain is Cairil .i. go laochað ocup clepðib; ocup ar annrín tug Muirceptað .h. ðriain Cairil na ruð a nðbairt don Coimðheð. Sluaðeð pep nEpenn la Muirceptað .h. mðriain timcill Epenn .i. ðear Ruaid ocup i cCinél Conaill, ocup a nñir Eoghain, ocup na rðaoil Aileð, ðap Pertaip Campa i nUlltoib, ðap Sliab Fuarð ða ðið. Magnur do tìactain do gabáil Epenn. Compac ða ceitepn i cCluain muc Noir .i. Muinter Tadoáin ocup Muinter Cínaið, ocup maðip ar Muinter Cínaið, ocup na marbað ann an Gilla Finn mac mic Uallacháin, Rí Sil Anmchaða. Caðal Ua Muirgén, Rí Teabða, do marbað ó airtep Teabða. Donnchað mac Aipð .h. Ruairc, Rí Conmaíene, occipup epð a ruip.

[Ct. Enair pop Cedaóin. Domnall mac Tìgepnáin .h. Ruairc, Rí ðpepne ocup Connacht, occipup epð ó Muinter Eolup. Mugpon .h. Murgair, pep Leginn Aipð Macha, quieuit .i. aðair Maolmaoðoig ocup Gilla Crioip. Sið ðliaðna do ðenuñ do Muirceptað .h. ðriain pe Magnur Rí Lochlainne.

[Ct. Enair. Copmac mac Cumn na mbocht, do Muððopnaib Maigen, comarba Ciapáin Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Cað Maðe Cobha. Sluaðeð la Muir-

¹ *Ua Flaithnen. .h. Flaithen, "Ua Flaithen," A. B.; but the name is written Ua Flaithnen at the year 1092, supra.*

² *Caisel-na-righ; i.e. "Caisel (or*

Cashel) of the Kings." The year 1101 is the correct date.

³ *On Wednesday. The correct year is, therefore, 1102, which commenced*

of Síl-Muiredhaigh, and of all Connacht, moritur; and in Cluain-muc-Nois he was buried. Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was manacled by Domhnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Cinel Eoghain. Cumedha Ua Laeghachain, arch-chieftain of Síl-Ronain, quievit. Macraith Ua Flaithnen,¹ comarb of Ciaran, and of Cronan of Tuaim-gréine, quievit in pilgrimage at Achadh-bó. A.D.
[1096.]

Kal. of January. An assembly of the men of Erin, with Muircertach Ua Briain, at Caisel, *i.e.* with laics and clerics; and it was then that Muircertach Ua Briain gave Caisel-na-righ² as an offering to the Lord. A hosting of the men of Erin by Muircertach Ua Briain, round Erin, viz., to Eas-Ruaidh, and into Cinel Conaill, and into Inis Eoghain (and he demolished Ailech); across Fertas-Camsa, into Ulidia, over Sliabh Fuaid, to his home. Magnus came to invade Erin. An encounter between two bands at Cluain-muc-Nois, viz., Muintir-Tadhgain and Muintir-Cinaeith, and Muintir-Cinaeith were defeated, and the Gilla Finn, son of Mac Uallachain, King of Síl-Anmchadha, was slain therein. Cathal Ua Muirigén, King of Teabhtha, was killed by *the people of East Teabhtha*. Donnchadh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, King of Conmaicne, was slain by his own *people*. [1097.]

Kal. of January on Wednesday.³ Domhnall, son of Tighernan Ua Ruairc, King of Breifne and Connacht, was slain by Muintir-Eolais. Mughron Ua Morgair, lector of Ard-Macha, quievit; *i.e.* the father of Maelmaedhoig⁴ and Gillachrist. A year's peace was made by Muircertach Ua Briain with Magnus, King of Lochlann. [1098.]

Kal. of January. Cormac Mac Cuinn-na-mbocht, of the Mughdhorna-Maighen, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. The battle of Magh-Cobha. A hosting [1099.]

on a Wednesday, the Dominical letter being E.

⁴ *Maelmaedhoig; i.e. Malachy, Arch-*

bishop of Armagh, the friend and correspondent of St. Bernard of Clairvaux.

ceptaē .h. mḡriain go leṯ Moḡa uile, ocuṯ go Connachtoib, ocuṯ go pēpoib Mīde, go rāncuṯtar Aṯro Maēa, ocuṯ go rabatar caoiḡeṯoir a longpoṯt ann; condeacuttar aṯiḡe go Maḡ Coba, sup pōinḡiṯ annṯin, ocuṯ gon deachaiḡ Muiṯceptaē .h. ḡriain et Donnchaḡ .h. Maolṯechlainn, Rí Mīde, ocuṯ Domnall mac Ruaiṯrí, Rí Connacht, ap cṯeachoiḡ i nḡál Aṯraiḡe, sup maṯbrat ḡál Aṯraiḡe Donnchaḡ mac Taiṯdealbaiḡ .h. ḡriain, ocuṯ Peṯta deṡain .h. Beolláin, et tániḡ iapṯin Rí Cinel Eoḡain .i. Domnall mac Mic Loclainn, do raḡsheḡ an Lochta po raḡbat a Maḡ Coba, caṯ Laiḡen ocuṯ epṡop pēp Muman, ocuṯ apail ḡpēraiḡ Mīde, ocuṯ do Connachtoib, sup pēṯrat caṯ annṯin, sup raoinēḡ pōp Laiḡnṯ, ocuṯ pōp Oppaiḡib. Iṯe annṯo riḡa ocuṯ taoiṯecha do poṯratṯar iṯin caṯ .i. Muiṯceptaē mac ḡille Mocolmog, Rí Laiḡen, ocuṯ da mac .h. Lopeain .i. Mupchaḡ Rí .h. Muiṯeḡhaiḡ, ocuṯ a bṯaṯair, Mac Iapainn .h. Piacraē, pí .h. nEneclaiṯ, da mac Maoilmorḡa .h. Domnall, ocuṯ a bṯaṯair, ḡilla Paṯraiḡ Ruaiḡ, Rí Oppaiḡe. Maḡnṯ Rí Loclainne ocuṯ na nḡinṯiḡ, pēp po ṯṡuall pōṯbairi pōp ḡṡinn uile, do maṯbaḡ ap cṯeḡ ḡuillṯoiḡ. Amalḡaiḡ mac mic Aṯda mic Ruaiṯri do maṯbaḡ da aṯair, ocuṯ da maṯhair, ocuṯ da bṯathair anṡioḡail a nḡalta .i. Concupar mac Ruaiṯri .h. Concupair, po maṯb ṡum. Den do bṯeṯ da lenaṡ a naoinṯeacht iṯin bliṡḡain, ocuṯ aon corp aca oṯa a mbṡuinne ḡupṡiḡe a nimlḡin, ocuṯ a mbail uile go cóir ḡenmoṯa iṯin, ocuṯ aiḡaiḡ caṯ ḡioḡ ṡṡi apōile, ocuṯ da inḡen íaḡ.

Íct. ḡilla Cṡiṯ .h. Eṯṡiḡepṡ, Epṡcop Cluana muc Noir, queiuit. Cuulaḡ .h. Caimelbain deṯḡup i ṯṯraiḡ

¹ *Pettademain Ua Beollain; i.e. "the Demon's-pet, Ua Beollain."* For "Ua Beollain," the Four Mast., Ann. Ult., and Ann. Inisfal. read "Ua Beosain."

² *Attack.* Fṡairi., for pōṯbairi, A. ṡbairi, B.

³ *But one body.* The orig. hand has written the word inḡaiḡ, "a wonder," in the marg.

⁴ *Kal.* The correct year is 1104, as O'F. has noted in the margln.

by Muircertach Ua Briain, with all Leth-Mogha, and with the Connachtmen, and the men of Midhe, until they reached Ard-Macha; and they remained a fortnight in camp there; and they proceeded from thence to Magh-Cobha, where they separated; and Muircertach Ua Briain, and Donnchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of Midhe, and Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri, King of Connacht, went on preying expeditions into Dál-Araidhe, and the Dál-Araidhe killed Donnchadh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and Pettademain Ua Beollain.¹ And the King of Cinel Eoghain, *i.e.* Domhnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, came afterwards to attack the band that was left at Magh-Cobha—*viz.*, the battalion of Laighen, and the majority of the men of Mumhain, and some of the men of Midhe and of the Connachtmen—when they fought a battle there, and the Lagenians and Osraighe were defeated. These are the Kings and chieftains who were slain in the battle, *viz.*, Muircertach Mac Gillamocholmog, King of Laighen; and the two sons of Ua Loreain, *i.e.* Murchadh, King of Ui-Muiredhaigh, and his brother; Mac Iarainn Ua Fiachrach, King of Ui-Enechlais; the two sons of Maelmordha Ua Domhnaill, and his brother; and Gillapadraig Ruadh, King of Osraighe. Magnus, King of Lochlann and the Islands, and a man who attempted an attack² against all Erin, was slain, on a predatory incursion, by the Ultonians. Amhalghaidh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, was killed by his father, mother, and brother, in revenge for their foster-son, *viz.*, Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, whom he had slain. A woman brought forth two children together, in this year, and they had but one body³ from the breast to the navel, and all their members were perfect with that exception; and the face of each was towards the other, and they were two girls.

A.D.
[1099.]

Kal.⁴ Gillachrist Ua Echtighern, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Cu-uladh Ua Cainnelbhain was thrown

[1100.]

baile, ocur α héc αςαααίς. Ριαρα .h. Ρlainn, ταοιρεῖ
Síl Maoilríuáanao, occirur ó Conmaicmib.

[Ct. Concupar mac Mailreclainn .i. mic Concupair,
Rí Iete Míde, do marbað ó aib Driuin Drefne.
Muirgiur .h. Concennain, Rí .h. n'Diarmaata, moritur.
Domnall mac Almalgaða, comarba Paopaiz, quieuit.

[Ct. Donncharo mac Murchaða, mic [P]lainn .h.
Maoilreclainn, Rí Míde, do marbað ou Minnicen.
Cormac .h. Cillinn, apð peacnað Síl Muirpeðhaiḡ, ocur
aircinnnech tise aigeo Cluana muc Noir, quieuit in
pace. Domnall ihae Ruairi .h. Concupair daicrigao
do Connachtoib, ocur Tairdealbach na inað. Ic Aḡ
an ternaínn po rigað Tairdealbach .h. Concupair.
Muirceptaḡ .h. Maoilreclainn daicrigao, ocur rigḡ
Míde do Murchað.

[Ct. Concupar Círenaḡ .h. Eochaða, Rí Ulað, do
marbað. Maíom Aḡa clagan pe nAḡpter Teabḡa, dá
inn po marbað Cínaoḡ mac mic Almalgaða, taοιρεῖ
Calraizḡ. Samuín na ḡaoiḡe. ḡaoḡ mor ocur tene
ḡealáin i nEíunn írín bliataín í, ḡur marb ár daοiínḡ
ocur innle.

[Ct. Enair. Domnall mac Donnchara .h. Ruairc,
Rí .h. mDriúin Drefne, do marpað o Cairbre. ḡoll
ḡarbpaizḡ .h. Eochaða, Rí Ulað, occirur ept ó .h.
Matgamna. Tpoḡsað Samḡa Cíapain poḡ Muirceptaḡ

¹ *Died of the injury.* α ή αςααί, A. B.; apparently for "α έα αςααί." The last word is probably the abl. form of catac, which means "damage," "injury," or "trespass." The Ann. Ult. state that Cu-uladh Ua Cannelbhain ("the Dog-of-Ulster O'Quinlan") "died of the fall;" and the Ann. Four Mast. add that he died "before the end of a month." O'F. has written a marginal note, now nearly destroyed, but evidently quoting the following entry from the

Four Mast. (1104):—"Loḡrlinn daímliace Cluana muc Noir do poḡbað la Flaitḡbertaḡ Ua Loḡ-rigḡ iar na tinnḡceataḡ la Corb-mac mac Cuinn na mbocht;" i.e. "the shingling of one-half the Stone-church of Cluain-muc-Nois was completed by Flaithḡbertach Ua Loingsigh, after the work had been commenced by Cormac Mac Cuinn-na-mbocht."

² *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1105, which is the correct date.

from his horse at Tragh-bhaile, and died of the injury.¹ A.D.
 Fiachra Ua Flainn, chief of Síl-Maílruanaidh, was slain [1100.]
 by the Conmaicne.

Kal.² Conchobhar, son of Maelsechlainn, *i.e.* son of [1101.]
 Conchobhar, King of the Half of Midhe, was slain by the
 Ui-Briuin-Breifne. Muirghius Ua Concennain, King of
 Ui-Diarmada, moritur. Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh,
 comarb of Patrick, quievit.³

Kal.⁴ Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, son of [F]lann Ua [1102.]
 Maelsechlainn, King of Midhe, was killed by Ua Minnigen.
 Cormac Ua Cillin, chief vice-Abbot of the Síl-Muiredhaigh,
 and Airchinnech of the guests' house of Cluain-muc-
 Nois, quievit in pace. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua
 Conchobhair, was dethroned by the Connachtmen, and
 Toirdhealbhach *was elected* in his place. Toirdhealbhach
 Ua Conchobhair was inaugurated at Ath-an-termainn.
 Muircertach Ua Maelsechlainn was dethroned, and the
 sovereignty of Midhe *was given* to Murchadh.

Kal.⁵ Conchobhar Cisenach Ua Eochadha, King of [1103.]
 Uladh, was killed. The victory of Ath-Clagan⁶ *was*
gained by the men of East Teabhtha, where Cinaeth, son
 of Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Calraighe, was slain. The
 Allhallowtide of the wind. Great wind and lightning⁷ in
 Erin in this year, which killed a multitude⁸ of people
 and of cattle.

Kal. of January. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh Ua [1104.]
 Ruairc, King of Ui-Briuin-Breifne, was killed by the
men of Cairbre. Goll Garbhraighe Ua Eochadha, King
 of Uladh, was slain by Ua Mathghamhna. The fasting

¹ Quievit. q., A. 1065, "died," B.

² Kal. O'F. has added the real date, 1106, in the margin.

³ Kal. The correct year is 1107, as has been noted in the margin by O'F.

⁶ Ath-Clagan; *i.e.* "Clagan's ford." The Four Mast. (1107) call it "Ath-

Calgan." It was the name of a ford somewhere in the co. of Longford, probably on the river Inny.

⁷ Lightning. Tene golum. See note ⁵, p. 270.

⁸ A multitude. Cp; lit. "a slaughter."

.h. Maoilreclainn, is cuingib' raoipe Cille moipe Muirge enip, pet mox uindicaunt Deur .i. tarc Muirceptaiḡ po Erinne ocup arḡain Mide.

Ḳt. Cairc pop rept Ḳt. Mai, ocup mincaire 1 rampaḡ. Plaitḡberpaḡ .h. Loingisḡ, comarba Ciaraín, quieunt.

Ḳt. Gilla Colum .h. Maoilmhuairḡ, Rí rḡep cCeall, ocup a ben, do marpaḡ .i. ingen .h. ḡric, don geocuḡ .h. Cillean. Marom na Rapp pe Toirḡealbaḡ mac Ruairḡ, pe rḡ Connacht, ocup pe Sil Muirḡeolhaḡ, pop Conmaicniḡ, 1 Maiḡ Cí, ḡur marpaḡ ár Conmaicne ann um mac Concaille .h. Pḡḡail, ocup um mac Gilla na naom .h. Pḡḡail, ocup um Duarcán mac Duirḡara .h. Eolur, ocup rocharḡe aile.

Ḳt. pop Domnach. Aoḡ mac Domnaill .h. Ruairc .i. an Gilla rḡón maol, do coinnmeḡ egne a cClúain muc Noir. Sneḡḡa na nen. Sicc móp ḡo tḡeigḡir na ḡraḡe coraḡ tḡrmaḡ Loch a Epenn. Catal .h. Muḡrón, taoirec Clainne Catal, moritup. Clúain muc Noir tarḡain do Dál cCair, tḡe comairle Muirceptaiḡ .h. ḡriain. Senao mor 1 Piao mic nCongura .i. rḡḡ oal pep nEpenn etir laochoiḡ ocup clepchaḡ .i. um Muirceptaḡ .h. mḡriain, Rí Muman, ḡo maiḡḡ Muman, ocup Maolmuire .h. Dunain, apḡ erpḡ Epenn, ocup Ceallaḡ mac Aoḡa, comarba Paḡraiz. Ar 1 po tḡa nuimḡ aora ḡraḡ baoi irin oal rin .i.

¹ *Reputation of Muirceptach.* Tarc Muirceptaiḡ. The word tarc (tasc) signifies fame, reputation, or character. The meaning seems to be that Muirceptach's character was brought into ill repute throughout Erinne, owing to the fasting against (pop, lit. "on") him of Ciaraín's congregation. Dr. O'Connor (*Ann. Buelliani*, ad an. 1114) translates tarc "ægritudo," but incorrectly. The year 1108 is the correct date of

these entries, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

² *Little Easter in summer; i.e.* Low Sunday in summer. The criteria here given point to the year 1109, in which Easter Sunday coincided with the 7th of the Kalends of May, or 25th of April, the 2nd of May being consequently Low Sunday. O'F. has added a note on the subject, which is now nearly destroyed.

³ *The Geocach.* The word geocach

of the congregation of Ciaran, against Muircertach Ua Mæilsechlainn, demanding the freedom of Cill-mór-Muighe-Enir, sed mox vindicavit Deus, viz., *by* the reputation¹ of Muircertach throughout Erinn, and the plundering of Midhe. A.D.
[1104.]

Kal. Easter on the seventh of the Kalends of May, and Little Easter in summer.² Flaithbheartach Ua Loingsigh, comarb of Ciaran, quievit. [1105.]

Kal. Gillacolum Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, and his wife, *i.e.* the daughter of Ua Bric, were slain by the Geocach³ Ua Aillein. The victory of the Ross *was gained* by Toirdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhri, King of Connacht, and by the Sil-Muiredhaigh, over the Conmaicne, in Magh-Ai, where a multitude of the Conmaicne were slain, together with the son of Cucaille Ua Ferghail, and the son of Gilla-na-naemh Ua Ferghail, and Duarcán, son of Dubhdara Ua Eolais, and a great many others. [1106.]

Kal. of January on Sunday.⁴ Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc, *i.e.* the Gilla-srón-mael,⁵ billeted himself forcibly at Cluain-muc-Nois. The snow of the birds.⁶ Great frost, so that the droves passed dry-footed *over* the lakes of Erinn. Cathal Ua Mughróin, chief of Clann-Cathail, moritur. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by Dál-Cais, through the counsel of Muircertach Ua Briain. A great synod at Fiadh-mic-Aenghusa, viz., a royal convention of the men of Erinn, both laics and clerics, *i.e.* including Muircertach Ua Briain, King of Mumhain, with the nobles of Mumhain, and Maelseuire Ua Dunain, chief Bishop of Erinn, and Ceallach, son of Aedh, comarb of Patrick. This is the number, indeed, of the men in orders who were in that [1107.]

(geocach) means a glutton, and also a strolling player, and beggar. It is sometimes used as a proper name.

⁴ *On Sunday.* This indicates the year 1111, in which the Kalends, or 1st, of January fell on a Sunday.

⁵ *Gilla-srón-mael*; *i.e.* "the flat-nosed gilla (or fellow)."

⁶ *The snow of the birds.* So called from the excessive destruction of birds caused by it.

c. [um] eppcop caogad, reacht fagarf decc ar tñi [ceadab], ocur .um. ríet deočan, ocur ni fuil aitem ar imad a clepchaib čena. Ro cinneð tpa ríagla imða irin penað rin. Senað mor Uirnið irin bliadain ceona, (ocur irin Senað rin do roinneð parice ceall fep Míde ar dó etir Eppcop Cluana muc Noir ocur Eppcop Cluana íraipð .i. o Cločan anuimrim ríar dEppcop Cluana muc Noir, ocur ota an Cločan ceona ríar dEppcop Cluana íraipð), la Murchað .h. Maolreclainn, ocur la Eochaid .h. Ceallag, ocur la ramad Ciaraín, um Gilla Críft .h. Maol León .i. Ab Cluana [muc Noir]. Creað la Toirprealbað .h. Concupair, gur airg Termann Daboc. Creað ele ler gur airg go Dinn Eclappa, ocur go Sliab Rupen, ocur go Loč Erne.

Íct. Gilla muire .h. fagarfag, comarba Drenuinn Cluana fepa, thec dergur iar rapuccað Ciaraín tpe lofgað an Trepoil.

Íct. Ertam Ciaraín do cumdað etir rlinne ocur benneobar. Gaðail Murchaða .h. Maolreclainn la Muirceptač .h. Driann. Do ar mor .h. Longan, aircinnech Apta Paopag, do lopecað ó tineð raighén ar Cruaich Paopacc. Comarperacht etir Muirceptač

¹ *Eight*. The number is incomplete in A., the scribe having apparently been unable to decipher his original. Some later hand has added the characters um. in the place left blank.

² *Bishops*. corp., A. B., which is imperfect.

³ *Hundred*. Omitted in A. and B. Supplied from Four Masters.

⁴ *Synod of Uisnech*. This is the only Irish chronicle which gives an account of the proceedings of the synod of Uisnech. The Annals of Boyle, at the year 1114 (O'Connor's ed.), mention "the synod of Uisnech

by the clerics of Erinn," in a note to which entry Dr. O'Connor refers to the Ann. Ult., at the year 1111, and the Ann. of Inisfallen, at the year 1094=1111. But the synod referred to in these authorities is that of Fiadhmic-Aenghusa. Colgan states that the synod of Fiadhmic-Aenghusa was called "the synod of Uisnech" in a marginal note in the copy of the Ann. Four Masters which he used. (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300). Fiadhmic-Aenghusa, "the land of the son of Aengus," is stated in the Annals of Loch Cé (1111) to have been situated

convention, viz., fifty-eight¹ bishops,² three [hundred]³ and seventeen priests, and eight score deacons; and there is no counting the multitude of their clerics besides. Numerous regulations were determined, truly, in that synod. The great synod of Uisnech⁴ *was held* in the same year, (and it was in this synod the diocese of Feara-Midhe was divided into two *parts*, between the Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois and the Bishop of Cluain-Iraird, viz., from Clochan-an-imrim westwards, to the Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, and from the same Clochan eastwards to the Bishop of Cluain-Iraird), by Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, and by Eochaidh Ua Ceallaigh, and by the congregation of Ciaran, with Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin,⁵ *i.e.* Abbot of Cluain[-muc-Nois]. A predatory expedition by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he plundered Terman-Dabheoc. Another predatory expedition by him, and he plundered to Benn-Echlabhra, and to Sliabh-Rusen, and to Loch Erne.

A.D.
[1107.]

Kal.⁶ Gillamuire Ua Fogartaigh, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain-ferta died of a fall *from his horse*, after profaning Ciaran by burning the Tredoil.⁷

[1108.]

Kal. The Erdamh⁸ of Ciaran was covered, both with shingles and benncobhar.⁹ Capture of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn by Muircertach Ua Briain. A great cow mortality. Ua Longain, Airchinnech of Ard-Patrick, was burned by lightning on Cruach-Padraig. A compact

[1109.]

near Uisnech (Usney hill, in Westmeath), and the synods held in both places might, therefore, easily have been confounded. See *Cambrensis Eversus*, ed. for Celt. Soc. by Rev. Matthew Kelly, vol. ii., p. 53.

⁵ *Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin*. The reputed compiler of the present Chronicle. See Introduction.

⁶ *Kal.* The correct date is 1112.

⁷ *Tredoil*. This was probably a house for cattle; *i.e.* τρεσφοιλ, from

τρεσ, "a herd or flock," and φοιλ, "a stable or sty," as mucφοιλ (pron. muccoil), which is glossed "hara" (pig-stye) in a very ancient MS. quoted by Zeuss, *Gram. Celt.*, vol. i., p. 198.

⁸ *Erdamh*. See note 7, p. 133.

⁹ *Benncobhar*. Lit. "the shield of the summit." O'Donovan (*Suppl. to O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary*, voce beanncóbar), explains it as "the conical cap of a round tower."

.h. mḃriain et mac mic Lochlainn. ḃriathan ro gabath is luimneḃ in hoc anno da traisio dḃs ina roo, da doirn .x. na leḃeo gan a rḡoltar, ocur tḡi do duirn ocur da mḃr a rḡar a ḃḡre ḃraisio.

¶ Ct. Mor galor do gabail Muirceptaiḡ .h. ḃriain, gur impaḃḃiot rḡi ḡrann air. Ro ḡaḃ Ḍiarmaio .h. ḃriain rḡe Mumhan iarrin. Ro ḡaḃ Tairḃealbaḃ rḡe Connacht, ocur po inḃarḃ a ḃraḃair im Mumain, ocur Conmaicene do Maiḡ Aoi. Mor pluaiḡḃ la leiḃ Cuinn uile rḡi Mumain, Ḍonnchaḃ mac mic Lochlainn, ocur a mac, ocur Conall ocur Eogan, ocur Aḡḡialla; .h. Maḡgamna co nḡltoib, ocur .h. Maolḡeclainn ḡo rḡepaib Mide, et Aoi .h. Ruairc ḡo rḡepaib ḃḡeḡne, et Tairḃealbaḃ .h. Concupair ḡo ḡConnachtoib. Deabaib maḡe rḡuaḡ aḡ na ḃelataib eoir Connachtoib ocur Muimnechoib, ubi multi occiri runt, um Cathal .h. nḌuibcinn. Do ḃer, ḃ[an] Tairḃealbaḃ .h. Concupair cairḃe ḃḡepaib Muman tar rḡaruccaḃ leiḃe Cuinn rḡi rḃe mḃliaḡna. Cḡeaḃ la Muḡchaḃ .h. Maolḡeclainn ḡo rḡebtib laḡen. Cḡeḃ la Tairḃealbaḃ .h. Concupair a maḡtar Mide, gur airḡ uile. Ḍonnchaḃ .h. Eochaḃa, Rí ulaḃ do ḃallaḃ do .h. Maḡgamna, ocur rḡe do .h. Maḡgamna.

¶ Ct. Snecḃa rḡuabach ro mor, ocur rḡoce, ḡo rḡecḃoir na himḡtaine cora [ib]tḡrmaib tar rḡrim lochaib ḡrann,

¹ *Kal.* O'Flaherty has prefixed the year 1114, which is the true date.

² *Conall*; i.e. the Cinel Conaill, for whom is here put the name of their ancestor, Conall, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

³ *Eoghan.* The Cinel Eoghain are here referred to. See note ², p. 244.

⁴ *The Belata.* This name would signify "the cross roads," or "the passes." The word *belat* (plur. *ḃelata*, dat. plur. *ḃelataib*) is glossed "compitum" in the *Codex*

Prisciani of St. Gall, quoted by Zeuss, *Gram. Celt.*, vol. i., p. 22; but in the *Book of Leinster*, a twelfth cent. MS. in the Library of Trin. Coll., Dublin (Class H. 2, 18, fol. 80. a), it is put for *bealach* (bealach), a road, way, or pass. See *infra*, ad an. 1129.

⁵ *To the violation.* Tar rḡaruccaḃ. The meaning is that Toirdhealbhach, or Turlough, granted a year's respite to the men of Mumhain, against the wishes of the men of

between Muircertach Ua Briain and the son of MacLochlainn. A salmon was caught at Luimnech this year, which was twelve feet in length; twelve hands in breadth, without being split open; and the length of its neck fin was three hands and two fingers. A.D.
[1109.]

Kal.¹ A great disease seized Muircertach Ua Briain, so that the men of Erin turned against him. Diarmaid Ua Briain afterwards took possession of the sovereignty of Mumhain. Toirdhealbhach took possession of the sovereignty of Connacht, and expelled his brother into Mumhain, and the Conmaicne from Magh-Ai. A great hosting by all Leth-Chuinn into Mumhain, *viz.*, Donnchadh, son of MacLochlainn, and his son; and Conall,² and Eoghan,³ and the Airghialla; Ua Mathghamhna, with the Ultonians; and Ua Maeilsechlainn, with the men of Midhe; and Aedh Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, with the Connachtmen. A cavalry fight *took place* at the Belata,⁴ between the Connachtmen and the men of Mumhain, where many were slain together with Cathal Ua Duibheinn. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, however, granted a respite to the men of Mumhain, to the violation⁵ of Leth-Chuinn, during the space of a year. A preying expedition by Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, as far as the hills of Laighen.⁶ A preying expedition by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into the West of Midhe, all of which he plundered. Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was blinded by Ua Mathghamhna, and the sovereignty *was given* to Ua Mathghamhna. [1110.]

Kal.⁷ Very great "sweeping" snow, and frost, so that the droves *of cattle* were wont to pass dry-footed over the [1111.]

Leth-Chuinn, or the northern half of Erin.

near Sleibte, now Sletty, or Slatey, in the Queen's county.

⁶ *As far as the hills of Laighen.*

So pleabais Laighen. The hills referred to are most likely the hills

⁷ *Kal.* The correct year, 1115, has been prefixed by O'F.

gyp mapp ap innile ocur én, ocur daoine. **Diarmada** .h. **Óríain**, **Rí Muman**, do gabáil do Muirceptaé .h. **Óríain**, ocur do Galloib Luimniú, ocur rúge do Muirceptaé. **Tairdealbaé** .h. **Concupair**, **Rí Connacht**, do lot go mor da muinteap réin, go raib a ceapliúge báir, et teapna pa deoiú. **Alpaié**, ingen .h. **Maolreclainn**, ben **Tairdealbaíú** .h. **Concupair**, moritup. **Coblaié** la **Tairdealbaé** .h. **Concupair** for **Sinainn**, gup airú **Domnall mac Conplebe** .h. **Perpail**, ocur go táníú **Murchaé** .h. **Maolreclainn** na teé, ocur gup daingniúeé **lep buinne** ocur **beite**, ocur gup iobair tri peota do **Ciarán** i **eClúain** .i. coru go nóp, ocur bleébe arpaio co nóp, et mulloé uma co nor ocur co narpup. **Cat** **Ala** eliaé for **Laigniú**, pe **Domnall mac Muirceptaíú** .h. **Óríain**. **Míde** do roinn eioip da mac **Domnall** .h. **Maolreclainn** [.i. **Maolreclainn** ocur **Murchaé**]. **Maolreclainn** do tuioim po ceoóip la **Murchaé**. **Cluain muc Noip** darpain do **Muimnechoib**, ocur drem uib do mapbaé o. p. t. [Cl]oideim pput og an **Omui** ipin talmain; tpaú píp o a élapaé conige a paopap for gaé leé ann; dá tpaúio a leébe anhegmup a élapaíú.

[Ct. **Múraé** **Óopuma**, ocur **lorceáé** **Cinn coraé**, ocur arpaio **Tuao Muman** la **Tairdealbach** mac **Ruairi** .h. **Concupair**. **Gopra** mor ipin epach, go pecaé an per a mac ocur a ingen ap bíáé, ocur go níóip na daoine eíé a chéle ann, ocur na coin. **Parupaé** **Laignen** uile acht beú, ocur a rpaioleé po **Eipinn** ap **Gopra**.

¹ *A multitude.* ár, lit. "a slaughter."

² *Buinne and Beithe.* **Buinne** ocur **Beite**, A. B. The Four Mast. (1115) combine these two names into one, "**Buidhi-an-bheithe**," which means "the yellow [surfaced land] of the birch," and was apparently the name of an island in the Shannon.

³ *Cluain*; i.e. **Cluain-muc-Nois**, or **Clonmacnois**.

⁴ *Patena.* muéé, A. B. The name is written **muéé** by the Four Mast. By **patena** is meant the cover of a chalice.

⁵ *Slain.* The letters o. p. t. follow in the text, but the Editor is unable to determine what words they represent.

⁶ *On either side.* The sword in question was, therefore, a two-edged sword. This entry, which is written

principal lakes of Erinn, which killed a multitude¹ of cattle, birds, and men. Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Mumhain, was captured by Muircertach Ua Briain, and by the Foreigners of Luimnech, and the sovereignty *was given* to Muircertach. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, was greatly wounded by his own people, so that he was in the agonies of death; but he recovered ultimately. Arlaith, daughter of Ua Maelsechlainn, wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, moritur. A fleet by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on the Sinainn, and he plundered Domhnall, son of Cusleibhe Ua Ferghail; and Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn came into his house; and Buinne and Beithe² were fortified by him; and he presented three precious things to Ciaran, at Cluain,³ viz., a drinking horn *inlaid* with gold, a silver cup with gold, and a patena⁴ of copper with gold and silver. The battle of Ath-cliaith *was gained* over the Lagenians by Domhnall, son of Muircertach Ua Briain. Midhe was divided between the two sons of Domhnall Ua Maelsechlainn, [viz., Maelsechlainn and Murchadh]. Maelsechlainn fell immediately afterwards by Murchadh. Cluain-mac-Nois was plundered by the men of Mumhain, and a number were slain⁵ A sword was found at the Emhain, in the ground, *which measured* a man's foot from its groove to its edge, on either side;⁶ its breadth was two feet without including its groove.

A.D.
[1111.]

Kal.⁷ Demolition of Borumha, and burning of Cenn-coradh, and plundering of Tuadh-Mumhain, by Toirdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. A great famine in the spring, so that a man would sell his son, and his daughter, for food, and the people would eat even each other, and dogs. Laighen was nearly altogether depopulated, and they (*of that province*) were dispersed all over Erinn, through hunger.

[1112.]

in the lower marg. of the MS. A., p. 232 of the vol., is omitted in B.

⁷ Kal. The correct year is 1116, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

Íct. pop. Luan. Diarmaird mac Enna mic Murchaída, Rí Gall ocup Lagen, quieuit a nOċċ eliaċ. Crec pluaiġeō la Connachtoib̃ irin Muman, go pancuttar Sliab Crot, ocup Cláire, ocup Sliab Cúa. Do Luid cat Tuad Mumhan andeaghaid Connachta im Mumhain. Poptar cat etoppa. Muir̃ir pop pepaib Muman, ocup cuirpter a nár, um Ua Cennediġ et multi. Mepuġuō Murchaída .h. Maoilpeclainn. Maoilmuire .h. Du-náin, ap̃o eppcop Epenn, cenn ecna et cpaib̃ iartair do main, quieuit in Cyp̃to i cClúain Iráir̃o. Gell Murchaída .h. Maoilpeclainn la Tairdealb̃aċ .h. Concupair.

Íct. Diarmairt .h. Driáin, Rí Leite Moġa, moputur. Sluaġeō la Tairdealb̃aċ .h. Concupair, ocup la Murchaída .h. Maoilpeclainn im Mumhain, go pancuttar Glenn Maġair, go ttugrat gialla Muman leó. Sluaġeō oile dno leir̃in lucht ceona, go ttugrat gialla Lagen leó, ocup go ttugrat Domnall mac Murchaída .h. Maoilpeclainn leó ap̃ héc̃in a hOċċ eliaċ. Ruair̃ir .h. Concupair, ap̃o pí Connacht, in clepicatu uitam feliciter quieuit i cClúain mic Noir. Domnall mac Ruair̃ir, Rí Sil Muirethaġ, moputur, et repultur ert i tTuaim gpeine.

Íct. Muirceptaċ .h. Driáin, Rí Epenn durnop, in clepicatu uitam feliciter quieuit. Ooċ .h. Concenainn, Rí .h. nDiarmada, moputur. Hua Baġillain, Ríġ pile Epenn, do maib̃ad do Tuair̃ paċa, [i.] ón Spailliuċ O Flannagáin.

¹ *On Monday.* This indicates the year 1117, in which the Kalends, or 1st, of January fell on Monday, the Dominical Letter being G., as O'F. has observed in a marg. note.

² *Battle.* The orig. hand has added the note Cat Dertaca ("battle of Betrach") in the marg. But in the Four Mast. it is called the "battle of Leitreacha-Odhraín," now Latteragh,

in the bar. of Upper Ormond, and co. of Tipperary.

³ *Baġling.* Mepuġad. The word also signifies "leading astray." The event is more intelligibly given in the Annals of Inisfallen (O'Conor's ed., ad an. 1090=1117):—"baġal maoma pop Murchaída Ua Maoilpeclainn o Gallab Otha cluath, ocup Lagnib, gunna topacht a

Kal. of *January* on Monday.¹ Diarmaid, son of Enna, son of Murchadh, King of the Foreigners, and of Laighen, quievit in Ath-cliath. A predatory expedition by the Connachtmen into Mumhain, until they reached Sliabh-Crot, and Cláire, and Sliabh-Cua. The army of Tuadh-Mumhain went after the Connachtmen into Mumhain. A battle² was fought between them. The men of Mumhain were defeated and slaughtered, together with Ua Cennedigh and many *others*. The baffling³ of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn. Maelmuire Ua Dunáin, chief Bishop of Erin, head of the learning and devotion of the west of the world, quievit in Christo in Cluain-Iraird. The pledges of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn *were taken* by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

A.D.
[1113.]

Kal.⁴ Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Leth-Mogha, moritur. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and by Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, into Mumhain, until they reached Glenn-Maghair, and they brought off with them the hostages of Mumhain. Another hosting, also, by the same parties, and they brought with them the hostages of Laighen, and brought with them Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, by force, from Ath-cliath. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, chief King of Connacht, in clericatu vitam feliciter quievit⁵ in Cluain-muc-Nois. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri, King of Sil-Muiredhaigh, moritur, and was interred in Tuaim-greine.

[1114.]

Kal.⁶ Muircertach Ua Briain, King of the greater part of Erin, in clericatu vitam feliciter quievit.⁵ Aedh Ua Concennain, King of Ui-Diarmada, moritur. Ua Baighellain, chief poet⁷ of Erin, was slain by a *man* of Tuath-ratha, [*i.e.*] by the Spaillich O'Flannagain.

[1115.]

longport ne tpi arochib;” *i.e.* “a deceitful victory over Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and the Lagenians, so that he did not reach his encampment during three nights.”

⁴ Kal. O’F. has prefixed the correct year (1118).

⁵ *Quievit*. q, A.; which is doubtless a mistake for f, “finivit.” véf, “died,” B.

⁶ Kal. The correct date, 1119, has been prefixed by O’F.

⁷ *Chief poet*. Rís pte; lit. “King-poet.”

Íct. Conaċ Taillten do denum la Tairdealbaċ .h. Concupair. Trí p̃p̃m opocait do denum la Tairdealbaċ .h. Concupair in hoc anno .i. opoiċed Aċa Lúain, ocur opoiċed Aċa Cpoca, ocur opoiċed Duine Leoda. Sluaigēð la Tairdealbaċ im Míðe sup innarb Murchaċ .h. Maoilreclainn ip̃in tuairġep̃t, ocur a gell do deniuċ comarba Paop̃aic, ocur bacla 108A.

Íct. Domnall mac Mic Loelainn, Rí tuairġep̃t Eipenn .i. Ailiuċ, quieuit. Samuel, Epp̃cop Aċa cliaċ, quieuit. Crec pluaigēð la Tairdealbaċ .h. Concupair ip̃in Mumain, sup laŕet cpiġáir mop por Cairil, ocur sup airġep̃t Ap̃o Fínáin. Tanġur tpe depeð an t̃pluaig̃ aġ uol fo deap, sup marbaċ ann Aċoð .h. hEidin, Rí .h. f̃Piacraċ, ocur Muirpeðhaċ .h. Flait̃bertaig̃, Rí iartair Connacht, et Muirġep̃t .h. Lorcain, et alii. Mop [longport] la Tairdealbaċ .h. Concupair, ocur la Leċ Cuinn, iġ ðip̃ra, ó Samain zo f̃él ðp̃iġoe, sup poinn Dearmumain eid̃ip̃ Clainn Cap̃thaig̃ et Clainn m̃ðp̃rain.

Íct. Aċoð mac Domnall .h. Ruairc, Rí air̃ter Connacht, mor̃tur. Aċoð mac Duinñpleðe .h. Eocaċa, Rí Ulaċ, do marbaċ do .h. Matġamna i ecaċ. Maol-mor̃da .h. Domnall, Rí .h. cCenñiolaiġ, in clepicatu quieuit. Maolreclainn .h. Donnagáin, Rí Ap̃ao ċ̃ipe, occip̃ur ep̃t ó Clainn Corġraig̃ tpe meaðail.

Íct. Damliag̃ Cianáin do gabáil por Murchaċ .h. Maoilreclainn o ġailengoib, et an teaċ araibe do loġsaċ p̃air. Op̃eam da muintep̃ do marbaċ, et a tep̃num f̃én ap̃p̃. Donnchaċ mac ġilla Paop̃aig̃ Ruaiċ,

¹ Was celebrated. Do denum. These words are placed at the end of the entry in A. and B. The real year is 1120, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

² Its hostages; i.e. the hostages of Midhe, or Meath.

³ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the year 1121, which is the correct date.

⁴ Great terror. cpiġáir; lit. "tremble-shout."

⁵ Encampment. The word has been obliterated in A. B. reads plua, for pluaġaċ, "a hosting."

⁶ Kal. The correct date, 1122, has been added in the margin by O'F.

⁷ Kal. This is properly the year

Kal. The fair of Taillten was celebrated¹ by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Three principal bridges were constructed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair in this year, viz., the bridge of Ath-Luain, and the bridge of Ath-Crocha, and the bridge of Dun-Leodha. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach into Midhe, and he expelled Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn into the North, and its hostages² were given to him under the protection of the comarb of Patrick and the Bachal Isa.

A.D.

[1116.]

Kal.³ Domhnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, King of the North of Erin, *i.e.* of Ailech, quievit. Samuel, Bishop of Ath-cliath, quievit. A predatory hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Mumhain, and they brought great terror⁴ upon Caisel, and plundered Ard-Finain; but the rere of the army was intercepted whilst going southwards, and Aedh Ua hEidhin, King of Ui-Fiachrach, and Muiredhach Ua Flaithbhertaigh, King of the West of Connacht, and Muirghes Ua Lorcaín, and others, were slain. A great [encampment⁵] by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and by Leth-Chuinn, at Birra, from Allhallowtide until the festival of Brigid; and he divided Deas-Mumhain between the Clann Carthaigh and Clann Briain.

[1117.]

Kal.⁶ Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc, King of the East of Connacht, moritur. Aedh, son of Donnsléibhe Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was slain in battle by Ua Mathghamhna. Maelmordha Ua Domhnaill, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, in clericatu quievit. Maelsechlainn Ua Donnagáin, King of Aradh-thire, was slain by the Clann-Cosgraigh, through treachery.

[1118.]

Kal.⁷ Daimhliag of Cíanan was captured against Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn by the Gailenga, and the house in which he was *sheltered* was burned over him. A number of his people were slain, but he himself escaped therefrom.⁸

[1119.]

1123, as O'F. has observed in a marginal note.

⁸ *Therefrom.* Ḡḡḡ. A. Ḡḡḡḡḡ. B., which is incorrect.

Rí Oppaíge, a ruir occirur ep̄. Croē Cr̄ist 1 gCon-
nachta in hoc anno. Mor pluaígeō la Tairdealbaē
.h. Concupair for mair, ocur for tír, sup airg Ciap-
raíge, go rúacht pén Copeaí, go ttancuttar maíte
Deap Mumhan ina teē, um Donnchaō mac Captaí,̄
et um Ceallach .h. m̄b̄ric, ocur um .h. Cinnraolaō,
ocur um .h. Concupair Ciappaíge; ocur roír plan tar
clar Cille Dalua.

[Ct. Moreablaē la Tairdealbaē 1 Rinn Luimni,̄
sup mill ocur sup airg Deap Mumuin. Tarcc mac
Mic Captaí, Rí Deap Mumhan, moritur. Copmac
p̄gnauit port eum. An cloicteē mór Cluana muc
Noir dorbuō la Gilla Cr̄ist .h. Maileóin, ocur la
Toirdealbaē .h. Concupair. Cairtel la Connachta .i.
cairten Duin Gaillme, et Duin Leoda, ocur Cul Maile.
Creaēpluaígeō la Toirdealbaē im Maí Cap̄b̄re, sup
airg Conmaíene, go pucc Mupchaō .h. Maolpeclainn
rair, et Conmaíene, sup muiō for an lorg Connacht 1
cCraib Roir da cap̄n, go ttorchaí ann sinnaē Soíain
.h. Ceallaí, ocur .h. Duib̄ mic Lenóáin. Soar̄ tra
Connachta p̄ru, et marbaí rochaíde tob um taoipeē
Muintipe Searóain. Giollabraíde .h. Ruairc do
baíhaō ar loē mic Nen la Connachtoib̄. Maolpe-
clainn mac Tarcc .h. Maolpuanaíō, Rí Muíge Luirg,
do marbaō d̄p̄raib̄ d̄p̄re, et do Tigeṛnan .u. Ruairc.

¹ *Cross of Christ.* This relic, which was supposed to be a portion of the True Cross, is now considered to be enclosed in the Cross of Cong, in the Royal Irish Academy.

² *Returned.* Soír, A. Roir, B.

³ *Of Cill-Dalua.* Cille .v., A. B. erroneously reads Cille d̄ara, "of Cill-dara," or Kildare.

⁴ *Rinn-Luimnigh; i.e.* "the point of Luimnech," or Limerick. The correct year is 1124, as O'Flaherty has noted in the margin.

⁵ *Finished.* dorbuō, for do for-
buō, A. B.

⁶ *Craebh-rois-da-charn.* B. reads Craib Roir tul̄ da cap̄n. The word, or syllable tul̄ (tul) is also written in A., an expunctory line being drawn under it, which the transcriber of B. seems to have overlooked.

⁷ *Turned.* roar̄, A. raor̄, B.

⁸ *Loch-mic-nen.* The Ann. Ult. (1125) say "Loch-Aillene," i.e. Loch-Allen, in the co. Leitrim. The Four

Donnchadh, son of Gillapadraig Ruadh, King of Osraighe, was slain by his own *people*. The Cross of Christ¹ in Connacht in this year. A great expedition by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, on sea and land, so that he plundered Ciarraighe; and he himself reached Corcach, and the nobles of Deas-Mumhain came into his house, together with Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, and with Ceallach Ua Bric, and with Ua Cinnfaeladh, and with Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe; and he returned² safely across the plank bridge of Cill-Dalua.³

A.D.
[1119.]

Kal. A great fleet *assembled* by Toirdhealbhach at Rinn-Luimnigh,⁴ so that he destroyed and plundered Deas-Mumhain. Tadhg, son of Mac Carthaigh, King of Deas-Mumhain, moritur. Cormac reigned after him. The great belfry of Cluain-muc-Nois was finished⁵ by Gillachrist Ua Maeileóin, and by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Castles *were erected* by the Connachtmen, viz., the castles of Dun-Gaillmhe, and Dun-Leodha, and Cul-Maile. A predatory hosting by Toirdhealbhach into Magh-Cairbre, and he plundered Conmaicne; but Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn and the Conmaicne overtook him, and the army of Connacht was defeated at Craebh-rois-da-charn,⁶ and Sinnach Soghain Ua Ceallaigh, and Ua Duibh, son of Lennan, were slain there. The Connachtmen, however, turned⁷ against them, and slew a multitude of them, together with the chieftain of Muintir-Geradh-ain. Gillabraide Ua Ruairc was drowned in Loch-mien⁸ by the Connachtmen. Maelsechlainn, son of Tadhg Ua Maeilruanaidh, King of Magh-Luirg, was slain by the men of Breifne, and by Tighernan Ua Ruairc. The hostages of Deas-Mumhain, together with the son of

[1120.]

Mast. write the name Loch-en, i.e. "the lake of the birds," which Dr. O'Donovan identifies with "Loch-nan-nen," a marsh, which was formerly a lake, near the castle of Roscommon. *Ann. Four Mast.*, ed. O'Donovan, note ^b, ad an. 1124, and note ^z, ad

an. 1225. There is a lake at present called Loch Macnean, situated in the N.E. part of Connacht, between the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh, which is probably that referred to in the text.

Seall Deir Mumhan, um mac Copmaic mic Capthaig, do marbað la Toirdealbað .h. Concupair.

¶ Ct. Da mac Aineirliu .h. Eoin .i. Flann ocur an Gilla ruar, da ruig .h. rriacrach Aíone, do marbað a rriall do Concupair .h. Flaitbertaig as bun Gaillme. Gillaabraide, Rí bpepne, occipur ept a ruir. Atpuighað Murchaða .h. Maoilreclainn do Toirdealbað ocur do Tigepinan.

¶ Ct. Enna mac Murcha[ð]a .i. mic Donnchað, ru laigen, moripur. Sluaigeth la Toirdealbað .h. Concupair, go tuig ruige laigen et Gáll da mac pen, do Concupair. Murchað .h. Maoilreclainn i Míð. Morlongpopt la Cairdealbað a nluir Muíain ó Luígnarað go peil bpuíðe, ocur po airg rect arin longpopt rin Tir Conaill, ocur rect aili go Moná Móir, ocur go Glenn Maíair, ocur rect go deirgept Orraighe, ocur po cuir ár Orraighe um .h. Capóc. Domnall Pionn .h. Dupda do baðað as taðairt creche ó Cinel Conaill.

¶ Ct. Giolla Cpuopt .h. Maoileóin, Abb Cluana mic Noir, topar ecna ocur deirce, cenn roma ocur raibruara na hEreenn, quieuit. Murchað .h. Maoilreclainn daipmogað. Domnall, a mac, na ionað. Domnall daipruíðað accinn páitce, et Diarmaird .h. Maoilreclainn na nionað a noir. Cað eirip da ruig Ulað, dū attopčair Aoð .h. Maígamna, ocur Niall mac Duinnrlethe .h. Eochað.

¶ Ct. Giolla an Coimdead mac Cuinn Dealbnaig, tanairi Abbað Cluana mic Noir, quieuit.

¹ *Kal.* The correct date (1125) has been prefixed by O'F.

² *Gillabrade.* This is probably a repetition, in a phraseology somewhat altered, of the entry under the last year, relating to Gillabrade Ua Ruairc.

³ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1126, which is the proper date.

⁴ *Tir-Conaill.* Usually written Uí-Conaill, or Uí-Conaill-Gabhra. The name of this district is still preserved in those of the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the co. of Limerick.

Cormac Mac Carthaigh, were killed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. A.D.

[1120.]

[1121.]

Kal.¹ The two sons of Aneislis Ua Edhin, viz., Flann and the Gilla-ruadh, two Kings of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, were treacherously slain by Conchobhar Ua Flaithbheartaigh, at Bun-Gaillmhe. Gillabraide,² King of Breifne, was slain by his own *people*. The dethronement of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, by Toirdhealbhach and Tighernan.

[1122.]

Kal.³ Enna, son of Murcha[dh], son of Donnchadh, King of Laighen, moritur. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he gave the sovereignty of Laighen, and of the Foreigners, to his own son Conchobhar. Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn *again* in Midhe. A great camp by Toirdhealbhach in Ur-Mumhain, from Lammass till the festival of Brigid, and he plundered from that camp, at one time, Tir-Conaill,⁴ and another time as far as Moin-mór, and to Glenn-Maghair, and one time to the South of Osraighe, and he effected the slaughter of the Osraighe, together with Ua Caróc. Domhnall Finn Ua Dubhda was drowned whilst bringing a prey from Cinel Conaill.

[1123.]

Kal.⁵ Gillachrist Ua Maeileóin,⁶ Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, fountain of knowledge and charity, head of the prosperity and affluence of Erinn, quievit. Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn was dethroned. Domhnall, his son, *was elected* in his place. Domhnall was dethroned before the end of a quarter, and Diarmaid Ua Maeilsechlainn *was elected* in the place of both. A battle between the two Kings of Uladh, in which Aedh Ua Mathghamhna and Niall, son of Donnsléibhe Ua Eochadha, were slain.

[1124.]

Kal.⁷ Gilla-an-choimédh, son of Conn Dealbhnach, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit.

¹ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the year 1127, which is the correct date.

⁶ Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin. The compilation of the original of the pre-

sent Chronicle has been attributed to this ecclesiastic. See Introduction.

⁷ Kal. The correct year is 1128, as O'F. has noted in the margin,

Íct. Mašnur mac Mic Loēlainn, Rí Cineoil Eogain ocur an tuaid̃r̃sept. do maibad̃ ó Cinel Maíen. Ceallač, comappa Paṑpaic, ocur aip̃o Eppcop Eṑenn, théc a ñl̃p̃o Paṑpaic, ocur a aṑnacal i Ul̃ir moip̃. Teap̃bač moip̃ ip̃in bliad̃ain, sup̃ mill na sup̃it. Al̃toip̃ ṑaíh̃l̃ias móip̃ Cluana muc Noip̃ ṑp̃oip̃lušad̃, ocur p̃eóio do b̃p̃eíť ep̃te .i. cap̃pačan temp̃uil Solman tuccad̃ ó Maolp̃eclainn mac ṑomnaill, ocur cur̃oin ṑonnchađa mic Flainn, ošur na tr̃í p̃eóio tucc Toip̃dealbāč .h. Concupair̃ .i. b̃leđe ap̃šaid̃, et copan ap̃šaid̃ et c̃p̃oip̃p̃ óip̃ čaip̃ip̃, et cop̃in c̃o ñóip̃, et cop̃in .h. Riatai p̃iž Al̃paṑ, et caileč ap̃šaid̃ ocur niam óip̃ p̃aip̃ con aṑeip̃e, et copan ap̃šaid̃ Ceallaiž, comap̃ba Paṑpaice.

Íct. ṑiap̃maio .h. Paḷlamainn t̃aip̃eč Cloinne Uaṑach, moip̃itup̃. Šoll Cluana .h. Al̃p̃eetaiž, moip̃itup̃. Šeóio Cluana muc Noip̃ ṑp̃oip̃lip̃ižud̃ ap̃ Šalloič Luimniž, iap̃ na ñšaid̃ do Šiolla Comšain, ocur pa c̃p̃ochač é iž ṑun cluana ičaip̃, iap̃ na tiṑnacal ó Concupair̃ .h. ṑp̃iaín, o p̃iž Muman : po p̃ip̃ tr̃a an Šiolla Comšain ip̃in Copeaiž, ocur Liop̃ moip̃, ocur ṑop̃t Laiṑše do ṑol ṑap̃ muip̃, ocur an l̃óng a p̃pažbač ionač, ní pažbač p̃eč šaioč p̃eolta, ocur po šeṑoip̃ na long̃a ap̃chena. ṑeč̃bep̃ on, ṑno, ap̃ na p̃ap̃tač Ciap̃an an long̃ i ṑp̃iallač pom t̃ect t̃aip̃ip̃, et do paṑpom šub̃oip̃ p̃p̃i b̃ap̃ iñṑep̃in conaiceč Ciap̃an cona bač̃aill ic p̃ap̃tač šač̃a luiñge i ṑp̃iallač ṑol t̃aip̃ip̃. Ra moip̃it̃t̃ap̃ tr̃a an Coim̃de an tí naom Ciap̃an ip̃in p̃ip̃t ip̃in. Cuap̃ne .h. Concupair̃, Ri .h. p̃Paḷše, moip̃itup̃. Maioṑ p̃e Tišep̃nan .h. Ruap̃e p̃op̃ ap̃t̃ep̃

¹ *Kal.* The correct year is 1129.

² *Carrachan.* This seems to have been the same as the article mentioned at the year 1005, *supra*, under the name of "Eneclar." O'Reilly (*Ir. Dict.*, in voce) explains *carrachan* as "a model," in which he is followed

by Dr. O'Donovan. *Four Mast.*, ad an. 1129.

³ *Cuidin*; i.e. catinus.

⁴ *Kal.* O.F. has prefixed the correct year (1130).

⁵ *Dun-cluana-lthair.* The Four Mast. call the place "Dun-cluana-Bhriain," or "the fort of Brian's

Kal.¹ Magnus, son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Cinel Eoghain and the North, was slain by the Cinel-Maein. Ceallach, comarb of Patrick, and chief Bishop of Erin, died at Ardpatrik, and was interred in Lis-mor. Great heat in this year, which destroyed the corn fields. The altar of the great Stone-church of Cluain-muc-Nois was opened, and precious things were taken out of it, viz., the carrachan² of Solomon's Temple, which was given by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and the cuidin³ of Donnchadh, son of Flann, and the three articles which Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair gave—viz., a silver goblet, and a silver cup with a golden cross over it, and a drinking-horn with gold—and the drinking-horn of Ua Riata, King of Aradh, and a silver chalice, with a burnishing of gold and an engraving, and the silver cup of Ceallach, comarb of Patrick.

A.D.

[1125.]

Kal.⁴ Diarmaid Ua Fallamhainn, chief of Clann-Uadach, moritur. Goll-Cluana Ua Airechtaigh, moritur. The precious things of Cluain-muc-Nois were revealed against the Foreigners of Luimnech, after having been stolen by Gillacomghain, and he was hanged at Duncluana-Ithair,⁵ after he had been delivered up by Conchobhar Ua Briain, King of Mumhain. This Gillacomghain, indeed, sought Corcach, and Lis-mor, and Port-Lairge, to go across the sea; but the ship in which he might find a place could not get wind enough for sailing, though all the other ships would. No wonder, truly, for Ciaran would detain the ship in which he sought to escape him; and he made a declaration, when dying, that he had seen Ciaran, with his staff, detaining every ship in which he attempted to escape him. The Lord magnified Saint Ciaran,⁶ truly, in that miracle. Cuafine Ua Conchobhair, King of Ui-Failghe, moritur. A victory

[1126.]

lawn, or meadow," which Dr. O'Donovan says is now Cloonbrien, a townland in the parish of Athlacca, near Bruff, in the co. of Limerick.

⁶ Saint Ciaran. *Cn ci naom Ciaran*; lit. "the person, Saint Ciaran," A. B.

Miðe, dú attonchair Diarmado .h. Maoilreclainn, Rí airtear Miðe, et Congur ó Caindealbáin, Rí Laoisair, et Coúall pluú mac mic Senáin, Rí Gaileng, et alii multi. Meff dimór gaáa topaib in hoc anno.

Ict. Loinger Cairdealbais go Ror ailetu, gur loit go mor Deary Mumain. Mac Conconnacht .h. Concupair, et .h. Carrthais ollam Connacht, occiri punt immatam Caillle Cobthais, tre anaisne etir Connachtoib inuicem. Moryluaisgeð la Concupair mac Mic Lochlainn, la fuð tuairgept Erenn, co nulltoib et go nAipgiallaib maille ppur, i gConnachtoib, go ruacht Corprliað, go teugrat Connachta amur pair ipin tsegar, gur muib for Cinel Conaill, ocur gur marbað ann .h. Maoilgaioite, et an Garbanað .h. Daoigell, et alii multi, et condeairnat rið po cedóir, et mac Mic Lochlainn da tair, et go nDeaccattur Ulað ocur Aipgialla dár Að Lúain pair da tairib, go gcompairnig doib ocur Tigernan .h. Ruairc a Maið [Conaill], iar tparairt epeide doib a Ulltoib dár a neri, gur muib for Ulltoib ocur for Aipgiallaib, gur marbað ann .h. Eochada, Rí Ulað, ocur ó Crioáin, Rí Pearnmaige, ocur a mac, ocur .h. Inneachtair, Rí .h. Méit, et alii. Maoil[iora] .h. Foglaða, airto Eppcop Mumhan, quieuit. Concupair .h. Driain do bualað orior da muintep pén.

Ict. Enair for Coine, ocur .x. purre, ocur bliadain bipeð, ocur an dapa bliadain .xxx. ar cet ar mile o

¹ *Cochall-fiuich*; i.e. "cucullus humidus," or "wet-mantle." The Four Mast. (1130) call him "Amhlaibh."

² *Kal.* The correct year, 1131, has been prefixed by O'F.

³ *In the defeat of Caill-Cobhthaigh.* The Four Mast. state that Ua Conchobhair and Ua Carthaigh were slain in a cavalry engagement fought between the Munstermen and Connacht-

men, near Loch-Semdighe (Lough-Sewdy), in the co. of Westmeath. Caill-Cobhthaigh, i.e. "Coffey's wood," was the name of a woody district in the south of the co. Galway, but the name is now obsolete.

⁴ *Went.* go nDeaccattur, A. nDeaccattur, B.

⁵ *Conaill.* This word, which is effaced in A., and consequently omit-

by Tighernan Ua Ruairc over *the men of* the East of Midhe, in which were slain Diarmaid Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of the East of Midhe, and Aengus O'Caindealbhain, King of Laeghaire, and Cochall-fluich,¹ grandson of Senan, King of Gaileng, and many others. A great crop of all kinds of fruit in this year. A.D.
[1126.]

Kal.² The fleet of Toirdhealbach *sailed* to Ros-ailithri, and spoiled Deas-Mumhain very much. The son of Cuconnacht Ua Conchobhair, and Ua Carthaigh, chief poet of Connacht, were slain in the defeat of Caill-Cobhthaigh,³ through a mistake among the Connachtmen themselves. A great hosting by Conchobhar, son of Mac Lochlainn, King of the North of Erin, with the Ultonians and the Airghialla along with him, into Connacht, until he reached Corrsliabh; but the Connachtmen made an attack on him in the Seaghais, when the Cinel Conaill were defeated, and Ua Maeilgaeithe, and the Garbhanach Ua Baeighell, and many others, were slain there. And they made peace immediately, and the son of Mac Lochlainn *returned* to his house, and the Ultonians and Airghialla went⁴ across Ath-Luain, eastwards, towards their homes, until they encountered Tighernan Ua Ruairc in Magh [Conaille⁵], *who* was after bringing a prey from Uladh in their absence;⁶ and the Ultonians and Airghialla were defeated, and Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, and O'Criochain, King of Fern-mhagh, and his son, and Ua Indreachtaigh, King of Ui-Meith, and others, were slain. Mael[isa] Ua Foghladha, chief Bishop of Mumhain, quievit. Conchobhar Ua Briain was struck by a man of his own people. [1127.]

Kal.⁷ of January on Friday, and the 10th *day* of the moon, and a bissextile year, and the 32nd year over a hundred and a thousand from the Incarnation of Christ. [1128.]

ted in B., is supplied from the Four Mast.

⁶ *In their absence.* ὡπὸν αὐτοῖς; lit. "after them;" i.e. after they (the Ulidians) had departed on the expe-

dition from which they were returning when Tighernan Ua Ruairc encountered them.

⁷ *Kal.* This is properly the year 1132, as the criteria indicate.

innecolluccað Cpuort. Mopcablað la Tairdealbhað .h. Concupair for Loð nDeirgdepe, sup mill mopán don Mumain. Sluaigheð leir im Míðe go tpuz iuge do Mupchað .h. Maolrechlainn. Creað la Concupair .h. mbríain am Maonmaið, sup airz Cill mðian, et go pucc bu imda leir. Carlen ðona Gaillme do loirgað do longair per Mumhan, ocup ðream diairtar Connacht do marbað im .h. Tairg an Teglaig. Crec fluaigheð la Tairdealbhað a nlb Parza, sup airz uile. Alen an ðete for Sinainn do loirgað o perairbh Muman, ocup ðream um taoireð Muintipe Cnaoið do tuitim ann. Crec Maiðe Luirg la perairð ðreirne. Uaireirge .h. Neðtain, cenn Cele nDó Cluana muc Noir, in pace quieuit. Diarmait mac Mic Eóigen, taoireð Clainne Diarmada, moritur. Comarba ðrigðe do [br]að coruccað do Diarmait mac Mupchað, ocup a ðabairt dia riap ar egin, ocup reacht ffricit do marbað ar lap Cille dapa, et a upmór do loircað.

Íct. Mopfluaigheð leir Moða um Cormac mac Mic Carrthaið, ocup um Concupair .h. mbríain, i gConnactoirð, sup réoiðre[ð] an Ruadbeirig ocup na ðelata, ocup sup marbair Cathal mac Cathail ruz-damna Connacht, ocup Gíllananaom .h. Flainn, taoiroð Síil Maolríain. Da mac Conconnacht .h. Concupair do badoað ar Loð Ríð. Marom pe perairð Teabða for Siol Muireðhaið, ubi occipit ert Almlaib mac Arphon .h. Raduib, taoireð Clainne Tomaltaið, ocup pa gabað Mac Uleirðair .h. Almolroe. Concupair

¹ *Ua Nechtain.* .h. Nechnain (Ua Nechnain), A. B. Corrected from the Four Mast.

² *Was betrayed.* do . . at, A., some letters being effaced at the beginning of the second word, which should apparently read bpað. B. follows the reading in A. The trans-

lator of the Annals of Clonmacnoise (1135, rectò 1132) states that "the Abbess of Kildare was forced and taken out of her cloisters by Dermot Mac Murrough."

³ *Kal.* The correct year is 1133, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

⁴ *Ruadh-bheithnach;* i.e. "the Red



A.D.

[1128.]

A great fleet by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on Loch-deirg-dere, so that he destroyed a great part of Mumhain. A hosting by him into Midhe, and he gave the sovereignty to Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn. A predatory expedition by Conchobhar Ua Briain into Maen-magh, and he plundered Cill-mBian, and carried off a great number of cows. The castle of Bun-Gaillmhe was burned by a fleet of the men of Mumhain, and a number of *the men of* the West of Connacht were killed, along with the grandson of Tadhg-an-teghlaigh. A predatory hosting by Toirdhealbhach into Ui-Forga, which he entirely plundered. Ailen-an-bheithe, on the Sinainn, was burned by the men of Mumhain, and a number fell there, along with the chief of Muintir-Cinaeith. The plundering of Magh-Luirg by the men of Breifne. Uaireirghe Ua Nechtain,¹ head of the Celi-Dé of Cluain-muc-Nois, in pace quievit. Diarmaid, son of Mac Edigen, chief of Clann-Diarmada, moritur. The comarb of Brigid was betrayed,² and carried off by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, who forcibly compelled her to obey him; and seven score persons were slain in the middle of Cill-dara, and the greater part of it was burned.

Kal.³ A great hosting of Leth-Mogha, with Cormac, son of Mac Carthaigh, and with Conchobhar Ua Briain, into Connacht, and they levelled the Ruadh-bheitheach⁴ and the Belata,⁵ and killed Cathal, son of Cathal, Royal heir of Connacht, and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Flainn, chief of Sil-Maeilruain. The two sons of Cuconnacht Ua Conchobhair were drowned in Loch-Ribh. A victory by the men of Teabhtha over Sil-Muiredhaigh, in which Amhlaibh, son of Archu Ua Raduibh, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, was slain, and Mac Illestair Ua hAindlidhe

[1129.]

Birch," now Roevehagh, in the parish of Killeely, bar. of Dunkellin, and co. of Galway.

⁵ *The Belata*; i.e. "the cross-roads." See note 4, p. 316.



mac Mupchaða .h. Maoilreclainn, ruzdamna Míðe, do marbað do Donnchað mac Gillemolcolmog ocup do Gallarþ. Mac Gillemolcolmog do marbað do Míðe-ðarþ. Maolgarb ipin bliadain, sup marb bu Epenn, ocup a muca acht nemēni. Ercpa greine hora tertia diei. Occipio Flaitbertaig .h. Flaitbertaig. Lurca do lorceað uile, cona tempol, do Domnall mac Mupchaða .h. Maoilreclainn.

¶ Et. An tict ceona for innilið Leite Cuinn. Mac mic Catail .h. Concupair do marbað la .h. nEgra. Coirrecað tempail Copmaic i gCairiol la maithip imda. Mupchað .h. Egra, ocup a ben .i. ingen Cairdealbairg .h. Concupair, do marbað ó Tarleleð .h. Egra. Cíe cločrnecta dpepēain a eCairil, sup ba rnañ dona hecaib ap margað Cairil. Maiom pé nOrrairib for Diarmad mac Mupchaða, dú attorchair Ugarpe .h. Tuatail, et alii. Coccoð mor dpar etip Leð Moða, sup laða tpi caða etuppa. Celečair mac Cuinn na mbocht, rruith renóir Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Maolciaráin mac Cuinn na mbocht, uaral řagarpe, in Cyprio quieuit. Coð mac Mic Coíláin, Rí Dealbna detpa, moritur. Coð mac Mic Tairg .h. Ceallairg, Rí .h. Maine, moritur. Maolbrenainn .h. Anraðain quieuit. Sluaigēð la Mac Mupchaða go Laignib, ocup go naib eCinnriolairg, et go nGalloib Acta eliað for Concupair .h. mbriáin go Muimnecharb, et Orrairib, et Gallarþ puipt lairge, dú attorchair ap móp .i. attorchair mac Gille Maire mic Allgoipt, an Gall ap pepi po baoi a nEirinn, et um Amilaið puipt lairge, et um maithib Orrairge, ocup gabail Gillepatraice .h. Cindéoið.

¹ *Maelgarbh*; i.e. a murrain.

² *A very few.* nemēni, A. B., for nerēni, lit. "nothing."

³ *Kal.* The year 1134 is the correct date, as has been observed in the margin by O'F.

⁴ *The same destruction*; i.e. the distemper which is mentioned under the previous year.

⁵ *Could swim.* The orig. hand has written the word ingrað, i.e. "a prodigy," in the margin.

⁶ *Multitude.* ár, lit. "a slaughter."

was taken prisoner. Conchobhar, son of Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, Royal heir of Midhe, was slain by Donnchadh Mac Gillamocholmog and by Foreigners. Mac Gillamocholmog was slain by the men of Midhe. A maelgarbh¹ in this year, which killed the cows of Erinn, and its pigs, except a very few.² An eclipse of the sun at the third hour of the day. The killing of Flaithbhertach Ua Flaithbhertaigh. Lusca was altogether burned, together with its church, by Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn.

A.D.
[1129.]

Kal.³ The same destruction⁴ on the cattle of Leth-Chuinn. The grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair was killed by Ua Eghra. Consecration of Tempol-Chormaic in Caisel, by many nobles. Murchadh Ua Eghra and his wife, *i.e.* the daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, were slain by Taithlech Ua Eghra. A shower of hailstones fell in Caisel, so that horses could swim⁵ on the marketplace of Caisel. A victory by the Osraighe over Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, in which Ugaire Ua Tuathail, and others, were slain. A great war grew up amongst *the people of* Leth-Mogha, so that three battles were fought between them. Celechair Mac Cuinn-na-mbocht, illustrious senior of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Maelciarain Mac Cuinn-na-mbocht, an illustrious priest, quievit in Christo. Aedh, son of Mac Cochlain, King of Dealbhna-Bethra, moritur. Aedh, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, King of Ui Maine, moritur. Maelbrenainn Ua Anradhain quievit. A hosting by Mac Murchadha, with the Lagenians, and the Ui-Cennsealaigh, and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, against Conchobhar Ua Briain, with the men of Mumhain, the Osraighe, and the Foreigners of Port-Lairge; on which occasion a great multitude⁶ were slain, viz., the son of Gillamaire, son of Allgort, the best Foreigner that was in Erinn, was slain, together with Amhlaibh of Port-Lairge, and with the nobles of Osraighe; and Gillapadraig Ua Cennedigh was taken pri-

[1130.]

Muirceptaċ, comarba patrince, quieunt. Tuasmuċna
 ʊparuccaċ iar paruccaċ caċaċe iarlaite. Maol-
 maoldoig .h. Mongair i caċair patrince.

[Et. Enair .iii., p. l. xii., m.c. xxxv. Caċal mac
 Tairce .h. Concupair occipur ert o peparib Teabċa.
 Rop Comair cona tempol do loyceab, ocur a hair-
 cinneċ, ocur a popleċinn do marbaċ, 6 peparib ʊpripne.
 Maolm Maongair pe sil Muirceptaċ ar 16 Maie,
 ubi multi ceciderunt, um Concupair .h. Ceallair, ocur
 .h. Maonnin, Ri Soċan. Ruairi .h. Canannan, Ri
 Cinel Conaill, occipur ert 6 Cinel Eogan. Tene
 raċn6n do beim a 6inn do cloicċec Cluana muc Noir,
 et do 6ollao clacċe Ruir cpe. Maolira .h. h6im-
 mipe, Eppcop Puirċ Lairge, quieunt. Ua Maolruain,
 Ri sil Annchaċa et .h. Maie, do marbaċ a ppeil
 do mac Gillecaomċin .h. Cinneroig. Domnall mac
 Muirceptaċ .h. ʊrian .i. Ġerr laċaċ, in clepċatu
 quieunt. Cinoċ .h. baċill, Eppcop Cloċair, quieunt.
 Mepp mop in hoc anno. Oenric, Ri Saxon, moritur.
 O Maile occipur ert o mac Domnall .h. Duċa, i
 noomliac na Nua Congbala. 6 Ġaoi pen da marbaċ
 ram tpe pirt Colaim Cille ipin paċe ceoċa. Cunga
 do loyceab cu a pclep. C6mapa do marbaċ tpe pirt
 iarlaite.

¹ *Covenant of Iarlaith.* There is no mention of this covenant elsewhere in this Chronicle, or in any other authority that the Editor has seen. It would seem to have been a covenant made by St. Iarlaith, who was the founder and patron of Tuam, between the tribes inhabiting the south of the present county of Galway and their neighbours of Tuadh-Mumba, or Thomond.

² *Maelmaedhoig Ua Morgair.* The name "Maelmaedhoig" has been La-

tinized "Malachias," by some hand, in the margin.

³ *The third feria; i.e. Tuesday.* This indicates the real year to be 1135, as the annalist has correctly specified. The actual reckoning of the "Kals," however, gives the date 1131.

⁴ *Maengach.* The Annals of Boyle, at the year 1135, call the place Findabhair (or Finnabhair), i.e. Finnure, bar. of Leitrim, co. Galway; and the continuator of Tighernach has

soner. Muircertach, comarb of Patrick, quievit. Tuadh-Mumha was wasted, after the profanation of the covenant of Iarlaith.¹ Maelmaedhoig Ua Morgair² in the chair of Patrick. A.D.
[1130.]

Kal. of January on the 3rd feria,³ the 16th of the moon: [1131.]
MCXXXV. Cathal, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, was slain by the men of Teabhtha. Ros-Comain, with its church, was burned, and its airchinnech and lector were killed, by the men of Breifne. The victory of Maengach⁴ was gained by Síl-Muiredhaigh over the Ui Maine, in which many fell, together with Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, and Ua Mainnin, King of Soghan. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, was slain by the Cinel Eoghain. Lightning knocked off the head of the steeple of Cluain-muc-Nois, and pierced the steeple of Ros-cre. Maelisa Ua hAinmire, Bishop of Port-Lairge, quievit. Ua Madudhain, King of Síl-Anmchadha and Ui Maine, was treacherously slain by the son of Gilla-caeimhghen Ua Cennedigh. Domhnall, son of Muircertach Ua Briain, *i.e.* Gerr-lamhach,⁵ in clericatu quievit. Cinaeth Ua Baighell, Bishop of Clochar, quievit. Great fruit in this year. Oenric,⁶ King of the Saxons, moritur. O'Maille was slain by the son of Domhnall Ua Dubhda, in the stone-church of Nua-chongbhail. His own spear killed him,⁷ through the miracle of Colum Cille, in the same quarter.⁸ Cunga was burned, with its Recles.⁹ Cumara was slain through the miracle of Iarlaith.¹⁰

"Maíom Conoig Maonmáige," *i.e.* "the victory of the Aenach (fair) of Maenmagh," the name of a plain comprising the district around Loughrea, in the co. of Galway.

⁵ *Gerr-lamhach*; *i.e.* "the short-handed."

⁶ *Oenric*. Henry I. of England is here meant, who died in the year 1135.

⁷ *Him*; *i.e.* Domhnall Ua Dubhda.

⁸ *Quarter*; *viz.*, of a year.

⁹ *Recles*. A "Recles" meant an "Abbey church." See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 276.

¹⁰ *Iarlaith*. Mac Fírbis's handwriting in A. ends with this name, as does also the text in B. The following entries are only contained in A. See next note.

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Concubur mac mic Donncað .h. Mailpeaclainn do marbað i ngeinil la Mupcað .h. Maoilpechlainn. Arpt mac Mupchaða .h. Maoilpechlainn, piðooiña Teamprað, moptuur ept. Doimnall mac Ruaiðri .h. Mailmúiað Rí pep Cell occipur ept o Muinrip Luanaim. Comarba Ciapan .i. Maelmocta do argain do Sil nAnmchaða, ocur do Choncoður mac Mic Coðlain.

¶ Et. Enar pop cetain, ocur oen uaðað fuirpi. Conðabar mac Diarmada .h. Driain, Rí Muñian in tribulatione bona quieuit i Cill Dalua. Siollapadonata mac mic Amalgaða, taoirioð Callpuiße, occipur ept o Dpezmanibh. Mac Peapßail .h. Maoilmúiað, Rí Peap Ceall, occipur ept o ñac Rúaiðri .h. Maoilmuað i nDupmarß Colum Cille. Caðapað .h. Ceipcaepað, pep Léßinn Arp Maða in Cupto quieuit. Donncað .h. Conðabair, Rí Ciarpuiße Luæpa, do ñarbað do Coinmapa ñac ñic Coinmapa.

¶ Et. Enar pop Coine, ocur aili dec fuirpi. Muipðeaprað .h. Mailpeaclainn, piðooiña Teamprað, ocur pi iarpðair Miðe, moptuur ept. Donncað .h. Coinceanuinn moptuur ept. Al ñac pén .i. Rúaiðri do epßaðáil lá Toirpðealßach .h. Conðabair, dap pápußaoh laeð ocur clepech. Sluaßeað la Toirpðealßað .h. mDriain ocur pía peparibh Muñian hi Connachta, cor teapcpa in Ruabbeis, ocur cor pcailripot a caipel,

¹ *Conchobhar*. For an account of the original of the following entries, see the Introduction, p. xli.

² *Donnchadh*. Over this name O'Flaherty has added ".i. mic Doim-

naill," to signify that Donnchadh was the son of Domhnall.

³ *Wednesday*. O'Flaherty has corrected this to *Thursday*, "Thursday," on which day the Kalends, or 1st of January occurred in 1142.

A.D.

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Conchobhar,¹ grandson of Donnchadh² Ua Maeilsechlainn, was killed in captivity by Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn. Art, son of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair, mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, was slain by Muintir-Luanaim. The comarb of Ciaran, *i.e.* Maelmochta, was plundered by Sil-Anmchadha, and by Conchobhar, son of Mac Cochlain.

[1141.]

Kal. of January on Wednesday,³ the 1st day of the moon. Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Mumhain, in tribulatione bona quievit at Cill-Dalua. Gillasiadnata, son of Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Calraighe, was slain by the Bregmhaine. The son of Fergal Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, was killed by the son of Ruaidhri Ua Maeilmhuaidh, in Durmhagh-Choluim-Chille. Cathasach Ua Ceirchaerach, lector of Ard-Macha, in Christo quievit. Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, King of Ciarraighe Luachra, was killed by Cumara, son of Mac Conmara.

[1142.]

Kal. of January on Friday, the 12th day of the moon. Muirchertach Ua Maeilsechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair, and King of the West of Midhe, mortuus est. Donnchadh Ua Concennain mortuus est. His own son, *i.e.* Ruaidhri, was apprehended by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, in violation of laics and clerics. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and by the men of Mumhain, into Connacht, and they cut down the Ruadh-bheitheach,⁴

[1143.]

⁴ *Ruadh-bheitheach*; *i.e.* the Red Birch; probably the inauguration tree | of the chiefs of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne. See under the year 1129, *supra*.

et portea pueri sunt cen creið cen cat. Murcað .h. Maolreacáinn, aipio pi Míðe cona porcuatáib do erzaðail la Toirpðealðac .h. Concáðair pop rnaðað minto ocur commairgeo na hEreann. Riðe Míðe do ðaðairt do Toirpðealðac dia ñac pén .i. do Concábhair. Riðe Cenel Eoðain do ðaðail ol Gairmleacáig, ocur mic Nell do ionnarba. Macraith .h. Paillecain, Eppcop et uirgo, quieuit. Siolla Conðura .h. Cluman, ollom Connachta, morpuur ept.

Ict. Enair pop Saðurno, ocur tper .xx. fuirpi, ocur bliaðain bipera. Taðe mac Toirpðealðac .h. Concábhair, morpuur ept. Concáðair mac Toirpðealðac .h. Concáðair, piððamha Ereann, et pi Míðe pua pé leð bliaðna, do ñarðað lá .h. Duiblaic, la pið fear Tulaic, ocur pia Ruairpi .h. Seancan. Doñnall .h. Coinpiala pi Teatðá, tuile ponura ocur paððbpuora Ereann, in clepuatu uitam pelicitet piniuit i cCluain Ipaio. Cearðall .h. Pinnallan, pi Dealbna móipe do éacc. Doñnall mac mic Taroð .h. Cealluið, do marðað do tpi macuibh mic mic Concábhair .h. Cealluið; in tpear mac uibpde do eucc i cCluain [muc Noir], iar na ðuin hi ppiðcannip, et da mac oile do ðuitim la Muinter Taroðan. Siolla páoðais Mac Congail, fear legino Cluana, Iopair, ocur a paðairt, quieuit. Cionaoð mac Mic Alñalgaða a fuir occipur ept. Donncað mac Mic Captaig æirpuoð-domna Muman, do éuz a gemil az Tairpðealðac Ua Driain. Donncað mac Taroð Ua Mailpuanuir, morpuur ept.

Ict. Enair pop Luan, ocur .iiii. uathað fuirpe. Aipio ðogao móp ipin bliaðain pi. Ppi Míðe do teçt i

¹ *Caisel*; i.e. a stone-fort, stone-wall, or maceria.

² *Gairmleadhaigh*. Gairmleacáig, A.

³ *The sons of Niall*. The Four Mast. say "Muirheartach, son of Niall Mac Lochlainn."

⁴ *Chief*. aipio, A.; probably a mistake for aipio, or aipio, lit. "high."

⁵ *The depths of Breifne*. The meaning is, doubtless, that the men of Breifne retired into the fastnesses of their territory for protection.

and demolished its caisel;¹ and they afterwards returned without plunder or battle. Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, chief King of Midhe, with its Fortuatha, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, *while* under the protection of the relics and guarantees of Erin. The sovereignty of Midhe was given by Toirdhealbhach to his own son, *i.e.* to Conchobhar. The sovereignty of Cinel Eoghain was assumed by Ua Gairmleadhaigh,² and he expelled the sons of Niall.³ Macraith Ua Faillechain, a Bishop and Virgin, quievit. Gilla-Aenghusa Ua Clumhain, chief poet of Connacht, mortuus est.

Kal. of January on Saturday, the 23rd of the moon; and a bissextile year. Tadhg, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, mortuus est. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, Royal heir of Erin, and King of Midhe during the space of half a year, was killed by Ua Dubhlaigh, King of Feara-Tulach, and by Ruaidhri Ua Seanchain. Domhnall Ua Coinfiacra, King of Teathbha, flood of the prosperity and riches of Erin, in clericatu vitam feliciter finivit in Cluain-Iraid. Cearbhall Ua Finnallan, King of Dealbhna-mór, died. Domhnall, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, was killed by the three sons of the grandson of Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh. The third son of them died in Cluain[-muc-Nois], after being *mortally* wounded in an engagement, and the two other sons fell by Muintir-Tadhgain. Gillapadraig Mac Conghail, lector of Cluain-Iraid, and its priest, quievit. Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, was slain by his own *people*. Donnchadh, son of Mac Carthaigh, chief⁴ Royal heir of Mumhain, died *while detained* in captivity by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Maeilruanaidh, mortuus est.

Kal. of January on Monday, the 4th of the moon. A great, mighty war in this year. The men of Midhe went into Laighen, and the men of Breifne went into the depths of Breifne,⁵ and the Airghialla went northwards across

A.D.

[1143.]

[1144.]

[1145.]

laighnib, ocur fir bpepne do teačt i rruomun na bpepne, ocur Airgialla do teačt tar shiaib fúaro po éuaigh. Cpeachaib la Murcāib ua Maolfeaclainn i nAirgiallaib, go taro na bu o Cuailnge. Fir Muinān i cConnačta, go rugrad Taib O Ceallaiigh leó, piigh O Mainne, ocur go po marbhad Ruaidriigh O Flaithebertaigh. Maibm Dúine Dubain rua Maolfeaclainn mac Murcāio uī Maolfeaclainn, [ocur] rua Cairpriib for pporu bpepne, ubi .ccc. ceciderunt, uel amplius, immo Seprach ua Connačtaigh, ocur immo [mac] Cačail ua Catláin, ocur im .h. Cubran. Pionn .h. Cephail riuđoimna Ele occipur ep. Donn ua Mannačan, Rí ua mbriuin na Sionna, ocur Murcāib ua Maolbpenuinn, tairioč cloinne Cončabair, ocur a ben, do tuirim la .h. Briuin bpepne i nammur longpuit. Murcāib O Maolfeaclainn, go rpeuib Miđe ocur Teačba ocur Conmaicne, do iompođ ap Tairdealbāc ua cCončabair, ocur Tairdealbāc O Briain do riuđač dóib. Taib ua Briain do iorđačail la Tairdealbāc .h. mbriain hi tanairi. Gili Eppcop Luimniđ, quieuit. Siolla Cairniđ .h. Luanaim morpuur ep.

[Ct. Enair for marp, ocur .xii. ruipe. Cpeč la Tairdealbāc O cCončabair i cTeačba, go po airđ opem do Muinir Maolpionna. Porpađabrimo do ročaroe dia muinir ađ Alé Láin, eoir badoā ocur marbāc la ppora Teačba. Maibm Maighé Dubaighiđe rua dergep bpeigh for Sullu Alā cliač, ocur for opem do laighnib, ubi [ceciderunt] .cc. et .xxxii. im Rađnall mac Turcail piigh Gall. Cormac .h. Cačaraigh, airdeppcop Laiđen, ocur comorba Briđoe rrua pé, quieuit.

¹ *At Ath-Luain.* The battle here referred to is called "maibm na clethi," "the victory of the cliath," in a marg. note by the scribe. The word *cliath*, gen. *clethi*, means a beam, and also a hurdle. It seems to have

been the beam of the bridge at Ath-lone, as the continuator of Tighernach (1145) says that "the cliath of the bridge fell" under the Connachtmen, on the occasion of the battle.

Sliabh Fuaid. A preying expedition by Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn into Airghialla, so that he brought the cows from Cuailgne. The men of Mumhain *went* into Connacht, and they carried off with them Tadhg O'Ceallaigh, King of Ui Maine, and killed Ruaidhri O'Flaithbheartaigh. The victory of Dun-Dubhain *was gained* by Maelsechlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, [and] by the Cairbre, over the men of Breifne, in which *battle* 300, or more, fell together with Serrach Ua Connachtaigh, and with [the son] of Cathal Ua Cathluain, and with Ua Cubhrain. Finn Ua Cerbhaill, Royal heir of Ele, occisus est. Donn Ua Mannachan, King of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna, and Murchadh Ua Maeilbhrenainn, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, and his wife, fell by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, in a camp assault. Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, with the men of Midhe and Teathbha, and the Conmaicne, turned against Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was made King by them. Tadhg Ua Briain was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, a second time. Gille, Bishop of Luimnech, quievit. Gillacainnigh Ua Luanaim mortuus est.

A.D.
[1145.]

Kal. of January on Tuesday, the 15th of the moon. A preying expedition by Toirdhealbhach O'Conchobhair, into Teathbha, and he plundered a number of Muintir-Maeilshinna. He, however, lost a multitude of his people at Ath-Luain,¹ who were either drowned or killed by the men of Teathbha. The victory of Magh-Buaigh-nighe *was gained* by the *men of the* South of Bregb, over the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and a number of the Lagenians, where 235 fell, along with Ragnall Mac Turcaill, King² of the Foreigners. Cormac Ua Cathasaigh, Archbishop of Laighen, and comarb of Brigid during his time, quievit. Domhnall Ua Brain,³ King of

[1146.]

¹ *King*. Ragnall is called "mor-maer," i.e. "great steward," in the Ann. Four Mast.

² *Ua Brain*; i.e. O'Brien. The Four Mast. write the name "Ua Braoin."

Doimnall .h. bpaín, Rí bpeḡmaíne, moḡitup. ḡiolla-
paḡpaíḡ mac Donnċaċa .h. ḡillepaḡpaíḡ, Rí Oḡpaíḡe
do maḡbaċ do mċaíḡ Conḡalaíḡ Uí bpaonáín i cCill
Cainníḡ. Ceallaċ O Ceallaíḡ, rí bpeaḡ, occirup epḡ ó
[f]laíḡḡeaḡtaċ .h. Caċapaíḡ, ocup ó ḡalluníḡ Áċa clíaċ.
Maḡ nÁoi do ionḡpaċ do Tíḡepnaí .h. Ruairc, ocup
Dun Imḡan do loḡaċ, ocup tecaíḡ ḡoḡ Loch Longa
ocup apaíle do lonḡaíḡ Conacht do loḡcuċ doíḡ, ocup
áḡ ḡaíne intíḡ. ḡiolla na naoíḡ, mac mic Conmeaċa
.h. Laḡaċan, do tuitim do laíḡ a ḡeaḡbpaċaḡ ḡeḡḡin
.i. Doimnall, ocup Conmeaċa a mac quieuit.

[Ct. Enaíḡ ḡoḡ céuḡaoin, ocup .xxii. ḡuipḡe. ḡiolla
Moċonna .i. .h. Caċaíḡ, rí .h. Ríaċḡaċ Áíḡne, do mċa-
ḡaċ do mac mic Doimnall Uí Conċabhaíḡ. Maíḡm
Áċa Líaín ḡoḡ Doimnall mac Toipḡḡeaḡbaíḡ ocup ḡoḡ
Uí Maíne, ría ḡeḡaíḡ Teta, ḡu i ḡḡoḡḡaḡ mac mic
Áċaḡaċa mic [f]laínḡ, et alii cum eo. Meaḡ
móḡ ipín blaċaínḡ, etip ċno meaḡ ocup coḡḡḡeaḡ.
Comḡionol moḡ íloíḡeċ laḡ na Cḡḡḡaíḡíḡ ḡo hlep-
ḡalem do ionḡaḡbaċ neaḡḡ lúḡaíḡe.

[Ct. Enaíḡ ḡoḡ ḡaḡḡaoin ocup .iii. uaċaċḡ ḡuipḡi,
ocup blaḡaoin bḡea. Tíḡeaḡnaí .h. Ruairc do buaċaċ
ó Muínḡep Áḡḡaíle. Comḡionol Seanaíḡ aḡ Iníḡ
ḡaḡpaíḡ oc ḡḡem ḡeaḡcoḡuíḡ na hEḡenn im Mael-
maeḡoic .h. Moḡḡaíḡ, im comḡba ḡaḡḡuíḡ, ocup im
Eḡḡeḡaíḡ aílíḡ ḡo ḡo cinnḡoḡ aḡoile do ríaḡluníḡ aḡo.
Maelmaeḡoic ḡan do tēaċḡ aḡíḡo [r]enuċ rín do
accallaím comḡba ḡeḡaíḡ. Cḡeaċ Lá Toipḡḡeaḡbaċ
.h. Conċaċaíḡ i naḡḡeḡ Míḡe ḡup aḡḡ ḡḡem do
Muínḡep Laḡaċaín. ḡaḡḡeaḡ moḡ ipín blaċaín rí.

¹ *They*; i.e. the forces of Tighernan Ua Ruairc.

² *His son, quieuit.* The text has "a mac aile," "his other son." But the word aile is probably a mistake for "qe," or "quieuit," as in the continuation of Tighernach, at the year 1146. For quieuit the Four

Masters have "dés," "died." The name "Cumeda" is written "Conmeada," the gen. form, in the text.

³ *The Jews.* The second crusade is evidently intended. In the middle ages the Jews were often confounded with the Mahometans.

⁴ *Muintir-Anghaile.* Muintep.

Breghmhaine, moritur. Gillapadraig, son of Donnchadh Ua Gillapadraig, King of Osraighe, was slain by the sons of Conghalach Ua Braenain, in Cill-Chainnigh. Ceallach O'Ceallaigh, King of Bregh, was slain by [F]laithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh, and by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. Magh-nAei was ravaged by Tighernan Ua Ruairc, and Dun-Imghan was burned; and they¹ went upon Loch Longa, and burned some of the ships of Connacht, in which a slaughter of people *was committed*. Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cumedha Ua Laeghachain, fell by the hand of his own brother, viz., Domhnall; and Cumedha, his son, quievit.² A.D.
[1146.]

Kal. of January on Wednesday, and the 26th of the moon. Gillamochonna, *i.e.* Ua Cathail, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was killed by the grandson of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair. The victory of Ath-Luain *was gained* over Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach, and over the Ui Maine, by the men of Teathbha, where the grandson of Amhalghaidh, son of [F]lann, was slain, and others with him. Great produce of fruit in this year, both nut crop and acorn crop. A great army was collected by the Christians to Jerusalem, to extirpate the power of the Jews.³ [1147.]

Kal. of January on Thursday, and the 7th of the moon, and a bissextile year. Tighernan Ua Ruairc was struck by Muintir-Anghaile.⁴ A synod was assembled at Inis-Padraig by a number of the Bishops of Erin, along with Maelmaedhoig Ua Morgair, comarb of Patrick, and several Bishops; and they decided on various regulations there. Maelmaedhoig, moreover, proceeded from that synod to confer with the comarb of Peter. A preying expedition by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, into the East of Midhe, and he plundered a division of Muintir-Laeghachain. A great oak crop this year. Otir, King of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, was slain, [1148.]

Cngasb, A. "Muintir-Anghaile" | ghaile, or O'Farrells, who were seated
was the tribe-name of the Ui-Fer- | in the present county of Longford.

Ótair nī Gall Aḫa cliaḫ do mārbaḫ trīa meabail do macaib mic Turccall. Muirḡdaḫ sinnaḫ, Rī Teḫba, moḡtuur eḡt. Siḡrucc .h. ḡrain nī ḡreḡmaine, do tuitim la mac Congalaḡ .h. ḡrain, trīa ḡionḡail. Mac ḡearḡail .h. Máolḡuaḡ, nī ḡear Ceall, occuḡur eḡt o Aib ḡacan. Maolmaeḡoic .h. Moḡḡair Aḡchī-epiḡcopuḡ et uirḡo et ḡcūba, caput peliḡionuḡ toḡuḡ ḡīberniāe, et Aibaniāe, et legatuḡ Aḡpoḡtolici Inno-centi, ocuḡ ḡear ḡo aḡnuḡḡ manḫīne ocuḡ canonaḫ ḡiaḡulla hecaḡlī nḡpenn, uitam peliciḡer tēḡminauit ḡī Clarbull ic toḫt do aḡallaḡ comarḡa ḡeḡtaḡ.

[Ct. Enaḡ ḡoḡ Saḡhuḡn, Lunae .xiii., ocuḡ cet bliā-ḡain biḡech ḡair. Toḡano ocuḡ ḡoiḡnen do tiaḫtain i nḡnaḡ, ḡuḡ ḡaḫ an tēn i muḡar Cīarain comiḡ tḡe neaḡt doēīne ḡo baḡḡeḫ, ocuḡ ḡo ḡo mārbaḫ trī caoiḡḡ .x. aḡ cet ḡon muḡar. Muirḫeaḡaḫ .h. Maelmoḫḡḡi, Eḡḡcop .h. mḡḡuūn ḡḡeḡne, quieuit. ḡiolla ḡaḡḡuḡ .h. Ailcinnēd, Eḡḡcop Cluana ḡeaḡta ḡḡeunainn, quieuit. Laoḡḡḡoḫ .h. Moḡḡa, nī Laoḡḡi, moḡtuur eḡt. Concuḡar mac mic Coḫlain, leḫ nī Deaḫna ḡeḡra, moḡtuḡ. Sluaḡḡeḫ la Muirḫeaḡaḫ mac Néll mic mic Loḫlaino co Conall ocuḡ co nḡḡan, ocuḡ co nḡḡialluib, i nḡltaḫ, ḡo ḡo inḡeaḡtaḡ Ullta eiḡeḡ ḫealla ocuḡ tuaḫa. Tuḡ ḡan bḡaiḡḡe leḡ iaḡttain. Ceallacán mac mic Capḡtaḡ moḡtuur eḡt. Sluaḡḡeḫ la mac mic Loḫlaino ḡo ḡuḡ bḡaiḡḡe Tiḡeḡnán .h. Ruarḡ, ocuḡ bḡaiḡḡe Muḡḫaḡ .h. Maileclainn, ocuḡ bḡaiḡḡi Conmaīene ocuḡ ḡear Teḫba, leḡ ḡon cuḡ ḡin. Call-ḡuḡḡe uile ḡaḡḡain ó Síol Ronan, ocuḡ a mionnaḡa

¹ *Ua Morgair.* .h. Mongair, "Ua Mongair," A.

² *Scribe.* ḡcūba, A.

³ *Yew tree of Ciaran.* This was a celebrated yew which stood near the church of Cluain-muc-Nois, and was planted by St. Ciaran, who founded the establishment. It seems to have been the practice of the founders of

the old Irish churches to plant some memorial tree, generally a yew, near each. See Dr. Petrie's remarks on the subject, *Round Towers*, Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xx., p. 65.

⁴ *Bishop of Uí-Briuin-Breifne.* This appears to be the first mention in the Annals of a Bishop of Uí-Briuin-

through treachery, by the sons of Mac Turcaill. Muiredhach Sinnach, King of Teathbha, mortuus est. Sitric Ua Brain, King of Bregmhaine, fell by the son of Congalach Ua Brain, through fratricide. The son of Fergal Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, was slain by the Ui-Racan. Maelmaedhoig Ua Morgair,¹ Archbishop, and virgin, and scribe,² head of the religion of all Hibernia and Alba, and Legate of the Apostolic Innocent, and the man who restored the Monastic and Canonical rules of the Church of Erinn, ended his life happily in Clairvaux, when going to confer with the comarb of Peter.

A.D.

[1148.]

Kal. of January on Saturday, the 18th of the moon; and the first year after a bissextile year. Thunder and lightning came in January, and the lightning took effect on the yew tree of Ciaran,³ so that it was, through the power of men it was extinguished; and it killed 113 sheep under the yew. Muircheartach Ua Maeilmocherghi, Bishop of Ui-Briuin-Breifne,⁴ quievit. Gillapadraig Ua Ailchinnedh, Bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, quievit. Laeighsech Ua Mordha, King of Laeighis, mortuus est. Conchobhar, son of Mac Cochlain, half-King of Dealbhna-Bethra, moritur. A hosting by Muircertach, son of Niall, son of Mac Lochlainn, with the *Cinel* Conaill, and *Cinel* Eoghain, and Airghialla, into Uladh, and he plundered Uladh, both churches and territories. He also carried off hostages afterwards. Ceallachan, son of Mac Carthaigh, mortuus est. A hosting by the son of Mac Lochlainn, and he carried off the hostages of Tighernan Ua Ruairc, and the hostages of Murchadh Ua Maeilechlainn, and the hostages of the Conmaicne, and of the men of Teathbha, on that expedition. Calraighe was altogether plundered by the Sil-Ronain, and they⁵ were all expelled into Connacht, in

[1149.]

Breifne, a district which is now represented by the diocese of Kilmore. See *Harri's* edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 226.

⁵ *They*; i.e. the Calraighe, or inhabitants of the district of Calraighe-an-Chaladh, *anglice* Calry, in the co. of Westmeath.

uile 1 eConnachta, 1 ceionaidh Giolla Ultán mic mhic
 Garzamna ro marbhat.

Ict. Enair for Domnach, lunae .xxix. An Giolla
 claon .h. Ciardha, pí Cairbre, do tuitim la .h. Paolan.
 Congalac .h. Druain, [Rí] Druagmaine, do marbadh do
 mhuinte Ceiternaidh 1 ríll 1 nGarza na garhnuige 1
 cCluain mucc Noir. Muirtheadh .h. Dubtaidh, Archi-
 episcopus, et caput religionis, uitam feliciter ter-
 minauit. Muirtheadh

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revenge for Gilla-Ultain, son of Mac Gargamhna, whom they had slain. A D.

Kal. of January on Sunday, the 29th of the moon. The [1150.]
 Gillacraen Ua Ciardha, King of Cairbre, fell by Ua Faelain.
 Congalach Ua Brain, [King] of Bregmhaine, was killed
 by Muintir-Cethernaigh, in treachery, in Gardha-na-gamh-
 naighe, at Cluain-muc-Nois. Muiredhach Ua Dubhthaigh,
 Archbishop, and head of religion, ended his life happily.
 Muiredhach

*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

GLOSSARY.

NOTE. —The figures indicate the pages of the work in which the words explained occur.

Ἀῖρχῆννεχ (airehinnech), anglicised "Erenach" and "Herenach." The word is explained ὑαράλ cheamro (uasal cheand), i.e. "superior head," in Cormac's Glossary. In the Annal. Ulster the word is represented by "Princeps." (See Dr. Reeves's observations on the word; *Adamnan*, p. 364, and *Colton*, p. 4; and also *supra*, Introd. p. liii); *passim*.

Ἀλλῖ (allsi), a gangrene, 48.

Ἀλτρου (altru) or ἀλτρεα, = Lat. *altor*, a fosterer, 300.

Ἀνχαράδ (ancharadh). See p. 258, n. 3.

Ἀνηγμυῖρ (anhegmuis), without including, or besides; lit. in the absence of, 318.

Ἀνμχαρά (anmchara) "soul-friend;" *passim*. "Anmchara is a compound loan word from *animæ carus*, and is that which is commonly used to denote a 'confessor.' In old Latin lives of the Irish saints it is generally rendered 'pater confessionis,' or 'pater confessorius.' Colgan explains it by *synedrus*." Reeves on the *Culdees*,

Transactt. Roy. Irish Acad., vol. xxiv., pt. II., p. 206, n.

Ἀν ταινριυρ (an tainriud) for *int* ἱαμριυρ, particularly, 226.

Ἀργυρ (argut), for ἀργετ, = Lat. *argentum*, silver, 318.

Ἀσκαλτ (ascalt), a famine; apparently comp. of ἀρ, or εαρ, a negative part., and κολτ (= Lat. *cultus*?), food; 214.

Ἀταγάρ (ataragar), is invoked, 122.

Ἀτεῖρς (ateisc), a stamp, or engraving, according to Connell Mageoghegan, who translates it so in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnois, at the year A.D. 1129; 328.

Ἀθρουκαδ, for ἀθρουγαδ (athru-ghadh), to appear, 286.

Ἀττορχαῖρ (attrochair). See ἰττορχαῖρ.

Βαογᾶλ (baoghal), danger; also the state of being exposed to danger; *passim*.

Βεννκοβᾶρ (benncobhar), the conical cap of a round tower. See p. 315, n. 2.

Ἰροτ (brot), for Ἰρουτ, pl. of Ἰρατ, a garment, 260.

- Cabač (cabach), exaction, 226.
- Cam (cain), a tribute, or law; *passim*.
- Cairēl (caisel), a stone fort, stone wall, or maceria. *Passim*. In Cormac's Glossary the word is stated to be derived from *casula*, or compounded of the words *cir aíl*, i.e. "tribute rock," so called "from the tributes which the men of Erin were wont to bring to that place (Cashel)."
- Caorigcōir (caoigcidhis), a fortnight, 306.
- Caoimēti (caointhi), companions, 250.
- Cataigē, *rectè* cataigē (cataighe), gen. of catach, a covenant, 336.
- Catpaoimeō (cath-raoinēdh), a defeat; lit. a battle-breach; *passim*.
- Cēu (cedu), notwithstanding, 68.
- Cēteppn (ceithern), a band, or company, 306.
- Cētpomān (cetsomain), May, properly the 1st of May; 4. See Cormac's Glossary, in voc.
- Clap (clar), a plank bridge; lit. a board, or plank, 320.
- Clapač (clasach), the groove in a two-edged sword; from *clap*, a furrow, or trench, 308.
- Connmeō (coinnmed), refection, billeting; *passim*.
- Comailt (comailt), grinding, 92.
- Comarba (comarba, or comarb); *passim*. See *Intro.*, p. liii.
- Comorba. See *comarba*.
- Concogep̃t (concogert), for con-coceap̃tāo, a judgment, 36.
- Conoatep̃airucc (condatesairce), for conoo-ōa-ep̃airucc, the 3rd pers. sing. pret. indic. of the verb ep̃airucc, to protect, or rescue, with the infixed pron. pl. *ōa*, 10.
- Conuige (conuige), as far as; *passim*.
- Coparōeachta (coraidheachta), supplications, 90.
- Cop̃tmeap̃ (corthmheas, pron. corvas), explained "acorns," or acorn crop, by O'Curry.—(See *Census of Ireland, 1851, Part V., table i., p. 73*), 344.
- Co p̃e (co se), hitherto; *passim*.
- Cp̃arōbāo (cradbad), or cp̃abāo, devotion, 196.
- Cuip̃in (cuidin), a plate; = Lat. *catinus*; 328.
- Cumap̃ice, for comap̃ice (comairce), protection, supposed to be compounded of *com* = Lat. *com*, and *ap̃ice*, from Lat. *arceo*; *passim*.
- Cumgābāil (cungabhāil), for comgābāil, taking, or lifting, 150.
- Cp̃ec (crech), a preying party, 248.
- Cp̃im (crim), for cp̃eam̃, wild garlic, 242.
- Cp̃itgāir (crith-ghair), great terror; lit. tremble-shout; from *cp̃it*, a trembling, and *gāir*, a shout, 320.
- Cp̃oligē (crolighe), agonies; lit. "gore-bed," from *cp̃o*, gore, and *ligē*, a bed; *passim*.
- Ōaimliag (Daimliag), a stone church; *passim*.
- Ōairmeap̃ (dairmeas), an oak crop, from *ōair*, "oak," and *meap̃*, "produce," 344.
- Ōaip (daip), for ōaib, or ōoib, "for them;" *passim*.
- Ōarp̃gam, for ōo arp̃gam (do argain), to plunder.

Ɔergabail (dergabhail), for Ɔo er-
gabail, to capture; *passim*.

Ɔergor (desgor), for Ɔo ergor, to
fall, or be thrown [from a horse],
204.

Ɔerptam (dfertain), for Ɔo Ɔerptam,
to be shed; *passim*.

Ɔia (dia), two, 206.

Ɔilre (dilse), perpetuity, 302.

Ɔinnrad (dinnrad), for Ɔo innrad,
to plunder; *passim*.

Ɔomlias. *See* Ɔaimlias.

Ɔorbuo (dorbud), for Ɔo Ɔorbuo,
to finish, 322.

Ɔuinibao (duinibad), mortality;
passim.

Ɔumlias. *See* Ɔaimlias.

Ɔurmór (durmór), for Ɔo urmór,
of the greater part, 320.

Eneclar (eneclar). *See* p. 245, n. 5.

Enio (enid), interj. behold! (from
Lat. *en* ?), 68.

Erail (erail), or urail, a request,
desire, command, 262.

Erdamh (erdamh, pron. erdav). *See*
p. 133, n. 7.

Ergnamh (ergnamh), a feast, 230.

Ermor (ermor), for urmor, the
greater part, 306.

Ertec (ertech), protection, guaran-
tee, 244.

Fagbarórit (fagbaidhsit), for Ɔo-
gabaró-rit, "they find," 298.

Fect (fecht), a time, or occasion; also
an expedition, 326.

Fedmanna (fedhmanna), burthens,
130.

Ferna (ferna), pl. of Ɔerenn, a gar-
ter, or girdle, 42.

Fudomun, for Ɔudomun (depth),
342.

Fisrit (figsit), or Ɔo fisrit, they
fought, 12.

Focreas (focreas), for Ɔo cuirer,
3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of the
verb cuirum, I put, or place; but
apparently used also in the pass.
sense, 14.

Fodruair (fodruair), caused; = Ɔo-
uo-ro-uair, from the rad. úar,
34.

Forbair (forbais), a siege; also an
attack, or invasion, 308.

Forbruirrit (forbrissit), for Ɔorbuir-
rit, 3rd pers. pl. pret. indic. of
the verb Ɔorbuair, to multiply,
increase, 4.

Forfagaibrom = Ɔo-ro-fagaib-
riom (fo-ro-fagaib-siom); "he
lost;" lit. "he left," 342.

Fortraibh (fortraibh), shall have, or
receive, 36. (This word seems
corrupt. Qy. Ɔoratraibh, for Ɔair-
co-raibh, "on him may be"?)

Foruagair (foruagair), for Ɔo-ro-
fuagair, 3rd pers. sing. pret.
indic. of the verb ƆoƆrao, to
proclaim, 226.

Frithghuin (frithghuin), heat of bat-
tle, or properly counter-wounding,
from Ɔru, or Ɔruth, *contra*, and
guin, wounding; *passim*.

Frithcannir (frithcannir), a con-
flict, or engagement; compounded
of Ɔrit, against, and Ɔcannir, or
Ɔcainnep, a skirmish, or engage-

ment, 340. An attack against a fortress is sometimes called a *seannir* in the Irish Annals, and therefore it is possible that the word may be borrowed from the Lat. *scando*.

Geocach (geocach). See p. 312, n. 3.
ḡonḡuair (gonduaidh), "he ate," 286.

The word is probably compounded of the compos. part. *ḡon* or *con*, *ṽu* = *vo*, a verb. part., and *air* = Lat. *edo*?

ḡubir (gubidir), a confession, or declaration, 328. In the parallel passage in the Annals of the Four Masters (1130), the word used is *coibrena* (coibsenā), confession.

iarmerge (iarmerge), nocturns, 282.

The meaning of the word is fixed by a passage in the "Navigation of Maelduin" (*Leabhar na h'Uidhri*, MS. R. I. Acad., fol. 31, bb): "Meon aró *ḡu* *ailill* *don* *cill*; *ir* *e* *trá* *ṽon* *ṽeo* *ṽair* *in* *cail* *ṽe* *ṽo* *beim* *c* *uig* *ṽo* *iarmerge*;" i.e. "at midnight *Ailill* went to the church, and this was the time when the nun went to ring the bell for nocturns."

iarṽain (iartain), for *iarṽain*, afterwards; *passim*.

imbecair (imbecair), for *immech-air*, an edge, or border, 160.

imertaine (imertaine), droves of cattle, 316.

immortalta (immortalta), for *immortalta*, "through which were fought," 28.

imrad (imrad), for *imrair*, 3rd pers. pl. pret. indic. of the verb *rair*, to row, with the intensive part. *im* prefixed, 10. Cf. Lat. *remus*.

imr (imr), for *imr* (imr), the most part; *passim*.

ittrochar (ittrochar), for *ittrochar*, or *at rochar*, fell, 28.

lec aigrid (lec aigrid), ice; *passim*.

lec ega (lec ega), ice; *passim*.

lis aiged (lis aiged), a house of hospitality, from *lis*, a house, or habitation, and *aiged*, or *oiged*, a guest, or traveller; *passim*.

londgalach (londgalach), of fierce valour, 182.

mada (mada), a stick; also used to signify a staff, or crozier, 296.

mebsain (mebsain), a defeating; a verb. subst. from *mebad* (mebad), to defeat; lit. to break, 272.

merle (merle), theft; *i* *merle*, by stealth, 342.

modaig (modaig), *quoad*, 42.

nanaithnidh (nanaithnidh), for *nanaithnidh*, unknown, unprecedented, 270.

nemthni (nemthni), for *nemthni*, nothing, 334.

nibdar (nibdar), for *n* *ibdar*, "they were not," 132.

nomada (nomada), pl. of *nomad*. In the Annals of Loch Cé, at the

year 1093, Queen Margaret of Scotland is stated to have died at the end of three *nomada* after the death of King Malcolm. *Homaro*, therefore, seems to signify a day and night, and not an *ennead* of time, as stated *supra*, p. 10, *n.*

(*Ró*)*órtattar* (*ro-ortattar*), 3rd pers. pl. pret. indic. of the verb, *órtar*, to destroy; *passim*.

Procect (*procect*), a precept, 126.

Rab (*rab*), for *no bo*, *erat*, 286.

Rairit (*raissit*), for *naórit*, they rowed, 10. See *impar*.

Rálsat (*ralsat*), for *no lárat*, "they inflicted," 150.

Rídamna, or *riúdamna* (*righdamna*), a person eligible for the office of king; lit. "materies regis;" from *riú*, a king, and *damna*, materies; *passim*.

Rírum (*risum*), for *noírur*, 1st pers. pl. fut. condit. of the verb *noírim*, I reach, 10. *Go rírum*, until we reach.

Rittaiǵeét (*rittaigecht*), for *riútaigecht*, rebelling; lit. "coming against," 150.

Robtar (*robtar*), for *no batar*, "they were," 132.

Rodgegum (*rodgeghuin*), *no-o-ge-guin*, "that wounded him," 104.

Rodnerǵaib (*rodnergaibh*). See p. 266, *n.* 6.

Ro-geogain, he wounded, 122.

Samh chas (*samh chasg*), the fifth

Sunday after Trinity. See p. 152, *n.* 1.

Samhtrusg (*samhtrusg*), a plague, 50.

Scaindrecha (*scaindrecha*), acc. plur. of *rcannir*; *passim*. See *riútaigecht*.

Sece (*seche*), a hide, 244.

Secnab (*sechnab*), vice-abbót; *passim*.

Secnopote (*sechnopote*), for *reé na-bair*, or *reé nabairne*, vice-abbacy, 136.

Sgumu (*sgumu*), the lights of animals, 160.

Soair (*soaid*), or *roairt* (*soaitt*), they turn, or return, 324.

Soir (*sois*), for *roóir*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of the verb *roair*, to return, 320.

Tairligsit (*tairligsit*), for *do-air-leig-set*, "they let fall," 280.

Tairnic (*tairnic*), for *do airnic*, he met, or found, 6.

Tanastar (*tanastar*), succeeded, 6, 8.

Tarrad (*tarrad*), to overtake, to meet; *passim*.

Tech naeroheo (*tech naeidhed*), a house of entertainment; *passim*.

Terca, or *terca* (*tescha*), gen. of *terac*, heat, 302.

Tene gelain (*tene gelain*), lightning; *passim*. The name is now usually applied to the exhalation known as the "Will o' the wisp."

Tocomla, or *tocumluid* (*tocumluid*), for *do com-luid*, 3rd pers. sing. pret. ind. of the verb *luidim*, I go, proceed, 10, 12.

Τοιγεχτ (toigecht), corruptly written teachτ (teacht), coming; *passim*.

Τοιργεο (toirged), 3rd pers. sing. pret. subj. of the verb τοιργεο, to impart, offer, or deliver, 126.

Τρεοιλ (tredoil), a flock-house, 314.

The word should probably be τρεο-φοιλ, compounded of τρεο, a herd, or flock, and φοιλ, a stable, or sty, the ϕ of φοιλ being aspirated, and therefore not pro-

nounced. The word mucφοιλ (pron. mucóil), which is glossed "hara," or pigstye, in a very ancient MS. quoted by Zeuss, *Gram. Celt.*, vol. i., p. 198, is similarly formed, viz., from *muc*, a pig, and *foil*, a sty.

Τυαργαιβ cenn (tuargaib cenn), appeared; lit. "raised [the] head," 178.

Uparl. See eparl.

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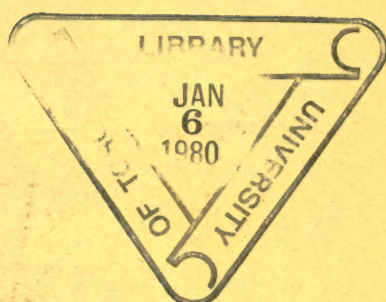
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